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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Russians Claim Victory

By a Staff Artist

Eastern Front

Arrows show main points at which the Russians claim to be driving back German forces around Moscow and in the south.

San Francisco on Alert; Ford on Seven-Day Basis

The World's Day—December 13, 1941

War in Pacific: Blackout at San Francisco

The Americas

San Francisco underwent an intense wartime blackout as unidentified planes were heard overhead and unverified reports told of flares being dropped into the sea and over the financial district.

Anibal Rios, Third Vice-President of Panama in the overthrown regime of Dr. Arnulfo Arias, said he was renouncing his presidential claims "in the interests of the Western Hemisphere."

Mexico's Navy Ministry has seized two Japanese boats and the detention of their crews for illegal fishing off Lower California.

Cuba began confiscating all Italian, German and Japanese holdings and internment of Axis nationals on the Isle of Palms.

The Japanese crew of a motorized fishing vessel, identified officially as the Albert, flying the Stars and Stripes, was interned at the Pacific port of Puntarenas, Costa Rica, driven to dock by warning bombs said to have been dropped by U. S. Navy patrol planes.

Uruguay and Bolivia froze Axis funds, and Uruguay announced that it would treat all warring American nations as neutrals.

Declarations of war against Germany and Italy were made by El Salvador, Haiti, Panama, and Honduras.

At Sea

American fighter planes fought waves of Japanese bombers in dogfights over Manila following a gun-blazing night in which Manila sentries battled "fifth columnists" who fired signal rockets.

Sea-borne Japanese troops which had gained a foothold at Lingayen on the west coast of Luzon Island, 100 miles north of Manila, have been wiped out, an official report from Manila said.

Tokyo naval headquarters claimed the sinking of a third U. S. battleship, the 32,600-ton Arizona—in action off Hawaii. They had previously claimed the Oklahoma and West Virginia.

U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre broadcast an urgent appeal from Manila to the United States for "help before it is too late," making it clear, however, that "we are in the fight to stay."

Honolulu was said to have undergone six Japanese air raids within nine hours after Secretary Knox arrived there, according to Tokyo.

National: Ford Goes On Full-Week Basis

The Ford Motor Company has gone on a 24-hour, seven-day week on all defense production operations, Edsel Ford announced in Detroit. General Motors studied operating on the same basis.

Washington: Wartime Powers Bill in Senate

A bill re-enacting certain World War 1 laws to give President Roosevelt the same powers as those held by Woodrow Wilson was introduced in the Senate at the request of the Justice Department.

Crews were removed from the big liner Normandie and other French ships in U. S. ports "as a measure of protection to the crews and vessels" as the State Department worded it.

Europe: British Sink Another Italian Warship

Another Italian cruiser—second accounted for by the British in two days—was sunk by British destroyers.

Greek guerrillas attacked an Italian infantry regiment and scuttled an Italian vessel.

Queen Wilhelmina and President Roosevelt pledged co-operation against the Axis in an exchange of messages.

French patriots killed 17 German soldiers on the border between Occupied and Unoccupied France, it was announced from London.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

U. S. Speeds Vast Program for War; Americans Repulse Luzon Attacks

German Army In Full Retreat, Soviet Claims

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Dec. 13

The Russians, replying to German peace feelers, declared that they had defeated a disintegrating German Army of 750,000 men on the Central Soviet Front, breaking both the upper and lower arms of what had been a Nazi maneuver of encirclement upon Moscow.

Accounts from British quarters also pictured some Nazi forces as in retreat in the Crimea far to the south.

On the Moscow Front, said a special Soviet communiqué, 85,000 Germans had been killed in continuing operations and 23 of an initial 51 invading Nazi divisions had been beaten, dispersed, isolated, or put to flight.

In addition to the tremendous German casualties thus claimed, these incomplete Nazi losses were reported: 1,434 tanks, 5,416 trucks, 675 guns, and hundreds of lesser arms.

Serious Setback

The German defeat at the Russian center seemed even more serious for Hitler than his recent retreat back from Rostov at the Caucasus entrance and, taken in connection with recent German admissions that they did not expect to be able to do much in Russia anytime this winter, raised a strong possibility that vast numbers of his men never would get out of Russia alive.

British observers expressed belief that the speed with which captured munitions were adapted for Red Army use would be a determining factor. They said the Germans undoubtedly were abandoning vast quantities of military supplies.

Soviet reports, undenied in Berlin, tell of German retreats from both northern and southern ends of the Moscow sector, and the armies of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko were said to be pressing the invaders still further westward in the Donets Basin area.

The Germans seem to be seeking to stabilize their line on the Mius River, which empties into the Sea of Azov about 50 miles west of Rostov, reports saying they were building concrete forts on the banks.

Flanking Movement

The Russians, however, claim to have forced crossings of the Mius at several points, indicating that improvised fortifications could be promptly outflanked or isolated.

A Moscow radiocast quoting Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said the Red Army retook another 30 villages Dec. 12 in the pursuit of German forces retreating from the Yelets area, some 200 miles south of Moscow.

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British-Chinese Tactics Are Merged in Far East

American forces in the Pacific, as their first week at war neared an end, were reported to be holding off renewed Japanese attempts to gain footholds on Luzon Island near Manila despite heavy air raids and "fifth-column" aid to the enemy.

Wake and Midway Islands still were holding out, Guam's status still was uncertain. As for Honolulu where the war broke with surprise on Dec. 7 and where Secretary of the Navy Knox is studying the situation, Tokyo claims to be raiding it repeatedly.

In Asia, a hint of unified strategy between the British and Chinese military commands was seen in massing of Chinese troops on the French Indo-China and Burma frontiers preparatory to aiding Britain's defense of Singapore and the Burma Road.

New Japanese penetration of Hong Kong's outer defenses at Kowloon was apparent while to the south Dutch submarines are reported to have sunk four Japanese troop ships killing 4,000 Japanese soldiers.

Chinese Attack Japanese Flank Near Hong Kong

By the Associated Press

Planned co-operation between the Chinese and British High Commands was seen in announcement from Chungking today of new troop movements to strengthen British military positions in southeastern Asia. The announcement said Chinese forces, under the personal command of Gen Chiang Kai-shek, were massed along the border of French Indo-China, prepared to move into that Japanese-dominated Colony if necessary, and that other large concentrations were moving toward Burma to aid defense of that British colony.

Strong Chinese units continued to attack the rear and flank of Japanese in the vicinity of Hong Kong, and at the same time continued the thrust eastward along the Canton-Kowloon Railway in a dual operation to relieve pressure on the British Crown Colony.

An authoritative London source acknowledged the possibility that British troops in Hong Kong might have withdrawn from Kowloon "in accordance with plans," but there was no confirmation of a Japanese claim that the city had been occupied.

Japanese Penetration

Japanese military headquarters, in an official radiocast, said its forces had occupied the City and surrounding British territory facing Victoria, across a stretch of water from insular portions of the great British naval base. Kowloon is situated on the mainland.

Occupation of Kowloon City, as distinguished from Kowloon Peninsula would represent a penetra-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Japanese Forces Are Wiped Out On West Luzon Coast

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 13 (AP)—Japanese landing forces which won a foothold at Lingayen on the west coast of Luzon 100 miles from Manila were declared officially today to have been wiped out.

Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters issued the following communiqué today:

"Several airfields were attacked by enemy aircraft today.

"Reports so far are meager, but it is believed our losses were slight.

"Some Japanese planes were destroyed, including one shot down by an antiaircraft battery of the harbor defenses, but the number so far is undetermined.

"The situation on the ground is not changed. Mopping up in the Lingayen area has been concluded."

Second Japanese Attempt

Thus the second Japanese attempt to gain a Luzon foothold there within striking distance of the concentration of military works around Manila apparently was smashed in a stubborn defense fight.

The Japanese first were reported landing at Lingayen last Wednesday. Within 24 hours the situation there was declared "under control," but it was disclosed yesterday that the Japanese were attempting once more to develop an attack there.

A Tokyo official radiocast earlier told the Japanese people that their forces were advancing inland from the Luzon landings and urging the Filipinos to revolt.

General MacArthur reported earlier that fighting at other places where the Japanese had stabbed at the coastal defenses had become

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Morale Is High As Navy Learns Hawaii Lesson

Detailed figures on the American losses from the Japanese surprise attacks on American outposts in the Pacific are still being withheld for reasons of military necessity.

But Joseph C. Harsch, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, cables from Honolulu the significant American reaction as the bombs fell that put the United States into the war.

The first story from Mr. Harsch, who was sent to Honolulu to report impending developments in the Pacific, was received yesterday.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 11. Delayed—The Pacific Fleet has taken such punishment as can be dealt only by an enemy which strikes without warning. But it is also the kind of a blow which can be delivered only once. No man in the fleet or air forces will ever forget what happened on the Island of Oahu on Dec. 7.

The lesson has been driven home with fire. Those who believed "it could never happen here" were legion. The tourist trade slogan was always that Hawaii was the safest place in American territory. Unfortunately this slogan had too wide an acceptance everywhere. Literally, no one here seriously believed such an attack was possible. This attitude, as so often proven already in Europe, is the surest ally that Hitler has.

Grim Confidence

But now that it has happened the necessary ordeal will shake everyone into an awareness of the situation. Certainly, now that it is over and the eyes of the nation are open there is a combination of grimness and confidence which should prove unbeatable.

The morale of the armed forces is superb. A squad of Marines which went through the Pearl Harbor ordeal on a battleship guards our hotel. Their conversation is typical of what one hears everywhere. No bravado, no excuses, no excitement, no uneasiness. They went through it without any warning. Now, in the most businesslike manner possible, they are on the alert in grim earnest, with not the slightest doubt of the final outcome.

Everyone knows that the odds have been narrowed and the job made harder than before. But this tragic loss of ships, planes, and men is the cost of the failure to realize that Japan is capable of such audacity. The price has now

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Tojo Warns Japanese Of Long, Hard War

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Dec. 13.

Notwithstanding the Japanese assertions of mighty opening blows, Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo warned a public rally that Japan must be prepared for a long war and all the hardships that entails.

The Premier again told the Japanese they were "fighting in self-defense and in the cause of righteousness."

U. S. Conflict 'Last Straw' To Italians

What is the reaction of the Italian people, the Japanese people, and the German people to United States entry into the war?

Totalitarian censorship cloaks the full answer but staff correspondents of the Monitor who have served in the Capitals of these three countries can discern much from their inside knowledge and their current sources of information. They contribute three articles of which the following is the first:

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that Premier Mussolini was compelled by his German alliance to declare war on the United States yesterday will be the last straw to break the civilian morale of Italy.

There can only be utter confusion in the thought of the average Italian today.

The Italian people are intensely, full-heartedly friendly to the United States. They are equally hostile to Nazi Germany. And yet such is the war weariness of the common people, so desperately do they want an end to the series of Fascist wars which has engulfed them since 1935, that their reaction today can only be one of unnerving shock.

The Italians know that they cannot break free of the German Gestapo and the German Army now. They know that their boys in the Army, Navy and Air Force stand to be thrown into battle against the legendary power of the United States. They virtually all believe that entry of the United States into the war will first prolong the war and then turn the tide decisively against Germany. So ingrained is their respect for American strength that not even the late events in the Pacific will alter it.

Earlier Declaration Recalled

The Italian family, therefore, after today's formal declaration of war, can only expect to be compelled at gunpoint to fight against its friends—and expect to be beaten by them. A worse outlook could scarcely be contrived.

These statements can be made with confidence by one who lived with the Italian people through the first year and a half of war. Having stood in the Piazza Venezia at Rome when Mussolini declared war against Britain last year, and seen the shock and silent fear of the people who filled two thirds of the square behind the cheering Fascist ranks, I can easily reconstruct the scene in that square as war came to Italy on a world scale.

Some will be thinking of their brothers, cousins and children in the United States, with all the emo-

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Congress Maps Mobilization Of All Resources

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The United States—Congress and country and President—went to work at top speed and as one team this week to achieve offensive superiority in both man power and machines over the Axis.

Complete mobilization of the nation's men, money, and materials is under way.

All the legislative and executive branches of the Government are moving swiftly to achieve this mobilization in the shortest possible time.

It is a mobilization designed to oppose the Axis either with American forces or with American arms or both in every theater of the war.

The decisions and developments which reflect something of the scope and tempo of these preparations are these:

Defense Budget: Today America's total defense budget is $70,772,563,270—and that's only a beginning. The latest addition is the Senate's $10,572,350,705 supplemental defense appropriation, including funds for radically strengthening the Army and Navy air arms. The Senate itself added more than $2,000,000,000 to the bill already passed by the House.

More is coming. Some Senators estimated that defense appropriations might reach $200,000,000,000. There is no doubt that whatever is needed to win the war will be forthcoming.

More for navy: Designed to remove any question of future naval supremacy against the combined fleets of the Axis, immediate action is being taken to increase the combatant strength of the Navy 30 per cent. Companion bills were introduced in both House and Senate yesterday at the request of the Navy Department. The bills will not specify the categories of the new ships which will be built. They will add 900,000 tons of fighting strength.

Merely for comparative purposes, Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, announced that under the new program it would be possible to build 166 vessels, as follows:

Seven or eight 45,000-ton battleships.

Six or seven 20,000-ton aircraft carriers.

Twenty-six or twenty-seven 10,000-ton cruisers.

Eighty 1,800-ton destroyers.

Forty-seven 1,100-ton submarines.

An amendment by Senator Walsh to the $10,572,350,000 supplemental war appropriation bill passed yesterday meanwhile raised from 400 to 800 the number of small mine and patrol vessels that could be built under prior appropriations.

The number of United States na-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

An intimate reappraisal of Roosevelt, war president: Page 3.

The Bill of Rights springs to life, through an ingenious and significant new arrangement: First page of second section.

***'The American public school is a far more powerful political force than the Hitler Youth Organization.'*—Joseph C. Harsch, former Berlin correspondent now in Hawaii**

Wide World

Children Singing 'America'

Japanese-American, Chinese-American, negro and white children are in the picture. This view was taken in Seattle, Wash., but it is typical of the conditions Mr. Harsch describes, from Hawaii, for The Christian Science Monitor readers.

Guns on Boston School Roofs Removed as Menace to Pupils

Antiaircraft guns placed on the roofs of Boston schools have been removed on the ground that they would tend to draw the fire of the enemy in the direction of these vital City institutions, according to Joseph C. White, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, today.

Raised on the roof of one North End school as part of the Defense of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and already set up on other roofs not mentioned, the defense guns have been relocated on the tops of other properties higher than the school buildings and not so hazardous to public safety, the School Chairman stated.

Mr. White declared that he was opposed to using the school houses as "forts" and only acceded to temporary installations of antiaircraft guns because school roofs seemed to be the only available locations for the moment. While studies of school roofs to see if they are strong enough to stand up under the weight of heavy guns and recoil stresses still are underway, Mr. White believed that henceforth the guns would be placed in less vulnerable positions than school roofs.

At the same time, the School Chairman divulged that expert advice is being sought for protection of school children during air raids. The question of dismissing classes during air raids will be left to individual committees, it was decided at a conference of officials.

On 24-Hour Basis

As a result of the meeting Mr. White disclosed that school buildings are being thrown open to units of civilian defense workers while several high schools are operating on a 24-hour basis to train defense workers, as well as educate regular pupils.

Two regular teachers have been given leave of absence to serve as full-time officers of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Gerald Coughlin is serving as Executive Secretary of the Committee. Joseph Malone is operating as Assistant Secretary for this organization which is busy perfecting civil defense plans. They are Eng-

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Vocational Association Urged to Widen Apprenticeship Opportunities at Once

N. E. Army Building Assumes 24-Hour, 7-Day-Week Speed

Defense News in Brief

Army Building Program Speeded—Lieut. Col. S. W. McIlwain, constructing quartermaster of the First Zone constructing quartermaster's department, announces a sharp speeding up of all activities in the New England area. Work on essential types of construction has been put on a seven-day week, 24-hour basis, he said, and all officers and civilian employees have been instructed to be ready to work at any hour of the day or night.

More Edwards Furloughs—Soldiers at this Cape Cod camp not attached to the Twenty-Sixth Division and Thirty-Sixth Coast Artillery Brigade, will receive holiday leaves and furloughs as scheduled, the First Corps Area headquarters announces.

A telegram to Lieut. Col. Paul A. Murray, Camp Commander, said that leaves and furloughs "will not be curtailed until directed by the War Department." This announcement affects soldiers of the 1114th Corps Area Service Unit, 54th Medical Battalion, 57th Signal Battalion, 22nd Quartermaster Battalion, 54th Quartermaster Battalion, 64th Quartermaster Battalion, and the 5th Ordnance Company.

Half the Twenty-Sixth Division soldiers are on a five-day furlough which began Thursday, and other furloughs are planned, all subject to change. No information is available concerning leaves for the Thirty-Sixth Brigade, which includes the Two Hundred Eighth and Three Hundred Sixty-Ninth regiments and the One Hundred Second Separate Battalion.

One Hundred Eighty Second Has Anniversary—The 307th anniversary of the Yankee Division's One Hundred Eighty Second Infantry—said to be the oldest military organization in the nation—was observed today at Camp Edwards. Formerly the Fifth Massachusetts infantry and known as the "Dandy Fifth" the One Hundred Eighty Second has been stationed at Camp Edwards since the induction of the National Guard last January. The One Hundred Eighty-Second was organized by an order of the General Court on Dec. 13, 1636, and has participated in every major war of this country except the Spanish-American War.

Ex-Service Men Reclassified—State Selective Service headquarters in New England has been asked to reclassify registrants who already have served in the armed forces. Thus far these men have been exempt. Under the new order their financial status will be studied with respect to dependencies if they are under 28, and if they have no dependents they will be given physical examinations preparatory to induction.

'Aircraft Alert' Sounded on Coast

A brief "aircraft alert" warning, which applied along the New England coast, was given early today, Army Headquarters reported. The all-clear signal was sounded before dawn. Officials said the warning was given as a "precautionary measure."

The order threw Army posts into immediate darkness.

At Portland, Maine, two motorists, one a soldier and the other a shipyard worker, were seriously injured during the blackout. Cape Elizabeth's police chief, Philip Dearborn, said two cars, proceeding without lights along a darkened road, collided head on near Fort Williams.

By a Staff Photographer

NYA Boatbuilding at Neponset

Upper left: Dave Ciambelli (left) and Fred Anderson (right) tighten brass fittings on police boat.

Upper right: George Maver (left) and Alexander Kaliris (extreme right) repair hull on a coast defense craft under guidance of George Lawley, 3d (center), Supervisor of the NYA Shipbuilding Project.

Lower: Learning marine engine overhauling, as they put a real motor in shape on NYA work project, are Norman MacKenzie (left) and Francis Vivada (right).

'Remember Pearl Harbor' Speeds Work

In a chilly, barn-like shop on the Neponset River, it takes but three words to start hammers thumping like motors, saws twanging, and men working as they've never worked before.

The three words are "Remember Pearl Harbor." And the men are members of the National Youth Administration boat-building project.

They are apprentices today; shipbuilders tomorrow. They are men to whom Pearl Harbor means a bigger job ahead. Men whose fingers itch to touch the keel of boats that will avenge that uncalled-for blow in the Pacific.

Nothing Like the Lawleys

Meanwhile, they work on harbor defense craft and police boats, repairing, overhauling, painting, building, under the expert guidance of George Lawley, 3d. Anyone familiar with the history of boatbuilding on the Boston waterfront knows the name of Lawley is synonymous with the finest in ships.

From Neponset Bridge, the long, weather-stained shop on the river bank looks quiet, almost uninhabited. But inside it's almost impossible to shout above the noise of saws and motors and the ring of steel on steel. Nor do men try to speak as they work. There's not a minute to lose as they get ready to rush to the relief of hard-pressed yards all up and down the coast.

Between 50 and 60 boys have gone out since the N. Y. A. project was begun in June. There are nearly 100 now at the Neponset shop rushing to complete their apprenticeship and answer the ever-increasing clamor of the builders for men and more men to build the Nation's ships.

Mr. Lawley has supervision over five N. Y. A. shipbuilding projects in New England and New York, dividing his time and talents between Biddeford and Quoddy, Me.; Spencer and Quincy, Mass., and New York.

It's All a New Inducement

The boys are working on hull construction, learning how to repair a hull when it's damaged, tackling tough motor problems in the overhauling of marine engines. When Mr. Lawley is finished with them, they're going to know their boatbuilding from keel to crow's nest—at least the essentials.

"It's the first time in more than 10 years," says Mr. Lawley, "that boys have had any inducement to go into the boat business." Now the famous New England art of clipper ship days, whose flame has flickered uncertainly through the years, burns again, and men are again learning the trade of their forefathers.

Requirements for admission are: age between 17 and 24; must be out of school, out of a job, and a United States citizen. J. R.

In Case of Air Raid

Additional air-raid instructions issued this week by the Office of Civilian Defense at Washington are given below.

It You Are at Home—

If bombs start to fall near you, lie down. You will feel the blast least that way, escape fragments and splinters.

The safest place is under a good, stout table—the stronger the legs the better. A mattress under a table combines comfort with safety.

The enemy may use explosive bombs or incendiary bombs, or both. If incendiaries are used, it's more important to deal with them than to be safe from blast. So defeat the incendiary with a spray (never a splash or stream) of water, then go back to safety under a table in a refuge room.

Unless gas is used, raids will likely be over in your immediate neighborhood in a short time. However, stay under cover till the "all clear" is sounded.

Know your raid alarms. Know the "all clear." Official news of these will come to you from your air-raid warden. Don't believe rumors. Ask the warden when he comes.

Should your house be hit, keep cool. Answer tappings from rescue crews if you are trapped. (You most likely won't be either hit or trapped, but if you are, you can depend on rescue squads to go after you.) Again—keep cool, and wait. Don't yell after you hear them coming to you, unless they tell you to. Keep cool!

Just keeping cool hurts the enemy more than anything else you can do. Keep calm. Stay at home. Put out lights. Lie down.

If You Are in an Auto—

Pull over to the curb.
Park the car.
Turn off all the lights.
Get out of the car.
Take shelter in the best available place—indoors if possible.
Busses are required to stop when a warning sounds, and passengers should leave the vehicle and take shelter.
If unable to shelter yourself indoors, sit down.
If bombs start dropping near you, lie down. Cover your ears with your hands. Protect the back of your head.
If you meet a warden, go where he tells you to go, promptly and cheerfully. Don't leave your car in the middle of the street. Don't double park. Don't run—walk.
Keep cool. Keep your head.

Plans Outlined For Protecting Water Supply

Plans for protecting Massachusetts water supply and for providing emergency sanitation in event of air raids are outlined in a 29-page manual issued this week by the Division of Health and Social Services of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The Committee points out the danger of sabotage to water supplies, the need for protection against polluted water, and methods by which civilians might be assured of adequate drinking water during an emergency.

The Manual contains numerous suggestions for local committees to provide emergency sewerage disposal units, refuse disposal, pasturization of milk.

The Committee said, "In any disaster relief, one of the first problems to be encountered may be the conservation of the water supply for strictly domestic use.

"In times of danger of air raids, consumers should be given instruction relative to the conservation of water. No water should be drawn at times of air raid warnings, except in case of dire emergency. Three pints of safe water per person should be kept on hand for drinking. After an air attack, water drawn from taps should be boiled before use for drinking and cooking, or disinfected with a chlorine compound until notice that the water is safe.

Educators Discuss Problems Arising From Wartime Needs

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If it is true that the average age of machinists in Rhode Island is 58 years, then we need to wake up and do something about it in this country, declared John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, when he questioned the figure given by a speaker at a meeting of vocational teachers, industrial personnel, and labor representatives in an apprenticeship session of the American Vocational Association convention here.

Another speaker on the same program had said that Germany, with 70,000,000 population, had approximately 1,000,000 apprentices at the start of World War II, while the United States with 130,000,000 population was reported to have had only 100,000 apprentices. The 58-year average was given by Reuben T. Peterson, Jr., Associated Industries of Rhode Island.

"Even if these estimates are only approximations, they constitute a challenge to vocational education, to industry, and to the Federal Government," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "They mean that there should be no delay in expanding opportunities for young men to become apprentices in our industries. We need more vocational schools, and an open door to apprenticeship training."

War Adjustments Studied

The educators since the convention opened Wednesday morning have been concerned with problems arising from adjusting the vocational school program to urgent war education needs, and with long-term developments in the fields of industrial, business, agricultural and home economics education. Today the final meetings were highly specialized, being given over to intensive consideration of departmentalized problems in such fields as airplane mechanics, building construction, electrical work, radio, welding and curriculum development.

Emphasizing that vocational education means getting people ready and keeping them ready for all types of service the people need and not training limited to fields of hand or mechanical work, Dr. Homer J. Smith, Professor of Industrial Education, University of Minnesota, and Vice-President of the A.V.A. for industrial arts education, told the luncheon group of the Vocational Guidance section this noon that we "must commit our whole people—pupils and educators and patrons of the schools—to a better philosophy of educational worth."

"Vocational education is good education, good sociology, good economics, and good democracy," he said.

Answering the question, What Shall We Say to the Youth of Today, Dr. Smith declared that the first and best reply to youth can be said in terms of protecting their fathers and their homes through "continuing adjustment of adults." "We must give real assurance to worthy working men and women that cyclical change and technological advances shall not be permitted to spoil their lives and wreck their plans for the younger generation," he went on, and emphasized later that vocational guidance and vocational education apply to youth and adults alike. They are both "continuing projects" in the lives of individuals. They are both "clear responsibilities of local, State, and Federal education authorities."

Stuart Higginbotham, Supervisor of Distributive Education, State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, West Virginia, urged delegates in a business education session yesterday afternoon to establish executive courses for small store management, in which employer-employee and store and consumer relationships are given special attention.

In a session on agricultural planning for defense, Thomas L. Ayers, chief of the Program Development Section, Southern Division, AAA, Washington, said, "We do not want to repeat the tragic mistakes of the first World War when we plowed up 40 million acres of grass. This time we are determined, in so far as we are able, to maintain the productive capacity of our farm land while we are increasing the total output of the plant." With approximately the same total cropland, farm population, grasslands, and woodlands as at the outbreak of World War I, although the location and character have changed, agriculture "is far better able to cope with the emergency of war than at any time in its history," he said. "We have at least 40,000,000 more mouths to feed—30,000,000 more of our own people and 10,000,000 more in Britain—but our farms are better equipped mechanically and better supplied with technical skills."

John J. Seidel, State Director of Vocational Education, Baltimore, Maryland, was elected President. Arthur B. Mays, Professor of Industrial Education, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., was elected Vice-President representing the Industrial Arts Education Section. Vice-Presidents re-elected are: Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, Professor of Marketing, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. Vice-President for the Business Education Section; and Florence Fallgatter, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Vice-President for the Home Economic Section.

Mrs. Litvinoff Shies at Rostrum

Mrs. Ivy Low Litvinoff, wife of the new Soviet Ambassador, who will deliver an address at the Russian War Relief Benefit at Boston Arena tomorrow afternoon at 3:30, is a little concerned about "making a speech."

Although she wants to express her country's thanks for American aid, she said she was afraid that her voice "might squeak." Her only previous experience in facing audiences has been before academic gatherings. However, she has made an appointment with a voice teacher, and expects to do well in her first public appearance in this country.

Salem Boy Only Needs Buyers—To Aid Uncle Sam

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 13 (AP)—Young Robert Share bought a $25 defense bond with odd job profits and liked the idea.

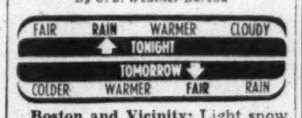
But odd jobs were scarce.

So he sold his electric train ($10), ice skates ($3), and a lesser toy (50 cents), to raise funds for a second purchase.

"I've still got more toys," he said. "What I need is customers."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Light snow changing to rain, and warmer this afternoon. Highest temperature slightly above freezing. Rain and warmer tonight, and Sunday morning, clearing in the afternoon. No important accumulation of snow.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow and warmer today, changing to rain or mixed rain and snow tonight. Clearing tomorrow, with little change in temperature. Winds today fresh easterly.

Maine: Mostly cloudy today over the southwest portions, with snow beginning this afternoon. Snow over the northern portions today and tomorrow, and mixed rain and snow over the southern portions. Rising temperatures and clearing tomorrow afternoon.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy and warmer today, with snow beginning this afternoon over the northern portions, and mixed rain and snow over the southern portions beginning tonight. Clearing and little change in temperature tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	23	New Orleans	70	51
Chicago	32	30	New York	35	26
Denver	53	22	Norfolk	56	44
Kansas City	34	30	Philadelphia	33	26
Los Angeles	63	48	St. Louis	34	31
Miami	83	63	San Francisco	55	49
Minneapolis	26	11	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 13.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:26 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 6:56 a. m.; height, 10 feet.
Sunday, 7:24 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Monday, 7:51 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:41 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:41 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Hall, Waltham, 3:30 p. m.

Recital of the harp by Marcel Grandjany at the Gardner Museum. This is number two in the orchestral instruments series. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Benefit to aid the Russians under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Committee for Russian War Relief. Rally at the Boston Arena will be addressed by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia. At 3 p. m.

Handel's "Messiah" will be presented by The Philharmonic Society of Arlington, Inc. Chorus and orchestra are under the direction of Leonard Wood. In Robbins Memorial Town Hall, 3 p. m. Admission is free.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Wall Paintings of India" by Dr. Rowland and "Christian Symbolism" by Mrs. Sayward. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

Song recital by Marion Fisher Robertson, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Evelyn Hathaway. At the Boston Public Library, 3:30 p. m.

English duo singers, Viola Morris and Victoria Anderson. Music for two voices with piano of 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30 p. m.

Open door meeting at which Frederick Ellsworth Wolf will speak on the subject "Hitler and Japan's New Order of World Democracy." There will also be an opportunity for questions and remarks following the talk. At the First Baptist Church, Boston, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, 5 p. m.

Charles Street Forum will have its speaker, A. J. Muste, Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who will speak on "The Way to a New World Order." At the Charles Street Meeting-House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, at 4 p. m.

Festival of Song. Students of the Bessie Poole School of Voice will entertain. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

"Facing the Crisis Realistically" will be the topic of a joint discussion by Max Lerner, professor of government at Williams College, and Norman Thomas, Socialist. At John Hancock Hall, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Numbers 1 to 6 in our
HIT PARADE GIFTS for the BOYS in the SERVICE!
Here's What They Said They Wanted!
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3-way Emerson, plays on AC, DC, or on own power. $24.95 Easy Terms

#2 WRIST WATCHES
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#3 KODAK BANTAM
Compact Kodak pocket camera with fine lenses. Perfect for a photo fan! $9

#4 TYPEWRITERS
Remington portable, back spacer, standard keyboard. $49.50

#5 SCHICK SHAVERS
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#6 FLANNEL ROBES
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A Baldwin BUILT Acrosonic PIANO
This amazing new Acrosonic Piano . . . Small, compact, yet a *complete piano* in every detail. Case designs of beautiful rare woods and beauty. Prices moderate.
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Also on sale in our BRANCH SHOPS

Ford in Full-Week Operation; Overtime Issue Halts G. M.

DETROIT, Dec. 13 (AP)—Armament production at the Ford Motor Company, holder of millions of dollars worth of Government contracts, operated today on a 24-hour seven-day basis.

Simultaneously, General Motors Corporation disclosed plans to place its war production on the same basis and asked the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), with which it has a union contract, to waive overtime compensation.

Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Company, said installation of the 168-hour work week was made "in response to the Government's declaration of all-out effort in the war."

Call for Volunteers Met

"We have asked employees in the present defense operations to volunteer for a seven-day week until we can train additional men so that the seven-day schedule can be maintained for the shop while the individual employee puts in only the normal week. The response to this request has been unanimous," Mr. Ford said.

No mention was made of compensation for extra time.

The new work schedules went into immediate effect at the River Rouge airplane engine plant, the Willow Run bomber plant under construction near Ypsilanti, the tool department at the Lincoln plant in Detroit, and the tool and die plant, the magnesium foundry and the tool departments in the River Rouge factory.

Restoration of the normal work week to each employee will be made as fast as new men can be trained, it was said, so that employment could be spread as much as possible.

Dispute on Overtime

B. D. Kunkle, General Motors Vice-President, said that insistence of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. on overtime pay was delaying around-the-clock production at G. M.

In a letter to Walter P. Reuther, director of the U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s General Motors department, Mr. Kunkle said that "our contract specifically exempts necessary continuous operation from these overtime provisions."

"The insistence on the part of the representatives of your union that men be paid double time for defense work on Sundays, independent of how many days they may have worked during the week, . . . has so far prevented our coming to a final agreement," Mr. Kunkle said.

He said that "millions of workmen" are on so-called "swing" shifts without extra compensation and added:

"There is no reason why this program cannot be carried out promptly in a mutual effort to support the President of the United States in his declaration that defense production is now a necessary 24-hour, seven-day week operation."

Farm Equipment Cut

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Farm machinery plants of the International Harvester Company this week will begin operating on a four-day week basis because of materials shortages and the Government program limiting non-military production, company executives said yesterday.

Union representatives of the company's employees have been notified of the necessity for immediate decrease in production.

The farm equipment industry, the announcement said, generally anticipates that the OPM program will restrict new farm machinery production in 1942 to about 80 per cent of 1940 production. Production in 1941 was at about 120 per cent of the 1940 output.

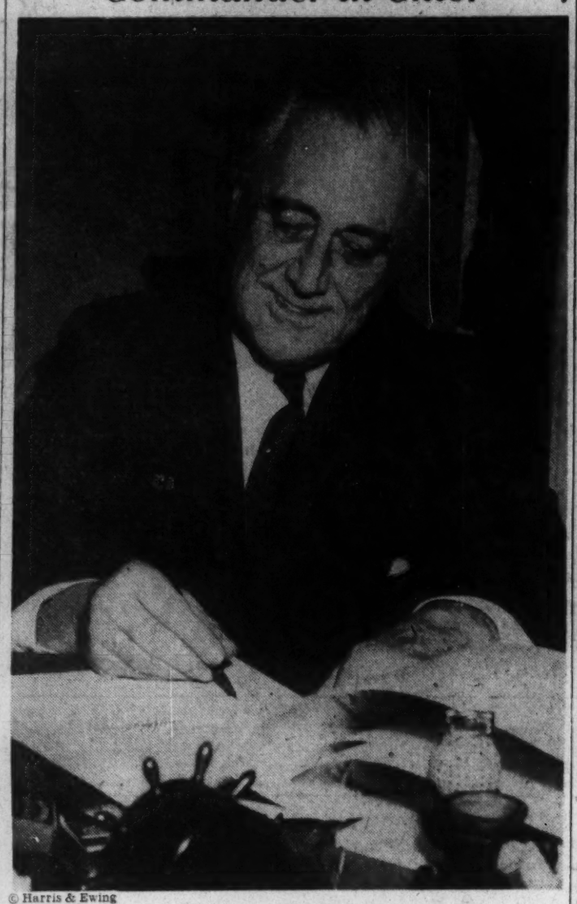
Plant facilities released from farm machinery production under the new schedule will be converted for the manufacture of defense articles. Departments making crawler tractors, cream separators, milking machines, industrial power units, and industrial tractors will continue to work five days a week. Many departments now manufacturing defense products are maintaining continuous shift orperations seven days a week.

Among international plants affected are three Chicago works, Rock Island, East Moline, Rock Falls and Canton, Ill.; Milwaukee; Auburn, N. Y.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Richmond, Ind.

Canada's Gold Output

OTTAWA—Gold production in Canada during the first eight months of 1941 aggregated 3,560,120 ounces, as against 3,500,256 ounces in the corresponding period of 1940.

Commander-in-Chief



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President Roosevelt

Roosevelt, as War President, Steps Into His Greatest Role

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—President Roosevelt, 59 years old, son of a Hudson River squire, one-time Assistant Secretary of the Navy and former Governor of New York, greatly triumphant over physical infirmities that molded and forged his character, is now War President. He must be reappraised in his new role, and today in Washington, where a whole set of old values burst with the impact of faraway bombs in Manila Harbor he is being so reappraised.

Outward signs of Mr. Roosevelt's new position are many. A squad of soldiers with trench hats and fixed bayonets march up Pennsylvania Avenue before the White House to relieve the guard. Machine guns are planted in little parks around it. Silhouetted against the sky on the cornice of the Commerce Department are other guns and soldiers, defending the President. The streets on right and left of the Executive Mansion are blocked off, and Army trucks are inside. Within the tall iron gate are policemen. The reporter hurrying to a press conference by familiar routes is halted, directed to a new entrance, and required to show his pass to a dozen people. That is war in its outward superficial aspect.

In its inner aspect it means that upon Mr. Roosevelt has been placed a load of responsibility as heavy as upon any man in the nation. He is Commander-in-Chief. He has the potentiality of making wise decisions or fearful mistakes. In wartime the powers of an American President expand beyond all counting. He has the final say in strategy proposed by his commanders. He is responsible, too, in large part, for the national mood for he can guide and direct the country and inspire co-operative endeavor and wholehearted support.

Past Means Nothing

Mr. Roosevelt is the first man elected President three times. He has been noted for his social reforms. But these no longer matter. History will judge him as War President. All else is unimportant beside it. The slate is wiped clean. The past means nothing. Mr. Roosevelt's place will stand in accordance with the new role.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, hitherto isolationist and frequent critic both of the President's domestic and foreign policy, understands this. He voiced it in direct fashion to Mr. Roosevelt at the White House last Monday night, when he was called in to hear the advance reading of the President's radio speech.

"Mr. President," Senator Walsh said, as he left, according to his own solemn account of it to the Senate, "you have begun a new life. You are no longer President of a political party, or of a group, or of a majority of the American people. You are now a War President; and it is the first necessity, and I have not any doubt that you will respond to it—that a War President shall have the absolute confidence of the American people. They are willing to give you their confidence, wholeheartedly, without restraint."

And to the Senate, Mr. Walsh exclaimed with deep emotion: "My God! We have no other course—we have no other course but to throw ourselves and all that we have—heart, soul, body, mind and all our possessions—into his hands, for him to use as our War President, to the end that this war shall result in a real, lasting victory.

"I did not desire to appear presumptuous to the President, but I did desire to impress upon him the fact that, as the War President of the United States, he has the confidence of the members of Congress, that he has the confidence of all the American people, and that he can rely on it.

"I thought I might encourage and strengthen his faith. I suggested that he try to preserve it, as being most essential to the success of his leadership."

Before Mr. Roosevelt had been a War President 10 hours his work and success was being appraised. Was he at fault for the debacle at Pearl Harbor? Would criticism for that failure fall on him?

This is only the first of the great trials, of the terrific strain, that stretches ahead. Congress showed this week that for the time being it would not lay the account of the Pearl Harbor disaster at his door. It would hold back criticism for the time being. Now Mr. Roosevelt has a united nation. It is in a sense the return of the political "honeymoon period" that came as he attacked the financial chaos of 1933 in the bank holiday. For a brief time then, politics were suspended. Later politics came back.

Washington observers take the outpouring of idealism and cooperation today at its full value, but they are by no means convinced that such criticism will continue to spare the President in the months or years ahead. It never spared Washington or Lincoln or Wilson and why should Mr. Roosevelt be spared? Among the host of unsolved questions in the Capital it already is being wondered what will happen in the Congressional elections of 1942; what if the war is still going on in the Presidential year of 1944?

Banter Eases Strain

Dispatches pile up at Mr. Roosevelt's desk as he works. They pile up as he goes to bed, and they await his awakening in the morning. It is the kind of burden that would bow most men. It means that the man who carries it must consecrate his life to his country. There is no alternative. The sense of responsibility is too terrific to be ignored. Fortunately Mr. Roosevelt is one of the most resilient men who ever sat in the White House. He cultivates light touches, jokes, banter. He makes every press conference a period of banter if he can. Other Presidents before him have found that it broke the strain.

Mr. Roosevelt is physically fit today. He is a different man from the ebullient Democrat who took office eight years ago. Now he is leader of all the country. In his radio address this week he asked that old quarrels and grudges be forgotten. They are wiped out. The slate is clean. Today Mr. Roosevelt has a more mature philosophy. He is buoyant still, and forceful, and knows the temper of the American people better than almost any man who ever has sat in the White House. He also has something that is important, both for politicians and military commanders, the habit of success.

Plants Shut Down

DETROIT, Dec. 13 (AP)—Thousands of General Motors employees throughout the nation were made idle today and thousands more face imminent layoffs as a result of the drastic cut in automobile production ordered by the Government as a war measure.

The Ford Motor Company expects to close its huge factories next week.

The layoffs, it was explained, originally were scheduled for Dec. 23 to permit a change-over from "bright work" (chromium) production and assembly to nonbright work.

"It means that the date of the annual seasonal layoffs is advanced," said a G. M. spokesman. "Unless we are notified otherwise, most of the plants will reopen Jan. 5 or 6."

Protecting U. S. Supply Lines Heroic War Task for Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The United States Navy and Air Force are today fighting in the Pacific not merely to defeat an attacking enemy but to preserve an economic lifeline to the Orient.

America has vast and vital interests in the Far East. These include raw materials in large quantities which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Such raw materials were always essential to the United States' high standard of living; now they are essential to United States defense.

Despite the fact that for many months the Government has been building stockpiles, more are needed to press the fight against the Axis on all fronts. It is for this reason that the battle now progressing in the Pacific is directly related to the defense program at home—a defense program which must be expanded to carry the war forward to the main gate of the enemy, Nazi Germany.

Best known of these vital imports are tin and rubber, but they are by no means the only materials from this far corner of the world. Chromite, manganese and tungsten for hardening steel; kapok for making life preservers; graphite for lubricating the machines of modern war; mica for insulation; manila fiber for making rope; the tea that we drink and pig bristles for brushes—these and countless other things required for national welfare must come from the Far East and the Pacific.

Tin Most Important

Tin is probably the most important of Pacific imports, and the one hardest to replace. The United States consumes more than 100,000 tons of tin a year, produces practically none. Singapore and the Netherlands Indies provide us with our supply.

Canned food, a staple of American life, for soldiers as well as civilians, uses most of the tin imports. While glass can be substituted to some extent, and studies have been made of the use of silver as a lining for cans, tin is the most practical.

The United States has a good stockpile of tin on hand in this country and is building a smelter in Texas to refine Bolivian tin ore. Careful conservation of supply and possible expansion of the Texas smelter will help get through the emergency, but the best solution is to keep the Pacific lanes open.

The situation in rubber parallels that of tin. Ninety-eight per cent of the country's crude rubber supply comes from the Orient. In no other part of the world are the quantities available.

Manganese, chromite and tungsten are also drawn from the Pacific area. If steel is the bone of modern warfare, these alloying elements are its marrow. They make tough, hard steel, the kind that is used for armor plate and for projectiles that will pierce armor. They make possible modern tanks and fighting ships, warplanes and guns.

The United States can facilitate the manganese problem by increasing imports from Brazil, Cuba and South Africa, and by rapid expansion of domestic production from low-grade ores. Molybdenum, plentiful here, may be substituted for tungsten in many cases.

Approximately a third of the chromium supply comes from the Philippine Islands and New Caledonia, the remainder from Africa, Turkey and Cuba. This makes freedom of the seas in the Pacific all the more important.

Chromite Necessary

Low-grade chromite deposits in the United States are now being worked but the sea lanes must be kept open to get the chromite required.

Japan's threat to the Burma Road is a direct threat to tungsten, for down its wandering curves comes the bulk of the supply. Domestic production increased sharply in 1941, and South America also is producing tungsten in quantity. Nevertheless, the United States imported twice as much as it produced this year.

Priority control exercised by the Office of Production Management has resulted in an increased use of molybdenum alloy in place of tungsten, but for certain military uses, tungsten steel is the best. Molybdenum is produced in the United States in sufficient quantity to free us of any dependence on imports.

Mica, particularly mica splittings, also are involved in the Pacific. The United States gets 90 per cent of present supplies of this vital material from India, the remainder from Madagascar. Mica splittings provide the insulation necessary for electrical equipment.

All of the world's supply of manila fiber, from which rope is made, comes from the Philippines area. There is no substitute for it and nothing takes the place of rope where rope is needed.

While these are the most important materials we get from the Orient they are by no means all. Palm oil, for instance, is important for tin plating. We get it from the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines and the other islands of the East Indies. Cocoanut oil, from which glycerin is made, comes from the same area.

San Francisco Group Has World Pattern for Arbitration

SAN FRANCISCO—A unique world pattern for arbitration of commercial disputes, indicating a possible method for settling even deeper disputes between nations, has been cut, it seems, by the Foreign Commerce Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce which has just received the first award ever issued for distinguished service in the history of international arbitration.

At a ceremony at the Commercial Club here a silver plaque, the Importers Guide Award, was presented to the San Francisco Association by Dr. Henry F. Grady, President of the American President Lines and former Undersecretary of State. The award was made under auspices of the American Arbitration Association with national headquarters in New York.

To promote order and discipline in world trade, the San Francisco Foreign Commerce Association years ago set up rules for international business and for arbitrating disputes under the rules. These were accepted in all world ports from New York to Hong Kong as the standard rules for arbitration. All such disputes are settled here in San Francisco, even if they occurred in shipments to other ports, and the rules worked out here are the basis of the American Arbitration Association's activities and have been accepted by the National Cottonseed Exchange of New Orleans and the New York Produce Exchange, according to William Montgomery, Secretary of the Foreign Commerce Association, and Manager of the World Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber.

The system devised for handling disputes is as follows: Parties to a dispute, the seller and the buyer, apply to the Foreign Commerce Association for arbitration. The Chairman asks for a statement of fact from the complainant and the defendant. These are exchanged and each party is permitted to file a rebuttal. Specific names or distinguishing dates are then removed from the documents, so that only the issues in the case are discernible. These are placed before a disinterested and impartial committee for blind arbitration. There are no lawyers, no opportunity for bias, no personalities involved.

Foreign firms frequently are successful in arbitration awards, Mr. Montgomery reported. While some disputes have run into large amounts of money, one for as much as $200,000, others are for smaller amounts, he said. The past year eight such disputes have been handled.

In presenting the award for this distinguished international service, Dr. Grady declared, "There is something spiritual about the promotion of the principle of arbitration. It represents an advance in civilized living that goes beyond the realm of commercial transactions. Its benefits are social as well as economic. When the principle, in some form or other, can be projected to encompass the field of international dispute, then may we truly expect a world order founded on justice and peace."

Citing notable advances in the United States and other democratic nations towards the use of arbitration, Dr. Grady added, "I don't believe it is possible to overemphasize the importance of arbitration as a technique for the settlement of commercial disputes as well as labor disputes. Within proper limitations the same technique could and should be applied in the solution of international disputes. I have had many years of practical experience in arbitration work, both commercial and labor, and I have seen at close hand the gropings toward a technique or formula for the settlement of international disputes. I believe the hope of mankind lies in the ultimate universal acceptance of some form of international arbitration."

A Kenwood Blanket

A Fine Christmas Gift for a Baby

KENWOOD FAMOUS

100% wool, size 42x60, with all edges bound with 4-in. rayon satin. Baby blue, pink or white, individually boxed. $7.95

KENWOOD DOUBLETON

42x60 inches, a 100% wool blanket in baby blue, pink or white, all edges bound with 4-in. rayon satin. Individually boxed. $6.95

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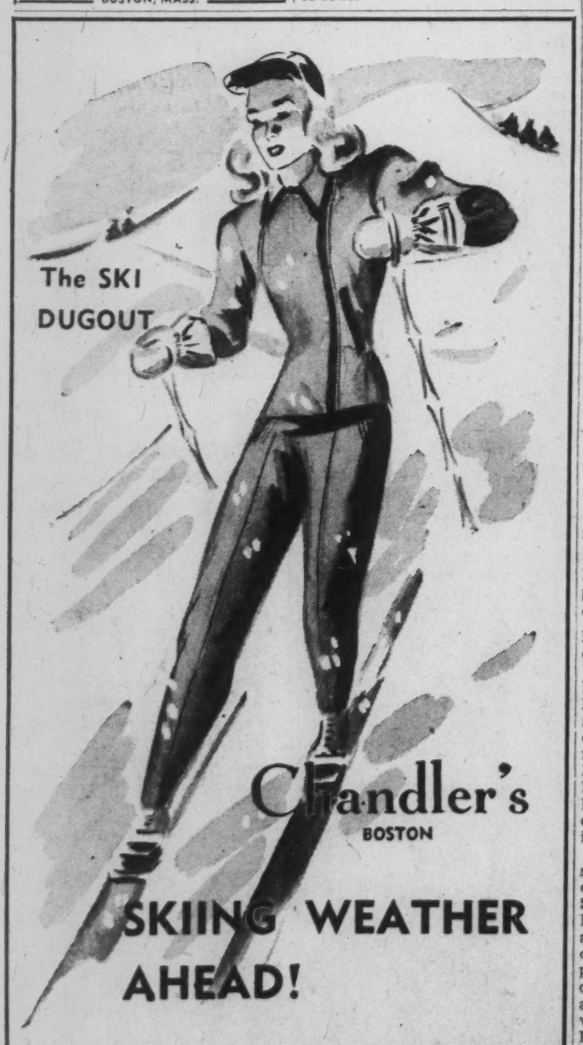

Chandler's

BOSTON

SKIING WEATHER AHEAD!

Perhaps you're planning on Sun Valley or the Laurentians . . perhaps it's a week end at North Conway . . perhaps it's the ski slope at your own country club . . wherever you ski . . you want the right clothes! We sketch here one of our favorite costumes . . correctly tailored of 22% wool, 48% rayon and 30% cotton gabardine woven for wind and moisture resistance. In navy, forest green or French blue with red, wine with natural piping.

Ski Suit, 16.95 Shells, 1.75

Cap, 1.75

Third Floor

annual pre-Christmas sale

men's hand-tailored neckties

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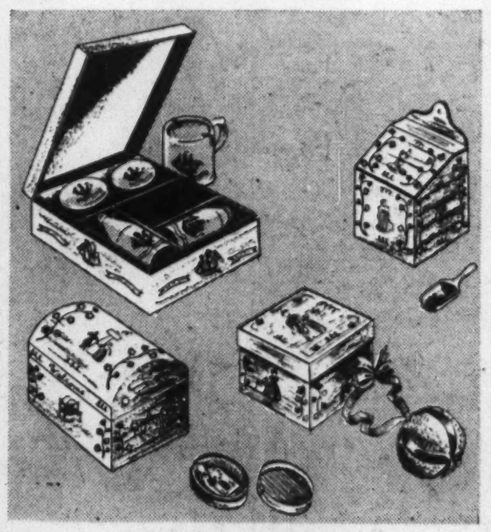
Once a year, prior to Christmas, we hold this remarkable sale. Every tie is personally selected or specially made up for us weeks in advance of the event, from the choicest pure-dye silks, silk-and-rayon, silk-and-new wool* and 100% new wool*. Some are silk-lined. All are made with full resilient construction. Small figures, large figures, stripes, paisleys, plaids, small spaced and large spaced designs. Qualities that we would regularly sell for $1.50 and $2.00.

Special Section, Second Floor

Stearns

BOSTON

*New wool, as defined by the U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.



a Christmas favorite

Early American "Old Spice"

"Old Spice" is a tangy, spicy fragrance that never becomes dull. Aside from its haunting scent, quaint Early American type boxes and containers, covered with a thin veneer of real wood, and reproductions of hand-decorated Stiegel bottles, make every "Old Spice" gift a pleasure to receive and an ornament for any dressing table. Toiletries, street floor.

Sketched:

*Packaged perfumes, $1.25 to $4**

*Trunk boxes with soaps and toilet water, $3**

*Men's sets with shaving requisites, $2.75 to $5**

*Bath salts in an old salt box, $1**

*Pomander balls to hang in closets, each $1**

*Plus Federal Tax of 10%

Stearns

BOSTON

This Christmas

you may be sure she will welcome a box of Stearns'

All-Silk Stockings

Time was, in filling our gift lists, we said, "No woman ever has too many stockings" and we happily checked names on lists and bought stockings up until the last minute. This year things are different. Few women will have ENOUGH all-silk stockings. If you shop early at Stearns you will find full assortments of colors and sizes in any of these famous-for-quality names:

Sapphire No-Mend Thread-O-Life

Nolde Taptoe Stylis

$1 to $1.65 pair

Packed in one of our colorful Christmas gift balls to hang on the tree, 15c extra

Stearns

BOSTON

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Fifty Years in D. A. R. Reviewed By Warren, Prescott Chapter

Monday afternoon Mrs. Walter Atherton, Regent of the Warren and Prescott Chapter of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, will be hostess at her home, 130 Commonwealth Avenue, to chapter members and state officers at the observance of the Chapter's fiftieth anniversary. Founded only a year after the National Society, D. A. R., the Warren and Prescott is the oldest chapter in Boston.

There will be a meeting at 3 p. m., followed by tea. Speakers will be Mrs. Larz Anderson, who gave distinguished service in France during the first World War and will talk on "Work of Women Patriots of the World War and of Today"; and Miss Louise Bigelow, assisted by Mrs. Willis Russ, who will present excerpts from her biography of her great great grandfather, Col. Timothy Bigelow—patriot of 1776.

The chapter was founded by Annie Crowninshield Warren in 1892 and she was its first Regent. Following her, Mrs. Samuel Eliot served as Regent from 1893 until 1906. A gavel was presented to the chapter in 1898, made from the wood of the home of General Warren. Mrs. Atherton will use this gavel in opening the meeting Monday.

Milestones in Progress

The same year, the chapter contributed toward the restoration of Mount Vernon. Later it made generous contributions toward the preservation of Paul Revere House, the Roger Wolcott Memorial Fund, and to the Jamestown Association. In 1905 it had as a speaker Julia Ward Howe, who recited her "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The third Regent was Mrs. Walter Scott Fitz who was able to serve only part of her term. After her, came Miss Agnes Blake Poor who was Regent from 1906 until 1913. In 1910 the chapter made its first contribution to Hindman School in Kentucky, providing tuition for one child—a donation that has been continued annually.

Miss Poor was succeeded in 1913 by Mrs. George Henry Hobson, who served until 1917 and from that date until Mrs. Atherton's election Miss Grace G. Hiler was the Regent.

Present Officers

Miss Hiler is now Honorary Regent; Mrs. Joseph F. White, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Henry H. Freeman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Paul Killiam, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. McDermott, Assistant Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry L. Houghton, Treasurer; Mrs. Ethel Miller Burton, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Norman F. Hesseltine, Registrar; Mrs. Joseph C. Howes, Assistant Registrar; Mrs. Joseph H. Goodspeed, Historian and Librarian, and Miss Josephine F. Bumstead, Chaplain.

The chapter contributed $1,000 to the building of Constitution Hall and $2,563 to the erection of Memorial Continental Hall, headquarters of the National Society in Washington, D. C. At the time of the first world war, it also raised

Bachrach

Mrs. Walter Atherton

Regent of Warren and Prescott Chapter of the D. A. R., which will observe its fiftieth anniversary on Monday afternoon at her home, 130 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

$3,015 for war work, and individual members were credited with subscribing $417,000 in Liberty Bonds.

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Full P.K. glace with arrowheads 2.90
Our renowned "Guardsman" fabric glove 1.90
Handmade capeskin with contrast 4.90
Hardy fine-grain pigskin whipstitched 3.90
And all the gifts in hand are Jays exclusives

Calendar of Women's Club Events Occurring Next Week

Monday

Woman's City Club of Boston—Country Dance. Master of Ceremonies, Bob Ayward. 8:15 p. m. at the clubhouse.

Watertown Woman's Club—Music Day and Charter Member-Past Presidents' Day. Refreshmen hour at 1:15 o'clock followed by business meeting and program. Miss Mimi Carr, dancer, Rand Smith, baritone.

Brightbelmestone Club—Christmas meeting and program. "Opera Miniatures," presented by Elizabeth Golden, soprano; Katherine Dean, mezzo; Barrett Terrell, tenor; Albert Hardy, baritone. Refreshments at 1:15 p. m., followed by meeting and program. Christmas tree, and collection for Christmas baskets.

D. A. R. Old North Chapter—Regular meeting, and program "My Treasure Chest" with members gowned in costumes of 1850. Gifts for veterans and meeting of the History Circle, Hotel Pioneer, Boston.

Milton Woman's Club—Presidents' Day. Presidents of Fifth District are guests. Christmas tree. Program by Mary Hughes, danceuse, and Donald Currier, pianist. Refreshments follow meeting.

Swampscott Woman's Club—Meeting and inspirational talk by Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood, 2:30 p. m. Ionic Club. Refreshments at 1:30. Hostesses, Mrs. R. B. Blanchard and Mrs. Stanley M. Stocker.

Elizabeth H. Whittier Club of Amesbury—Third annual Christmas Party. Town Hall Annex, 2:45 p. m. Program by sub-chairmen. Carol singing and refreshments. Members asked to bring 10 cent gift. Mrs. Franklin A. Robblee presiding, with Mrs. James F. Whitten and Mrs. Clayton Jarvis co-chairman.

National League of American Pen Women—Boston Branch—Meeting at Chilton Club, 3 o'clock. Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond will talk on poetry. Musical program by Miss Georgia Thomas soprano. Open to members only. Mrs. Maude W. Linscott to preside.

Garden Club of Winthrop — Christmas meeting and program. Exhibits of Christmas green arrangements. Talks and readings. Exhibit Committee, Mrs. G. F. Deroo and Mrs. L. E. Grimm, who are also judges with Mrs. R. A. Walsh; 11 a. m. at Beacon Villa. Mrs. C. A. Williams, hostess.

Quincy Women's Club—"School for Gardeners," first meeting, sponsored by Conservation and Gardens Committee. Demonstration lecture by Mrs. Chester Cook of Lexington on Christmas greens. Box-lunch followed by instruction in making of decorations. Members to bring own tools and materials. Clubhouse, 10 o'clock.

West Medford Woman's Club — Merry Christmas Party for their children and young guests, under direction of Mrs. Joseph C. Knox, assisted by Mrs. Clarence A. Hayes, Mrs. Edwin L. Lord, Mrs. Harry L. Truesdale, and Mrs. Albert L. Wescott. Refreshments; 4 p. m. in Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue.

British War Relief Society, Arlington Branch—Christmas tea, 2:30 p. m., St. John's Episcopal Church, Pleasant Street. Refreshments and Christmas program.

Pilgrim Woman's Club—Annual Christmas party and tree. Vestry of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Upham's Corner, Dorchester, 2 p. m. "Candle-light and Holly" in pictures and story by Mrs. Margaret Louise Wood. Refreshments following program.

Tuesday

Wollaston Woman's Club — Christmas meeting. "Christmas in Many Lands" told and sung by the Allison Ensemble in costume. Special guest Mrs. David A. Westcott. Dessert hour at 1 o'clock.

Townsend Women's Club—Child welfare and Community Service Day. Party for the children. Mrs. William Newton, chairman. Piano duet by Miss Maude Damon and Mrs. E. Treworgy. Hostess, Mrs. Franklin Morrison. Memorial Hall 2:45 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Club Day. "The Christmas Story in Song and Verse" by Edna Merritt, contralto. Display of Christmas decorations. Dessert hour at 1:30 p. m. Meeting at 2:30.

Old and New Club of Malden—Meeting and program on current events, arranged by department of education. Speaker, Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar, Vestry of Center Methodist Church, 2 o'clock.

Belmont Garden Club—All-day meeting with box lunch, at which work will be done on Christmas greens for Camp Edwards Hospital and Fort Devens. Unitarian Parish House, Belmont Center, 10 a. m.

Professional Women's Club of Boston—Reception and luncheon. Luncheon music, including Christmas carols by the club choral group. Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 12:30 o'clock.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Criticism of unpublished manuscripts and Christmas program. Study-groups meet at 7:15, followed by general meeting at 8 o'clock. Hotel Vendome.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Business meeting and Christmas program. "The Story of Christmas" in tableau and song, directed by Mrs. Blanche Greenaway Allen. Refreshments served. At the clubhouse, 2 o'clock.

D. A. R. Boston Tea Party Chapter—Christmas meeting in recognition of 168th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. Colorful program preceded by reception, 1:45 o'clock, at the Hotel Vendome.

Philergians of Braintree—Annual musicale, with program by "The Bostonians" and a cappella choral group. Christmas tree providing gifts for men in Army camps. Refreshments precede meeting at 1 o'clock. Meeting at 2 o'clock, in First Congregational Church.

Winchester Fortnightly—Christmas party of Conservation and Garden group. Exhibition of creches and madonnas. Program concludes with a silver tea. Fortnightly Hall, 2 o'clock.

Canadian Club Auxiliary—Christmas meeting. Three old English plays presented. Group Christmas carols and choral singing by Roslindale Woman's Club chorus. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston, 8 o'clock.

Community Club of Canton—Business meeting and Presidents' Day program. Mrs. John Richardson and Mrs. Daniel Brown to speak on Hoover plan for Belgium. Marion Rudkin on "Hills to Climb." Music. Guest of honor, Mrs. Burton P. Jenkins. Dessert hour at 1:15, vestry of the Evangelical Congregational Church.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Regular meeting, at which Miss Marjorie Shephard, reader, and Miss Helen Bedford, harpist, will entertain. Mrs. Melville H. Hughes in charge of program. Refreshments at Loring-Greenough House afterward. 2:30 o'clock, Unitarian Parish House.

Women's Republican Club—Air raid precaution lecture, 10:30 a. m. Documentary film "Warning." The Origin of Christmas Carols," a talk by Mrs. Modest H. Gulesian at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Josephine Sabino, soprano, will sing carols.

Wednesday

Watertown Garden Club—Christmas party and box luncheon at home of Mrs. William Alcott, 64 Lincoln Street. Gifts exchanged. Program of Christmas entertainment. Honor guests invited from the Old Folks' Home, 12:30 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Dramatic group study afternoon. Reading of Christmas plays. At the home of Mrs. David Dutton, 55 Central Street, Stoneham.

New England Woman's Press Association—Regular meeting and reception to new members. Speakers, Marjorie Mills, Neil Giles, and Faith Rogers. At the Woman's Republican Club of Boston, 46 Beacon Street, 2 o'clock.

Community Service Club of West Newton—Business meeting followed by social hour in charge of Mrs. Edward S. Abbott, Mrs. W. S. Railsback, President, to preside. Musical program by Barbara Tower, pianist, and Rand Smith, baritone.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Regular meeting, 2:30 o'clock, at the Maugus Club. Dr. Allen A. Stockdale to speak on "American Industry and You." Mrs. Robert C. Dean and Mrs. Warren L. Coffren in charge of Christmas exhibit. Mrs. Kilwood L. Overholser will direct silver collection for Chelsea Naval Hospital.

D. A. R., Lexington Chapter—Regular meeting and Christmas party. At the home of Mrs. Charles W. McIntosh, 183 Waltham Street. Members will bring gifts suitable for sending to Peabody Home for Children.

D. A. R., Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter—Christmas party. Carol singing, exchanging of small gifts, and social evening. Hotel Kenmore, evening.

D. A. R., Old Blake House Chapter—Joint business meeting and Christmas party of senior and junior members; 7:45 p. m. at the home of the hostesses, Mrs. C. L. Van Schagen and Miss Marion Van Schagen, 17 Selden Street, Dorchester.

Thursday

Winchester Circle, Florence Crittenton League—Dr. Norman Padelford to speak on current affairs. Music by Idabelle H. Winship, soprano, and Mary Ranton Witham, accompanist. Tea served. Hostess, Mrs. Harold B. Richmond, 30 Swan Road, 2:30 p. m.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Regular meeting, of which the subject will be "Limit or Extend Limits of Debate"; 2 p. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Christmas party. "The Christmas Story in Song and Verse," by Edna Merritt, contralto. Music committee, Mrs. Ernest F. Perkins, chairman, has charge of the program. Refreshments served by hospitality committee, Mrs. L. Roger Wentworth, chairman, and Mrs. John A. Birdsall, sub-chairman. G. A. R. Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Family Night. Sidney N. Shurcliff to show motion picture, "Ski America Second." Open meeting; nonmembers welcome.

Women's Republican Club—Howard Pierce Davis, news commentator, to speak on "World Affairs" at 11 o'clock; first of a series of four such lectures.

Friday

Waltham Woman's Club—Community Service Day. Edith D. Mosher, chairman. Christmas party and tea, with community service Christmas tree. Creches exhibited in art corner. Hovey Memorial, 2:15 o'clock.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Meeting at Hotel Vendome, 2 o'clock. Program of music by Beverly Handbell Ringers.

Woodbourne Woman's Club—Christmas party. Gifts are to be brought for distribution to community and social service centers. Lecture by Mary Lincoln Orr, "Gay Festivals South of the Border." Program chairman, Mrs. Grover J. O'Connell. Christmas tea to be served by Mrs. Frederick A. Connell and Mrs. Charles H. R. Mable, vestry of the Upham Memorial Church, 2:30 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Costume party for benefit of defense and war relief work. Specialty dances, pantomime, and musical program. Refreshments. Grand March at 10 o'clock. Also square dancing and bridge. Whiton Hall, 8 o'clock

Cantabrigia Club—Regular meeting. Polly Paine, of the home-planning department of Paine Furniture Company, will speak on "Color in the Home," assisted by Margaret George. Music by Mina G. deCastillo, pianist. Talk on current events by Mrs. N. Russell Cazmay. Program chairman, Mrs. Howe C. Ames. Refreshments served with Mrs. La Rue Prior as hostess. Clubhouse, 2 o'clock.

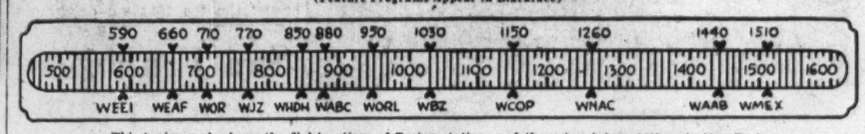
Boston City Federation of Organizations—Town Meeting. Subject, "Is Education Keeping Step With the Times?" Moderator, Mrs. Max Ulin. Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, 10:30 a. m.

Saturday

New Hampshire's Daughters—Meeting and Christmas program. Solarium of the Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Carol singing and program by Lila Newdick. Mrs. Walter H. Woods to speak on war relief work in the State Federation. Refreshment hostesses are Mrs. Clarence M. Glazier and Miss Winifred Abbott.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 **Theater of Today**: **Franchot Tone**	News: "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15		Walter Kidder, songs..	Student Radio Club	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch.	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music .....
12:45		Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour ..	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture ..	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15 United War Fund ..	Farm and Home Hour ..	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch...	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures..	"What's on the Air"	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano,
1:45 Science Adventures..	News; Service	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00 Of Men and Books	**Metropolitan Opera: Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah"; Rise Stevens, mezzo-soprano;**	Golden Melodies; String Ensemble, Shrednik, conductor	"Your Songs"; songs; orchestra and vocalists	Dance Orchestra .....
2:15 Of Men and Books			Oberlin Elizabethan Singers; Harold Hugh, Dir.	Nancy Mace, soprano ..
2:30 Walter Reuther ...		Orchestra and vocalists		Don Vinton Ensemble ..
2:45 Musical Showcase ..		Orchestra and vocalists		Five Star News .....
3:00 Country Journal ..	**Rene Maison, tenor; Leonard Warren, baritone; Norman Cordon, bass; Wilfred Pelletier,**	'Defense & Your Dollar' Orchestra; vocalists ..	McFarland Twins	Sports Results .....
3:15 Country Journal ..		'Campus Capers'; orch.; organ; songs	McFarland Twins	Sports Results .....
3:30 N. E. to the Colors			Branscombe Chorale ..	Sports Results .....
3:45 N. E. to the Colors			Branscombe Chorale ..	Sports Results .....
4:00 Matinee in Meadowbrook; Press news.	**conductor**	Music; Melodic Strings; orchestra	Music; Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Song Stylist .....
4:15	**Metropolitan Opera: Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah"**	'Week-End Whimsy'; variety show	Salvation Army Christmas Program	Melody Mirror .....
4:30 Lieut. Gov. Cahill..				Jay Burnett, songs ....
4:45 Interview				Melody Mirror .....
5:00 **Cleveland Symphony Orchestra**	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	"Design for Dancing" ..	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:30 **Cleveland Symphony Orchestra**	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Star News .....
6:00 News comments ..	News; Music Interlude..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk .....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	'The Alpineers'; orch..
6:30 Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense..	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today** ..	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports reports .....
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	Message of Israel	'Quiz of Two Cities' ..	News Commentator	Lance Orchestra .....
7:15	Message of Israel	'Quiz of Two Cities' ..	Musical Program	Five Star News .....
7:30 Jobs for Defense ..	Little Ol' Hollywood ..	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music .....
7:45 Jobs for Defense ..	Little Ol' Hollywood ..	Grand Ole Opry	Sports Stories	'Circle C Ranch Boys..
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Sports Digest	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from Fort Banks, Winthrop	Viennese Melodies .....
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Sports Digest	Knickerbocker Playhouse		Viennese Melodies .....
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gargoyle; dramatization	'Truth or Consequences'; quiz program	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Dramatization .....
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News			News Service	E. Coopersmith, songs
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"War Extra"	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	**Chicago Theater: "I Pagliacci"; Marion Claire; Attilio Baggiore; Igor Gorin**	Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.			
9:30 Orch; vocalists ..	**NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conducting**			Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:45 "Saturday Night Serenade"; music..				
10:00 Public Affairs	**NBC Symphony Orch.**	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News....	Olympics - Washington hockey game; News ..
10:15 Olga Coelho, songs.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Disabled Veterans' Christmas Remembrance Fund; speakers	Dance orchestra	U. S. Marines .....
10:30 News; Sports	S. Kaye's Orch.; Defense		Don Bovay, songs	Dance Music .....
10:45				
11:00 Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Rt. Rev. K. Morgan Block	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15 Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch...	Weather; Continuance	Frankie Masters' Orch..	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Jones' Orch.; Harry	Val Olman's Orchestra..	Veterans' Christmas Remembrance Fund pgm.	Rodeo; vocalists; comedians; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 James' Orch.	Val Olman's Orchestra..			"Day's End"; news ....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music ..	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15	Piano Trio		Radio Carollers	.....
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	.....
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	.....
9:00 **The World Today**	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestral program .....
9:15 "From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service .....
9:30 Loft," J. Mattfeld		Universal Bible Sunday..	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service .....
9:45 Bible Sunday		"Words and Music"		Religious Service .....
10:00 Church of the Air..	"Musical Millwheel" ..	Uncle Bob; children's program	News Service	Religious Service .....
10:15 Church of the Air..	"Fantasy in Melody" ..	"Thrills and Romance"; Vi and Vilma, songs ..	News Service	"Music in the Modern Manner" .....
10:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet		News; U. S. S. Reuben James Memorial service	**Gilbert and Sullivan operetta** .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet			
11:00 News; Vera Brodsky, pianist	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	**Gilbert and Sullivan operetta** .....
11:15	First Piano Quartet ...	St. Paul's Service		
11:30 Trinity Church	Music; Weather	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	**Gilbert and Sullivan operetta** .....
11:45 Trinity Church	**Joseph Bonnet, organist**	St. Paul's Service		
12:00 News; Weather	**Foreign Policy Talks "I am an American"**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News .....
12:15 Piano Parade	**Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists**	'Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Question-Answer Period.
12:30 Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir..		E. Otero, soprano; orch. The "Set Ups"	Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A World in Fantasy" ....
12:45 "Home Planning" ..			"Italian Melodies"	
1:00 Beacon St. Window.	**Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby Ossofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg, baritone
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano		Religious program	Cafe Continental	
1:30 Invitation to Learning; speakers	Newsroom of the Air ..	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	Lutheran Hour; speaker; Lutheran Chorus	
1:45	Newsroom of the Air ..			
2:00 Spirit of '42	Chicago Bears - Green Bay Packers football game	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel; drama	Songs of the Range ....
2:15 Spirit of '42		Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Musical Program .....
2:30 **The World Today**		**Round Table Discussion**	"National D Quiz Club".	**Christian Science Program; talk; music**
2:45 **The World Today**	Chicago Bears - Green Bay Packers football game	**Round Table Discussion**	"National D Quiz Club".	
3:00 **New York Philharmonic Symphony. Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor**		"Chats About Dogs"; sk. H. V. Kaltenborn	Nebraska's Peace Song; Governor Griswold	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15		"Listen, America"	W. Disney's Song Parade	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30		"Listen, America"	Christmas Vespers	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45	Chicago Bears - Green Bay Packers game			
4:00 **New York Philharmonic Symphony**	News; Masteringers	Musical Brazil	"Reviewing Stand"; auspices Northwestern U., "Dr. Kinsey Answers"; speakers; orchestra	Religious Program .....
4:15	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale		Religious Program .....
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz; Or.; Frank Parker	World's Most Honored Music	"The Shadow" drama..		Olympics - Washington hockey game .....
4:45		"The Shadow" drama..		
5:00 **Family Hour: G. Swarthout; Ross Graham; chorus**	Moylan Sisters, songs ..	**Metropolitan Auditions: soloists; talks; orch.**	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious Program .....
5:15	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	Comedy Drama	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious Program .....
5:30	Wheeling Steelmakers; variety show	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church of the Air; speaker	Religious Program .....
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News				Religious Program .....
6:00 Theater: drama, Alice Faye; orch.	"Barrel of Fun"; variety show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin and organ	"Double or Nothing" guest, Frank Forrest; 'Adventures of Bulldog Drummond'; drama	News; Music .....
6:15	News Commentators	Popular Music		Irish Melodies .....
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	**Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt**			Religious Program .....
6:45 Gene Autry; "Dear				Religious Program .....
7:00 "Mom"; sketch	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Livingstone, "Rochester"; or, "Bandwagon"; Art Kassel's Orchestra	Symphonic Strings, Alfred Wallenstein, con. News Service ..... Invitation to the Waltz	"Uncle Bill," talk ....
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers			"Uncle Bill," talk ....
7:30 **Guild Theater: William Powell**	Captain Flagg and Sergeant Quirt			Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank C. Hageman
7:45				
8:00 **Helen Hayes Theater: "Tovarich"**	Religious Program	**Edgar Bergen; guest comedy orchestra ..... "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**	**American Forum**	Central Baptist Church..
8:15	Religious Program		**American Forum**	Classical Album .....
8:30 Crime drama and jury; Elmer Davis	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch		**American Forum** ..... Gabriel Heatter, news .	Classical Album .....
8:45				
9:00 **Sunday Evening Hour: Reginald Stewart, cond.; Richard Crooks**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15	"The Parker Family" ..	American Album of Familiar Music	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30	"Dear John"; drama ..		'Old-Fashioned Revival'	We Believe In Our Community .....
9:45	Dinah Shore, songs; or.		'Old-Fashioned Revival'	
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest soloists	Senator Joseph Guffey .. Paul V. McNutt	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.
10:15				Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil Rathbone; Nigel Bruce..	**"Keep 'Em Rolling"; variety program**	Five Star News .....
10:45 Defense; Mail Early				Dance Digest .....
11:00 Headlines, Bylines..	News; Music	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	Dance Digest .....
11:15 Columbia Workshop	Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings ...	Local news; Weather; "Author's Playhouse"; dramatization	Jan Savitt's Orchestra. 'Answering You' British Govt. Official Program..	Dance Digest .....
11:30 Columbia Workshop				Dance Digest .....
11:45 Johnny Long's Or.	"Music You Want"			Dance Digest; News ....

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music ..	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News commentator	"The Okies" .....
11:15 'Man I Married'; sk.	Music; Talk; Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews .	"Letter-Quest" .....
11:30 'Bright Horizons' ..	Band; News; K. Ivers ..	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Melody Strings	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Cowboy songs.	"David Harum"; sketch	Organ Recital	Five Star News .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news .	Rhythm Revue; Weather
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk....	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Agricultural talk	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	'Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..		Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Recital .....
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Tex Fletcher	Jay Burnett, piano .....
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	'Light of the World' ...	Cedric Foster, news	Bill of Rights Program..
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Christmas Carols .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Naval Academy Band	Musical Moments .....
2:45 'Kate Hopkins'; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughte"....	Naval Academy Band	Five Star News .....
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"; orchestra; vocalists ..	Sports and Music .....
3:15 United We Stand..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..		Sports and Music .....
3:30 News; Snapshots ..	"John's Other Wife" ...	"The Guiding Light" ...	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music .....
3:45 "Home Planning" ..	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music .....
4:00 **N. Y. Philharmonic Young People's Concert; E. Ganz.**	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"	News Commentator	Sports and Music .....
4:15	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music .....
4:30	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital .....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	Shafter Parker's Orch..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight

Industrial N. E. Wants to Postpone Changes in Social Security During the War

Fore River in Two Records; For Tanker, Night Launching

Log of Port of Boston

Two new records will be set when the oil-tanker Sinclair H-C glides down the ways of the Fore River Shipyards in Quincy sharply at 6 o'clock this evening. Not only will a new world's record be established for construction of a tanker in 76 days, but the occasion will mark the first "night" launching of a vessel at this busy shipbuilding plant.

A telegram received by the Fore River workers today from Harry F. Sinclair, President of the Sinclair Oil Company, expressed "amazement and admiration of this remarkable feat" of building a tanker in 22 days better than the previous world record of 98 days. The tanker will be the 1,491st Fore River launching.

The night launching is made possible by the fact that the tide will be high just after 6 o'clock, and the laying of a new keel will be facilitated by not having to wait until after the week-end. Between the keel laying and the launching of the new boat, only 63 working days elapsed.

Because the tide is high just after 6 p. m. today, the launching of the oil tanker Sinclair H-C at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Quincy is scheduled to take place after dark tonight.

The 12,700 deadweight ton craft, built in record time, is the fourth of a group of tankers of that size built at that yard for the Sinclair Oil Company. She is expected to be ready for delivery to the owners next month, only three and a half months of the laying of the keel.

On Dec. 6, the Flagship Sinco was launched for the same company, one of two larger tankers building at that yard.

Mrs. John W. Sinclair of Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., daughter-in-law of the President of the Sinclair Refining Co., and Chairman of the board of the Consolidated Oil Company, is sponsor for tonight's launching.

Dimensions of the Sinclair H-C are: length overall 471.8 feet; length between perpendiculars 450 feet; molded breadth 63.6 feet; molded depth 34.6 feet; international freeboard draft 27.8 feet; capacity of cargo tanks 94,759 barrels; total deadweight at freeboard draft 12,160 tons; normal shaft horsepower 4,000 at 90 revolutions a minute, and designed speed 14 knots.

Estimated total launching weight of the ship and cradle is about 3,770 long tons, giving a mean initial pressure on the grease of 1.74 long tons a square foot. Chain drags to slow the progress of the ship after leaving the ways have been prepared, weighing 182 tons. Six drags will be on each side of the vessel, so arranged that they will come into action one at a time, symmetrically, on each side of the craft

Fast Work

Shipbuilding is not the only war effort in which records are being made. Building times for ship ways and other plant expansions are being cut down steadily, according to the National Council of American Shipbuilders. In one new shipbuilding yard, a mud-flat was converted into a shipyard in 81 calendar days, and a 10,000-deadweight-ton cargo vessel of the Liberty Ship type was launched from these ways just four months later.

Wide World

U. S. Takes Over Veteran Arctic Sailing Vessel

This sturdy old ship, the Bowdoin, which has made innumerable exploration trips to the Far North, has been added to the United States Navy, presumably for scouting work in the North Atlantic. It has been rechristened the U. S. S. Bowdoin and placed under Commander Donald MacMillan, its skipper on many voyages to the Arctic. The vessel is shown at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Northeast's Business Against New Pay Taxes

Postponement of controversial changes in the Social Security System was sought today by the organized industry of New England, as the result of its first conference on social security.

The conference rejected the proposed federalization of the state systems of unemployment insurance. In this stand the industrial leaders of the region reiterated the recent protest of the six New England Governors.

The gathering also recorded itself against proposals to finance the war in part through new social security taxes. As such taxes would be pay roll taxes and hence would reach only a part of the population, direct new taxes explicitly for war purposes were felt desirable.

Formation of a Social Security Committee drawn from all New England to consider future legislation to amend the Social Security Act was authorized. The Committee will discuss and advise the membership in the business organizations interested in social security problems.

Marks a New Step

This is the first time that New England business and industry have recognized the need of a regional approach to changes in the Social Security system, as the outcome of the meeting was analyzed by its leaders.

The conference originated in the possibility of changes, proposed in Washington, which if adopted, would make the biggest overhauling of the Social Security System since its adoption.

On the revisions sought by various federal officials, New England industry set forth its general viewpoint as follows:

1. All amendments to the Social Security Act should be postponed to await the time when the nation can address itself calmly and constructively to the determination of whether and what changes will promote the purposes of the Social Security Act and the general security of the nation.

2. No changes should be made in the Social Security Act without the opportunity for full public discussion of views on specific legislation proposed.

Stands for Local Action

3. There should be no further federalization of the State Unemployment Compensation System nor should any minimum benefit standards be adopted by Congress nor should the fund or taxes of one State be used to defray the unemployment compensation of any other State.

4. Congress should preserve local action and local control, a principle which stands as the cornerstone of American political and social freedom.

5. The State Employment Offices should continue under state control and federal operation of any state system should be only temporary, when required by national defense needs and after full opportunity to a State to answer charges of inefficiency in the operation of the employment offices.

6. Although the necessity of heavy taxes to finance the defense program is recognized and accepted and wholehearted participation will be given this program, nevertheless the financing of the defense program should not be attached to and confused with the Social Security Act.

7. The principle of employment stabilization should be encouraged in the right given every state under the Social Security Act to provide for reduced unemployment compensation taxes on the basis of employer efforts and success in keeping men at work rather than throwing them on benefits.

This last proposition relates to merit or experience rating plans, which if voted by a State Legislature, enable employers to obtain a reduction in their tax for jobless insurance to the degree that they have been able to keep the same workers employed.

Husband on Wake; She Would Make Guns

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 13

The young woman's eyes snapped as she told a State Employment Service interviewer:

"I want a job making munition—or guns."

Startled, the interviewer asked, "why?"

"My husband's in the Marine Corps," she replied. "He's on Wake Island."

She went to work that day.

Guns on Boston School Roofs

Continued from Page 1

lish High teachers, Mr. White said.

The School Committee has offered to the civilian defense organization quarters in 12 schools throughout the city, Mr. White revealed. These schools are the Dorchester High School for Boys, the Grover Cleveland School, South Boston High School, East Boston High, Charlestown High, William Blackstone High, Girls' High School, Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, Mary E. Curley School, Boston Latin School, Hyde Park High, Washington and Irving School, Brighton High, and the Oka and Tyler Street Gymnasium.

Pointing out that the Boston school system has been co-operating in training of air-raid wardens by conducting courses in various schools, the Boston School Committee voted:

"In view of the fact that in only a few instances have the graduate Air Raid Wardens adequate facilities to carry on their work, it is the purpose of the Boston School Committee to place at the disposal of the Chief Wardens in each of the districts such facilities as they may deem necessary in one of the centrally located school houses . . ."

Furthermore, the Committee has offered facilities for storage of any air raid precaution equipment purchased for the emergency.

In addition, four schools are already co-operating with the United States Navy in training apprentices in machine shop work and welding. The schools are East Boston High, Hyde Park High, Mechanic Arts High and Boston Trade School. Next week similar courses will be started at South Boston High. All these schools have machinery available for such instruction inasmuch as they conduct vocational training courses for regular students.

Approximately 2,000 apprentices have been placed in training, with many more to come as further schools are equipped with machinery, Mr. White revealed.

Parts made by the apprentices are given to the Navy for use in defense production.

The School Committee chairman added that the Department is ready to institute courses of training for women defense workers as soon as it is determined what type of courses are needed For instance, he said, the women might be trained in production of bandages and military clothing.

Plane Timetable Allays Anxiety

With the United States at war with the Axis, the American public has become "airplane conscious." Lest the drone of airline transports be confused with those of a hostile force the Boston Bureau of American Airlines has published a timetable of their regular commercial flights over Boston.

Here is a schedule of planes as they arrive and leave for New York from Boston:

Morning	Afternoon	Evening
5:04	12:17	5:15
6:35	12:20	5:20
6:50	12:40	5:36
7:10	1:20	5:47
7:20	1:33	6:00
8:20	1:53	6:20
8:47	2:17	6:33
8:59	2:20	6:47
9:33	2:25	7:00
9:35	2:45	7:17
9:47	2:55	7:20
10:20	3:20	7:24
10:56	3:25	7:47
11:20	3:45	8:00
	3:47	9:00
	4:20	9:03
	4:44	10:06
	4:47	10:30
		10:47
		11:37
		11:53

During air raid alarms all commercial flights are suspended until the all-clear signal is sounded.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— "The Messiah," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Soloists: Lucia Graeser, soprano; Georgia Graves, contralto; Eugene Conley, tenor; Frederic Jencks, bass. 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery— Concert of music for two voices with piano, of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. 4:30-5:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court— Concert by Marcel Grandjany, harpist. 2.

Boston Public Library— Song recital by Marion Fisher Robertson, mezzo-soprano. Evelyn Hathaway, accompanist. 3:30.

Theaters

Plymouth— "Letters to Lucerne," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brook, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Avery, Mary Barthelmess, and Beatrice de Neergaard. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "Pal Joey," presented by George Abbot, starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapps. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur— "Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild, with Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Little Theaters

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street— "The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse— "Footnote on Fame," by Dudley Cloud. Presented by the Erskine School Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Meet Maxwell Archer," John Loder. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:45, 6, 9:15.

Fenway— "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Keith Memorial— "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton and Dan Dailey, Jr., 11:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Kenmore— "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "40,000 Horsemen." 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Orpheum— "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Ruth Hussey, Robert Young, and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Sing for Your Supper." Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Metropolitan— "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:15. Gene Krupa-Tony Martin Unit. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:35, 9:15.

Modern— "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 10:55 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 12, 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

R. K. O.-Boston— "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton, Glenn Ford, Ann Miller. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:00, 4:25, 6:48, 9:05.

Scollay Square— "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Glamour Boy," Jack Cooper 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater— "Mickey Mouse," Ozzie Nelson-Leon Errol. Travelogue on War Areas, Hawaii, Manila, Singapore; Our Gang Comedy, Sucker List.

State— "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden. 1:50, 5:20, 8:45.

Telepix— "War With Japan" (4 complete newsreels). "Information Please." "Show Dogs." "Call of Canada." "Sucker List." "Oil Pipeline." "War's Strangest Sea Adventure." "Merrie Melody Cartoons." Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "City Limits." 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50. "Moon Town." 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:46, 9:55.

Tremont— "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. 10:50 a. m., 2:01, 5:10, 8:25. "Love Affair," Irene Dunne. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:50, 10.

Uptown— "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3, 6:30, 9:5. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Rochester. "Among the Living," A. Dekker. 1:15, 11.
Allston: "Top Sergeant Mulliyan," Nat Pendelton. "Spooks Run Wild," East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Regent: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carole Bruce. "Great Swindle," Jack Holt. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian "Smilin' Through," Jeannette MacDonald and Brian Aherne. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye and Carmen Miranda. 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:30 to 11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Scarface." 2 and 8.
University: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford, R. Stack. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. "Tillie the Toiler." 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 1:50, 5:40, 9:25. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 4:05, 7:45.
Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:37, 6:26, 9:45. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 1, 4:49, 8:08.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Young, and Ann Sothern. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:02, 7, 9:47. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:46, 8:31.
Park: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Broadway Limited," Victor MacLaglen. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 2:18, 6:04, 9:50. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 4:23, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2:18, 6:04, 9:50. "Arizona Bound," Buck Jones. 4:23, 8:09.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie. 2:30, 6, 9. "Accents on Love," Osa Massen and George Montgomery. 4:15, 7:45, 10:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:40, 4:56, 8:05. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:07, 6:21, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Jungle Girl Serial," 12:45, 4:19, 7:52. "Prisoner of Devil's Island," Edward Cianelli. 1:15, 4:39, 8:12. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 2:31, 5:55, 9:26.
Orpheum: "Down Mexico Way" and "Parachute Battalion." 12:45-11:00.
Mystic: "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and E. Lowe. 1:45, 4:55, 8. "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:50, 5:55, 9:05.
Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagen. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonje Henie. 3:15, 9:15. 'Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 1:55, 7:55.
Medford: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 8:30. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris. 3:10, 6:20, 10:00.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Nothing But the Truth," Edward Arnold, Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 9:15. "The Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2, 8.

NATICK—Colonial: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner, 3:20, 9:05. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. 2:05, 6:30, 9:30. "Ladies in Retirement." Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flying Cadets." William Gargan and E. Lowe. "Let's Go Collegiate." Frankie Darro. 2 and 8.
Strand: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," W. Williams, June Storey.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 2:16, 6:16. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor and Joan Perry. 4:09, 10:09.
Revere: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:23, 9:23. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor and Joan Perry. 2:15, 8:15.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Central: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Henry Aldrich for President." Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. "Shadows on the Stairs," 2 and 8.
Strand: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. "Tight Shoes," J. Howard. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Mail Train," Gordon Harker. 1:30 and 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camso: "Hold Back the Dawn," Don Ameche and Olivia de Havilland. "Give Us Wings." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Henry Aldrich for President." Jimmy Lydon and Charlie Smith. 2:19, 8:04. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:40 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Wilbers and Nancy Kelley. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova and Francis Lederer. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Tillie the Toiler." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern, Elesnor Powell, and Robert Young. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 3:26, 8:01. "Hit the Road," B. Maclane and G. George. 2:15, 6:45, 9:50.

HOW DOES THE WAR AFFECT YOUR LIFE INSURANCE?

All of the policies which you now own, unless they were bought recently, are free from restrictive war clauses.

Many companies have adopted war clauses which become part of the policy contract on all policies which are now being issued. Some of these clauses are more restrictive than others, but it is likely that they will all be made generally uniform within the next few days.

It is not as yet known how inclusive this uniform clause will be, but it can be stated as a certainty, we believe, that it will go beyond the war clauses of 1917. It will in all probability cover Civilian Defense workers, such as Air Raid Wardens, Fire Wardens, Spotters, etc.

If you are contemplating the purchase of additional life insurance, we suggest that it would be advisable to submit your application promptly. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company will accept applications for policies with absolutely no restrictive clauses up to December 24th. The medical examination must be made before that date.

The Northwestern is one of the oldest and largest companies with an enviable reputation for sound management, service to policyholders and low cost. Over half of our business each year is repeat business from satisfied policyholders.

For information 'phone or write your own Northwestern agent or

NELSON D. PHELPS
General Agent
24 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON HANcock 3764

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TALL TUFTED-BACK CHAIR

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FABRICS: Tapestries in interesting figured effects, long-wearing boucles, rayon-and-cotton damasks with highlighted design, heavy rayon-and-cotton brocatelles . . . all in a splendid collection of serviceable, fashionable fabrics.

JORDAN'S
SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

Vichy Question Mark in Far East War

By Michel P. Pobers
(French journalist now resident in New York)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ominous silence of Vichy during the last fortnight while Japanese troops poured into Indo-China, coupled with the carefully-worded statement of a Government spokesman that the Japanese were not trespassing upon the July 1941 agreements, leave Vichy's future policy an uncertain quantity.

The Nazi radio and press, commenting upon Marshal Philippe Pétain's interview with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring at St. Florentin Dec. 1, mentioned that not only questions of the Western Hemisphere, but also questions of Africa and the Far East were discussed. There is no reason to believe that Marshal Pétain received any hint of impending Japanese moves, but it is certain that the two marshals discussed the possibility of a break between the Axis and the United States.

At Montoire, in October, 1940, Marshal Pétain was invited to choose for his country, to quote Jacques Doriot, "to die with Britain or to live with Europe." At that time, Marshal Pétain and most of his military advisors were convinced that the war was in its final phase, and that the annihilation of Great Britain, Hitler's last foe, would be completed in a few weeks.

At St. Florentin, the dilemma was far from being so simple. Even Vice-Premier Jean Darlan and his experts can hardly expect the downfall of the British Empire, the Soviet Union and the United States within the next few weeks. "To share the fate of Britain, Russia, China and the United States, or to be saved as a member of a Hitler-dominated continent as a partner of Japan" was a proposition very different from the offer of a year ago.

Influence on Morale

The conviction that the United States would, under no circumstances, be driven into active participation in the war has constantly been used in France and in the other subjugated countries as the main argument in favor of the collaborationist policy. The man-in-the-street, all over Europe, will draw no distinction between Japan and its Axis partners. The fact that the United States has been attacked and is "in the war" will influence decisively the morale of all Nazi-dominated peoples.

The collaborationist policy, as sponsored by the Pétains and Darlans, is undoubtedly facing its major crisis. In the present circumstances, should Marshal Pétain and his subordinates decide to go further and to translate the St. Florentin agreements into new practical measures, they will have to cope with a tide of popular resistance on a scale hitherto unknown.

Nevertheless, the announcement that the Japanese are not trespassing on the July, 1941, agreements in regard to Indo-China have given rise to many rumors of a secret agreement between Vichy and Tokyo.

In September, 1940, Paul Baudouin, Vichy Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed the first Japanese treaty, allowing Japan to establish land and air forces in certain parts of Indo-China. At that time, high officials in Vichy made no effort to deny the existence of a number of secret clauses.

One of M. Baudouin's close collaborators described these clauses as "covering the eventuality of any changes in the Far Eastern situation." There is no doubt that the new agreements in July, 1941, either continued to maintain, or amplified the secret clauses of the first treaty.

Japan's Aims Recognized

The first Franco-Japanese agreements concluded by the Vichy Government in September, 1940, explicitly recognized Japan's right to a predominant role in organizing a new order in Far Eastern Asia.

In exchange, Tokyo promised to respect French sovereignty in Indo-China. The September, 1940, agreement, concluded under the threat of a Japanese ultimatum, has never been admitted to be a mere concession to force by a disarmed and defeated France. It was boasted of as a first act of a new "realistic policy."

At a press conference in September, 1940, M. Bauduin was asked how the treaty conceding to Japan the right to station forces in certain parts of Indo-China could be described as a French diplomatic victory. The Minister answered angrily: "If it isn't a victory for France, it is unquestionably a victory of common sense." He evaded other explanations by uttering violent accusations against two former Ministers of Colonies, Marius Moutet, a friend of Léon Blum, and Georges Mandel, whom M. Bauduin said to be: "pro-Chinese to the extent of betraying French interests."

The openly pro-Japanese attitude of Vichy didn't change after M. Bauduin left the Cabinet. Special instructions to the press of the unoccupied zone forbade any unfriendly references to Japan, who had to be treated "with sympathy and respect." The internal regime of Japan had to be quoted as a striking example of patriotic discipline and enlightened nationalism. At the same time, in most cases, references to China in Vichy's instructions to the press were coupled with attacks against Bolshevik influences in Far-Eastern Asia.

Chinese diplomats at Vichy had few illusions as to the attitude taken toward their country, both in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in the Ministry of Colonies, and even in the immediate entourage of Marshal Pétain. On the few occasions when the Chinese Embassy intended to issue communiques, the Officiel Havas-OFI Agency refused to release them and the Central Censorship strictly forbade their publication in the newspapers.

Pétain Pro-Japanese

However, despite repeated demands from Tokyo, Vichy has not severed diplomatic relations with Chungking and did not recognize Wang Ching-wei's puppet government. This was primarily due to the influence of certain high officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, afraid of unfavorable reaction in Washington. Career diplomats succeed sometimes in restraining the zeal of improvised diplomats of the Vichy regime.

At the same time, even after July 1941, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Colonies persisted in their view that, in the Far East, France should no longer "bet on the wrong horse," meaning, of course, that there should be no attempt to challenge Japan's hegemony in the Far East. Marshal Pétain himself is strongly pro-Japanese and professes sincere admiration for the Japanese "sense of national order."

During the difficult negotiations preceding the September, 1940, treaty, personal messages were exchanged between Marshal Pétain and the Emperor of Japan. The text of these messages has never been disclosed, but the writer is in a position to state that Marshal Pétain's assurances of friendship and sincere admiration of Japan went far beyond the customary formulae of diplomatic courtesy.

The policy of collaboration pursued by Vichy with regard to Germany is vigorously adhered to with regard to Japan, despite the humiliations inflicted upon France in the Far East in the autumn of 1940 and the summer of 1941. There is not the slightest likelihood that Vichy will stand as an obstacle in any manner to the operations Japan may plan to launch from Indo-China against Thailand.

Van Zandt Returns Japanese Honor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Representative James E. Van Zandt (R) of Pennsylvania, former Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has returned a Japanese decoration he received in 1936 and announced he would report for duty today with the Atlantic Fleet to help avenge the Pearl Harbor attack.

Representative Van Zandt is a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. He said his active duty may not be for the entire duration of the emergency, "but I hope to serve sufficient periods of time to enable me to serve both my constitutents and my country."

The Pennsylvanian, as Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, headed a goodwill delegation to Japan five years ago and received from the Imperial Reservists Association of Japan a decoration inscribed, "In token of our friendship and hands across the sea to endure to the end of the world."

He put the decoration in an envelope today and addressed it to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, "lately Ambassador from Japan."

Naval Honor Won By Ernst Family

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Ernst family—father, mother and son—volunteered for naval service yesterday.

August E. Ernst and his father, August V., have been accepted for service, and Mrs. Mary Ernst is applying to Washington to enlist as a Navy nurse.

It all started when Mr. Ernst went with his son to recruiting headquarters to give permission for him to enlist. "Make out papers for me; I want to enlist, too," said the father, a former naval man who saw World War service. He was accepted.

When father and son told her of their action, Mrs. Ernst replied, "If you're going to join, so will I." Recruiting officers instructed her to file her application with Washington headquarters.

Sabotage Seen in Fire

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Dec. 13 (AP)—Fire underwriters said yesterday they were convinced that a $200,000 fire that swept the Ambrose Lumber Company last night was due to sabotage. The flames started with an explosion and almost the entire yard was afire within a few minutes. The fire broke out at 9 p. m., the time set for a test blackout.

Australia Has Sea Power, Too

Department of Information, Sydney

Some of Crew Aboard Australian Warship Canberra

As this picture well illustrates, the Antipodes are fully prepared and eager to defend themselves against attack from any quarter of the Axis. The Australian Navy is expected to play an important role in the vital Battle of the Pacific.

Food and Fuel Big Winter Needs in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Food and fuel are the great winter needs of the Dublin poor, for even when food can be bought at the present high prices, it is difficult to get fuel to cook it. This situation has demanded organized effort. One of the most striking schemes now in operation in Dublin is that of the Goodwill Restaurant.

This restaurant was started on the initiative of Judge Wylie, President of the Royal Dublin Society, and is literally a dream come true. Judge Wylie had been thinking of the plight of the Dublin poor in the bitter winter, possibly without fire or food. He hoped that all kinds of people could come together to pool resources on a non-profit basis to remedy this.

When he told his dream to a meeting of shrewd, hard-headed businessmen in Dublin he must have been amazed at the response. People in the restaurant business, leading transport men, experts of every kind, gave their services. Auditors, accountants, legal advisers, workers, came along to help. Now this dream is a solid fact.

Feed 2,000 Daily

Entering the spacious premises on Pearse Street, one sees a light, clean, airy room with green-topped tables, jugs of water, and tumblers. Neat waitresses in black with white aprons and turn-down collars were moving among the tables. Here, 2,000 people—men and women—can get a substantial meal daily for ninepence each. A glass of milk is another penny. They can't all be seated at once, but notices request patrons to vacate their places when they have finished, to make room for others.

Each table has a typewritten menu giving a choice of meat or fish, two vegetables and dessert. For children under ten the price is sixpence. Waitresses brought the food to the tables and there was no suggestion of charity. Everything was cost price, but the consumer paid the cost. This service does not reach the very poor—who cannot afford ninepence for a dinner.

The writer was, however, interested in the "Take Away Service," which does reach poorer people. Here customers come provided with cans, jugs, containers of all sorts, into which stew is ladled at fourpence a pint. It is very good stew with carrots, turnips, onions, and meat so that one pint makes an appetising meal for two.

The Goodwill Restaurant scheme is only one of the efforts now being made to meet the emergency. The Dublin Corporation has taken a census of all the available institutions that will be able to supply hot meals in case of need. The grand total amounts to 100,000.

Established charitable organizations account for 3,000. This includes the famous "penny dinners" which have for long been a feature of Dublin's charity; the Grangegorman Hospital could supply 12,000; Dublin Board of Assistance 8,000; Vocational Educational Committee 6,000; Goodwill Restaurants a possible 12,000; industrial establishments and canteens 2,000, while the Hospitals Trust canteen and the Mansion House could cook 45,000 and 12,000 meals respectively.

Most of the cooking is now done by gas or electricity and it is possible that these sources of power will be restricted severely, or may even fail altogether, dependent as they are to a large extent on imported coal. If this should happen people would be clamoring for hot meals which they could not cook at home. But the existing institutions will not be able to fill the gap, for they are just as dependent as domestic households on electricity and gas. Several towns have already had to ration gas, restricting it to certain hours.

Ready for Emergency

To meet this situation Dublin Corporation has planned to equip premises with boilers and stoves heated by wood or turf. In the basement of the Mansion House are huge cookers which have been adapted to burn peat, and similar experiments are being made at the Hospitals Trust canteen.

The entire scheme is to come into operation only when the Minister for Public Health decides that a state of emergency has arisen. Most people will pay for meals, but those who cannot will be given vouchers for food. Already those on public relief in urban centers are getting weekly vouchers entitling them to bread, milk, and butter.

Present arrangements are to divide the whole of Dublin County Borough into 31 sections, and each section contains from one to three serving centers. Already mobile canteens take hot meals to some outlying Dublin districts. The method most in favor is to supply hot food which can be taken home in containers, so that the canteen takes the place of home cooking.

A canteen service has been provided by the Dublin United Transport Company for its bus and tram workers. This is run on a non-profit basis, the workers paying the cost of the food, and the company providing cooking equipment, chairs, tables, lighting, and heating.

Similar arrangements to those in Dublin have been made by smaller towns. Limerick, for instance, plans to establish nine food centers, capable of supplying 3,000 meals daily. It is suggested that the State and the municipality should share the cost of meals for those on public relief.

Brooke a 'Soldier's Soldier'

LONDON (BPS)—Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, recently appointed chief of the British Imperial General Staff, looks like a businessman in uniform—which means that he has made soldiering his business.

It has been a successful business, leading him through a notable career to the Army's highest position. As Chief of the General Staff, General Brooke will be charged with all questions of military policy affecting the security of the Empire and will be responsible for the organization of victory in the field. He has unexcelled knowledge of technical warfare based on studies of German panzer divisions in action and wide experience in different commands.

Regarded by many as Great Britain's greatest expert on mechanization, he is expected to fulfill his ambition of making the British Army as heavily equipped as any enemy. Master of the technique of surprise, General Brooke has made first-hand contact with every section of the service and possesses an unrivalled knowledge of Army personalities.

Born at Bagneres de Bigorre, France, on July 23, 1883, General Brooke was the youngest son in a family of nine. The "fighting Brookes" have had their home in Colebrooke at Brookeborough, Ulster, since the days of Charles the First.

Sir Alan entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, joined the Royal Artillery in 1902, and saw service in Ireland and India. He landed in France at the outbreak of war in 1914 with the first Indian contingent and became General Staff officer in the Canadian Corps, learning of Canadian courage at Vimy Ridge. He was later attached to the First British Army, winning the Distinguished Service Order with bar, the Belgian Croix de Guerre and six mentions in dispatches.

Before going to France in the present war as corps commander under Viscount Gort, he impressed on his staff that this was a war of new methods.

When the Belgian Army ceased fighting, General Brooke rapidly and energetically effected a defensive flank which was vitally important in enabling the British force to escape encirclement. He spent several days on the beach at Dunkirk and was among the last to leave in a trawler from St. Nazaire. After reporting details of the B. E. F.'s rearguard action to the King in Buckingham Palace, he was knighted and in July, 1940, resumed the southern command.

Later he became commander-in-chief of the home forces, succeeding Sir Edmund Ironside. He trained the new army of the Home Guard and co-ordinated it with other parts of the military machine. While declaring that invasion would afford a welcomed opportunity for throwing Germans into the sea, General Brooke pointed out that Britain could never win by simply defending its shores.

Wide World

Gen. Sir Alan Brooke

Italy Hears Pecora Speech

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, National Chairman of the Legion for American Unity, said in a talk by short wave radio to Italy yesterday:

"If in this conflict which America has now entered, it shall seem that brother must draw his sword against brother, we on this side of the Atlantic will draw our sword with the firm determination not to sheath it until we shall have won the complete victory."

To liberty-loving Germans in this country, United States' entry into the war spelled "the beginning of the end for Hitler and his Nazi terror," Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, former Minister of Justice in Germany, told 500 German-Americans at a "smash Naziism" rally.

The rally unanimously resolved to help "root out and expose Nazi agents, saboteurs, and spies."

The American Friends of Irish Neutrality announced the dissolution of their organization "because of the necessity of concentrating every effort on the successful prosecution of the war in which our country is engaged."

Recruits for Navy Need Data on Citizenship

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Navy Recruiting Service urged yesterday that all men volunteering for the Navy Reserve take with them to recruiting stations a birth certificate or some other evidence of their citizenship.

"In this manner," the Navy said, "enlistment of volunteers can be greatly expedited."

Japan Needs Air Supremacy To Win Out at Singapore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 13—Can Singapore hold out now that the strength of its immediate available capital ships has been seriously reduced by the loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse?

To answer this question it must be remembered that Britain's main losses have been in vessels which had reached Singapore only a few days prior to the engagement in which they were lost.

Grievous as may be the setback which has occurred, therefore, it leaves this all-important naval base in a sense no weaker than was the case throughout many months of threatened Japanese aggression when British authorities were confident of defending it successfully.

Moreover, Singapore's defense works have been undergoing a continuous process of development and strong reinforcements for both its land and air garrisons have quite lately arrived.

Experts here are agreed that only if Japan established complete air supremacy over the entire Malayan Peninsula could it hope at all seriously to impair Singapore's function as a naval base, quite apart from any question of capturing it outright.

New Units Expected

The expected arrival of fresh British and American naval units from the Mediterranean and Western Pacific, in any case, may be expected to restore ABCD preponderance in Far Eastern waters.

This probability is understood to account for the desperate efforts which Japan is now making to capture air fields in the Malay States before the naval balance in this part of the world can be wrested from it.

In this struggle the land formation in the extreme north favors Japan in so far that it is a comparatively open plain, densely populated, and made up largely of rice swamps and coconut plantations, sloping gradually to the sea.

Further south, and still 300 miles from Singapore, where fighting is in progress today around Kota Bharu, the region should be much more easily defended, owing to the rugged mountains up to 6,000 feet high and densely afforested gorges which at this season are often flooded and exceedingly difficult to cross.

That the Japanese should have effected a landing so quickly is a circumstance unexplained by dispatches so far. The terrain has certainly been subject to very complete reconnaissance by the Singapore garrison. Singapore itself is surrounded with defenses which were understood here to compare not unfavorably with those almost anywhere else in the world.

Indian Forces Ready

As for the situation farther north, although Japanese troops are reported to be moving without opposition across Thailand toward the Burma Road, they are quite likely to run into considerable British forces if their march is continued. Behind the green wall of jungle-clad gorges which separate Burma from Thailand and Indo-China, well-equipped and largely mechanized Indian forces have been assembled.

Gurkhas from Nepal, Sikhs from the Punjab, Pathans from the Afghan frontier are there together with British troops under Gen. Donald K. McLeod.

How considerable the danger to Burma may be has still to be determined, but distances are so great—Bangkok is 300 miles from Moulmein, one of the nearest points inside Burmese territory—and natural difficulties are such that three divisions are probably the maximum of ground enemy troops at all likely to be encountered.

The army of India, over a million strong, upon which Burma can freely draw for reinforcement, should be able to safeguard British soil whatever damage may have to be put up with from enemy airraids.

Source of Vast Supplies

The imperial force is believed capable of protecting the Burma portion of China's all-important highway for war materials from Rangoon, whatever may happen to the road inside the territories of Chiang Kai-shek.

Burmese reinforcement for Singapore, otherwise than by sea, is a more difficult proposition, Rangoon being over 1,000 miles from that city and rice swamps so alternating with dense bush and steep rocky ridges as to render wheeled traffic of any kind almost impossible.

On the other hand, the Bay of Bengal is so sheltered from marauding enemy vessels as to render prospects of sea transport favorable for this purpose.

India is in position to supply vast masses of war material of all kinds, recent developments in its armament factories having placed it in position to render Singapore largely independent of other Empire sources of supply.

Axis Admits Enemy Stronger In Battle Around Tobruk

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (AP)—British forces west of Tobruk are attacking the encircled Axis troops at Gazala, the British headquarters declared today.

A communiqué said that New Zealand forces, reported yesterday to have driven west from their base at Tobruk, had cut off Gazala.

It declared that other British mobile columns well to the west were causing widespread confusion among scattered Axis units attempting to break through toward Derna and Bengasi.

[Berlin dispatches picked up by radio admitted that the main weight of the Libyan fighting had shifted to an area west of Tobruk. An Italian communiqué reported that in Northern Cirenaica Axis forces were said to be "fighting strenuously against an enemy much superior in numbers and mechanized vehicles."]

Axis casualties in the battle for Gazala and fighting southwest of there were placed at 3,000—half of that number killed and the rest wounded.

Meanwhile, the British war bulletin reported, South African forces have mopped up "three defended localities held by the enemy southwest of Salum."

These forces, apparently freed for action by the clean-up in Ethiopia, are being thrown into the action in the Egyptian-Libyan frontier area against Axis forces isolated by the British drive past their positions and deep into Libya.

Military sources said German Gen. Erwin Rommell was believed to be withdrawing in the hope of solidifying a new defense line—possibly in the vicinity of Derna, next big stop west of Gazala.

Sabotage Scouted In Factory Blast

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 13 (AP)—A terrific T.N.T. explosion, which destroyed a melting unit at the Iowa Ordnance Plant and killed at least six men, left officials today with even greater confidence in the construction soundness of the $60,000,000 defense project than before the tragedy.

Declaring "I don't think there's a fiddler's chance of sabotage, Lieut. Col. Keith F. Adamson, Commanding Officer, cited the explosion as a demonstration — though "terrible"—of the soundness of the plants' design.

"If this had happened during the World War, we wouldn't have had any plant left," he said. He added the type of construction and safety distances between buildings had prevented any "chain detonation" in adjacent units.

Flier Lands on Ice Floe To Rescue Army Pilot

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 11 (AP)—Delayed, (Passed by Censor)—Two daring Army fliers landed a small plane on an ice floe in the tide-swept turn-about arm today and rescued a fellow officer who had parachuted to the floe from his disabled plane 24 hours earlier.

Lieut. Frank L. O'Brien and a companion landed the plane within 300 feet of First Lieut. Elmer E. Booth and reached him in a small rubber boat. Watchers from the shore said the plane then took off.

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Unified Command Seen Vital to Allies

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As America rallies today from the initial shock of Japan's surprise offensive, it begins to realize the enormous advantage which a unified strategical plan gives to the Axis Powers. One cannot doubt that Japan's moves and those of Germany form part and parcel of one plan. The Nipponese offensives are but two elements of the "task force" concept in Nazi strategy, which seeks to envelop the globe.

Successful opposition to this single control can be obtained best by unified command—or at least complete co-operation — in the Powers now opposing Hitler. It took the Allies three years to come to this conclusion in the last war. One hopes that the lesson has not been forgotten.

The Axis has seized the initiative in Asia, while it is being slowed down on the Russian front. Unified command, it would seem, would bring such Soviet pressure to bear on the latter as to give no respite to Hitler there. If at the same time Russia launched an offensive on the Amur front, while the Chinese harried the long line from Manchukuo to the Pearl River, seeking for soft spots to penetrate, Japan's offensives against Singapore and Luzon must be greatly circumscribed.

1904 Pattern Up-to-Date

The pattern of the Japanese attack follows that first blow in the dark—Feb. 8, 1904, when Admiral Togo's surprise torpedo attack on the Russian Fleet in Port Arthur Harbor, without declaration of war, brought applause from the rest of the world, our own nation included. It is the pattern, brought up-to-date, followed by the Axis in the present struggle.

The whereabouts of Japan's battle-fleet, 14 ships of the line, at least, is not known at present. The Japanese Army, consisting of from 57 to 65 divisions, is mostly on the Asian mainland, stretched from Indo-China in the south to Manchukuo in the north. How much of it could be taken from the China front without endangering the entire Japanese stranglehold on the China coast, is a question. It is doubtful if large forces could be spared for landing operations in the Philippines or Hawaii, although it would be foolish to bank too much on that assumption.

Japanese air power a year ago consisted of approximately 2,000 Naval aircraft, of which some 600 were of the long-range patrol boat class; and more than 1,000 Army planes. Seven airplane carriers had a capacity of approximately 300 planes. A number of merchant vessels had been transformed into seaplane tenders, capable of refueling long-range amphibians and patrol boats (flying boats).

It may be considered as most probable that the attacks on the island of Oahu, in Hawaii, were carried out by planes released from aircraft carriers. It may be presumed from the power of the blows that at least five of the Japanese carriers were off the islands, and within 500 miles of land—a reasonable range for this type of airplane.

Two Bases Used

The attacks on the Philippines were evidently carried out from two sources—the island of Formosa, 500 miles from Manila, and the Palau Pelew Islands, part of the Japanese mandated groups, situated some 500 miles from Mindanao. The former, it may be expected, were Army planes, while the latter, which bombed Davao, were probably Naval amphibians. That the large Japanese fishing colony at that point, always a potential danger, has taken an active part in attempting to seize that portion of the island of Mindanao, is most likely.

How far Japanese submarines are ranging towards our own Pacific Coast, and how many are out there, we do not know, of course. It may be expected that false alarms of all sorts will keep our Western littoral in a state of alarm. An attempt by the two or more Japanese aircraft carriers believed to be at large, upon the Panama Canal Zone, is possible; a threat to grasp the Galapagos Islands, Ecuadoran possessions, just 1,000 miles from the Canal, is within the bounds of possibility.

Outwardly, the first round appears to be Japan's. Not, however, until more reports come in, not until the whereabouts of our battle fleet are disclosed by the authorities, can we really add up the score. Not until we know whether or not the Nipponese planes, which flamed over Oahu ever got back to their carriers, can we appraise the net value to Japan of this, its first real struggle with a world power.

Japan's Objectives

Summing up, the Japanese attack, long planned as shown by its far-reaching scope, had for objective the sapping of American sea power, to bring its battle fleet to a parity or superiority over ours, and the destruction of American air power which is essential to both fleet action and to the defense of our outposts. Were it successful in this it would eliminate, for the time being, any danger to its own home land and to its operations in Asia.

Japanese landing operations in Luzon apparently follow the classical pattern of such offensives, that is, feints at several points simultaneously. On the northern tip, at Aparri, a foothold has been gained. Another attempt to gain a beach-head appears to have been unsuccessful in the Lingayen Gulf area, while a threat in southern Luzon is alleged. Of these three, landings in the Lingayen Gulf would probably be the main effort, offering the best land routes toward Manila. Geographical barriers present terrific difficulties to invaders at the other points.

Taken in conjunction, however, with the landing operations being carried out on the Malay Peninsula, and against Hong Kong, one gets the impression of a Japanese dispersion of forces. Are all the operations tentative, with a main effort still huddled in transports, to be dumped at whichever of the three theaters of war offers the least resistance? If so, Japan is laying great dependence upon its ability to hold the seas.

If not, and if each operation is in force, which means not less than 100,000 men to be put ashore in each expedition, then the China front has been badly stripped, and Nippon has taken upon itself the monumental task of keeping up four overseas expeditions at the same time. Under such conditions Hitler may well be ready to fight until the last Japanese soldier falls.

In either event, Nippon has got away to a start in true Axis style. But, as a well-known rowing coach used to say "They don't give medals for starts."

War-Torn Spain Rebuilds —But It's Long, Slow Task

MADRID (AP) — New villages, new towns, new city blocks rise under Spain's war reconstruction program as blitz bombs batter down cities in other parts of Europe.

Now, more than five years after war began between Red and White, Republican and Nationalists, many non-Spanish Europeans look to Spain for tips on how to handle postwar reconstruction problems.

In the heart of Madrid, itself a fort which stood until the war's end under Nationalist guns and, at the end, with a battle between Communists and Republicans raging in its streets, there are few traces of the war remaining.

But on Madrid's outskirts, square miles of rubble still mark the scenes of the bitterest fighting —City University, the Hill of The Partridges and others.

Yet at Brunete, where thousands on both sides were killed in bitter attacks and counterattacks, where by the war's end not a wall was left standing, row upon row of neat tile-roofed modern workers homes with tiled kitchens, white-beamed ceilings and modern plumbing have been built and occupied.

Brunete was "adopted" by Generalissimo Francisco—the state is paying for its reconstruction.

General Franco has adopted 148 towns, some big, some little, running from the battered Basque towns in the north all along the Civil War battle line to Andalusia in the south.

Adoption Terms Tell Story

The terms of the adoption tell the story of civil war destruction. An adopted town must be at least 75 per cent destroyed, and even with that provision there have been many candidates for adoption.

All are being rebuilt either directly or at least in part by the General Directorate of Devastated Regions, an organizaion set up in 1938 before the war was over and grouping 108 architects, 180 other specialists and a large staff of clerks and assistants.

They are not concerned only with the 148 adopted towns, but with the entire reconstruction problem. To date they have approved 55,419 reconstruction projects ranging from the rebuilding of a roadworker's home to the reconstruction of new cities to replace the rubble of the old.

A total of 1,500,000,000 pesetas (roughly 125 million dollars) is the estimate of reconstruction needs, but that sum may be but a fraction of what may eventually be required. Up to Jan. 15, 1941, the 24 offices of the Devastated Zone Directorate had presented 510 special reconstruction projects alone costing 162,000,000 pesetas (about 13,500,000.)

War improved the living conditions of many workers who were fortunate enough to survive it, as far as housing is concerned. Spain's food problems—another field of study for those who take postwar Spain's example to forsee postwar Europe's problems—are tremendous, but the houses in which many workers live today are far better than those destroyed.

Whole Villages Moved

Cash values for these homes destroyed look small to the American. Adobe huts crumbled into rubble by a single shell were worth only a few dollars when it came to estimating war damage, but each may have housed a dozen or more persons.

It costs far more to replace them for although adobe remains the basic construction material in most of the new units, the walls are stronger, the rooms more spacious and each house far better equipped to house a family than the one which stood there before.

In some cases the devastated region organization has moved whole villages to new sites, particularly in Aragon where the civil war destruction was greatest, or in Catalonia, a close second.

The new town of Camillo, in Teruel Province, is some seven miles from the site of the old town, now a deserted pile of masonry, for experts found the old town's farm lands were worked barren and moved the whole municipality to richer fields.

Belchite, in Zaragoza Province, scene of some of the war's bitterest fighting, remains in its ruins as a national monument, but a new Belchite has risen with wide streets and broad squares almost a mile away.

In many war battered cities and towns the first buildings to be reconstructed were the Government buildings, the church and other public structures.

War Slows Rebuilding

Once this was done, the devastated regions organization examined and adjusted plans submitted to them by private persons or companies who undertook reconstruction of their own homes or factories.

This work still goes on and will continue, experts estimate, some 10 or 20 years before even half of Spain's civil war damage has been repaired.

Europe's own war has slowed the rebuilding work, for gasoline in Spain, like gasoline in the rest of Europe, is rare and expensive. Animal hero of the reconstruction is the lowly burro, main beast of burden in hauling materials.

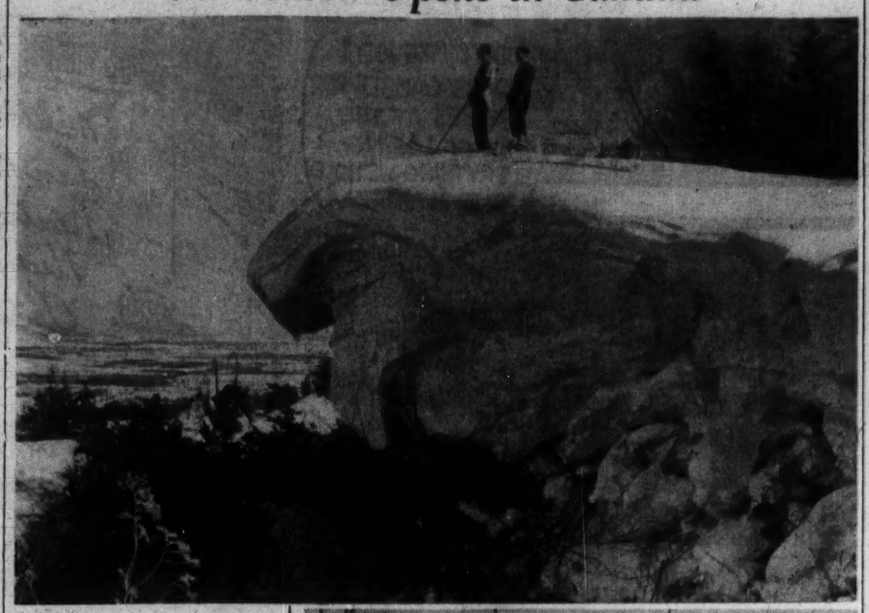
Cement is extremely difficult to obtain and expensive. Spain's cement works are working overtime, but there still is not enough. Like many other building materials, it is carefully rationed.

Wood is short and very expensive, and so are iron, steel and other metals used in construction. Tile, stone and adobe, however, are still cheap and with these Spain is building.

Army Release Suit Off

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13 (AP)—Aroused by the outbreak of war, Louis Borlinghaus, Jr., a selectee at Jefferson Barracks, withdrew an application for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his release from the Army. In the suit filed four weeks ago by the commercial artist, Mr. Borlinghaus contended he was placed in the 1-A classification despite the fact his wife was fully dependent upon him.

Ski Season Opens in Canada



Ontario Travel and Publicity Bureau

Winter Sports in Toronto

Above: Snow cornice in the Blue Mountains near Collingwood, Ontario. Below: Norwegian sailors enjoy a ski outing at Summit.

City Becomes Ski Center Of Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Five thousand eager watchers of the weather reports and ten thousand pairs of skis all waxed and waiting for their first "schuss" of the year—that is Toronto's sports status at the present moments.

The five thousand ski enthusiasts are the members of the Toronto Ski Club—claiming to be the world's largest, and they are rapidly putting Toronto on the skier's map.

A few years ago skiing in Toronto, as on most other parts of the continent, was reserved either for empiric snow devotees or for backwoodsmen who had not other means of traversing snow-covered wastes.

Today Toronto is the ski metropolis of Canada. International ski trains ply on week ends from Buffalo up into Toronto's snow bowl. Canadian troops are trained on skis. School children receive ski instruction weekly at Summit. And every week end the slopes between Fort William and Montreal teem with ski-shod fans.

Special Trains

Each Saturday and Sunday special ski-trains run from Toronto to the favorite skiing districts: Collingwood, Dagmar, Caledon, Huntsville and others. Tourists come in numbers from Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh and intermediate border points to Ontario's winter wonderland. The Province has been generously endowed by nature with the terrain, scenic beauty, and other advantages requisite to good skiing, and, moreover, the districts are within easy reach of these border points. Ontario skiers make special provision for the entertainment of American friends on the holidays—Christmas, New Year's, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, and later.

Last year the first international week-end ski-train ran directly from Buffalo to Huntsville, Muskoka, and plans have been made for similar excursions this year. The majority of these visitors to Ontario's snowbowl prefer skiing, but for others may be found thrills in tobogganing, skating, riding, iceboating, hockey, curling, skeet-shooting, or riding behind dog-teams.

Norwegians' Base

Members of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, who have their base here at Little Norway, have also a log camp at Interlaaken, Muskoka, a district they find much like their native Norway. Here they were to be seen each week end, practicing on their skis for competitions in the United States, which several entered last year or simply skiing for pleasure.

The Toronto Ski Club and Collingwood Ski Club are now partners, and Collingwood, just 100 miles from this city, on Georgian Bay, is rapidly becoming the most popular resort in Ontario. With its long ski-runs, steep drops and ski lifts, and the best terrain between Fort William and Montreal, this skiers' course in the Blue Mountains is said to be the nearest approach to the Laurentian type of skiing. H. Smith Johannsen, who directed development of the Laurentian and other famous centers and designed the Mt. Tremblant trails, is studying the terrain with a view to recommending a gradual plan of development.

Another sport in which Toronto excels is the art of figure-skating. The Canadian Skating Association has 35 member clubs with more than 12,000 members. The leading clubs, of which two are in Toronto —the Granits Club and Toronto Skating Club—own their buildings and artificial ice rinks, and for this reason have been able to develop some of the best skaters on the continent and among the largest and finest carnivals in the world.

International Contests

Every second year an international competition takes place between the United States and Canada for the figure-skating championships of North America. In 1939 and in 1941 Canada won three out of the four events, and on several occasions Canadian Clubs won all North American titles. Many of these skaters came from Toronto, where today at the Toronto Ski Club alone there are about 1,200 members.

The big event of the season for these skaters is the carnival now held in Maple Leaf Gardens, and according to present plans, the 35th annual carnival is to be held in March, 1942. More than 400 performers take part in this spectacle, which is one of the largest and most beautiful productions of the kind and which each year attracts thousands of visitors from the United States.

Music at Carnival

A feature of the carnival has been the increasing use of standard music for the performances, and the carnival has its own orchestra of 100 pieces. The progress made in the range and variety of music was seen in the programs for the 1940 and 1941 carnivals which included "Cinderella's Fantasy" (Eric Coates); "Meditations from Thais" (Massenet); excepts from Tschaikowsky's Fourth and Fifth Symphonies; "Young Prince and Princess" Scherezade Suite (Rimsky-Korsakoff); "Les Sylphides" (Chopin); "Les Preludes" (Liszt), and many others.

No outline of sports in Toronto, however brief, would be complete without mention of Maple Leaf Gardens, home primarily of professional hockey, for Saturday night is hockey night in Canada. Built in 1931, the Gardens are typical of the evolution of the conservative Toronto of the mid-Victorian era into the progressive cosmopolitan city of today. They answered the demand of sports fans for an arena which for size and accommodations compares favorably with that of any city its size on the continent The ice sheet is 85 feet wide and 200 feet long and tiers of seats around it seat 13,000 persons for hockey and about 17,000 when the entire floor is available for seating purposes.

Phelps Dodge Mines Start Seven-Day Week

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Compliance with President Roosevelt's call for a seven-day week in defense industries was announced by Louis S. Cates, President of Phelps Dodge Corporation, one of the nation's largest copper producers.

Starting immediately, Mr. Cates said, operations at the company's mines at Bisbee, Ariz., and the United Verde property in the same State will extend the present six-day week.

The extra day, it was estimated, would increase the company's production by 1,000 tons of copper per month.

Rickenbacker Wants 25,000 to 30,000 Bombers

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Capt. E. V. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Airlines and leading American ace in the last World War, declares that the nation's prime objective should be construction of 25,000 to 30,000 bombers to protect the Western Hemisphere against invasion.

"There would be no invasions, no landing parties," he said in an address prepared for delivery before a luncheon meeting, "if they give us 25,000 to 30,000 bombers, base them along the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Miami; in the central Southwest at Brownsville, Texas; along the Pacific from Alaska to San Diego, and at Hawaii and at Panama."

Italian Air Line in Brazil To Lose 'Gas' Supply

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company, under instructions of the United States Embassy, has stopped supplying gasoline to Lati, the Italian Trans-Atlantic Air Line. It is believed this will compel Lati to suspend its service as soon as its present small stock is exhausted.

U. S. and Canada Uniting On Pacific Coast Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Close co-operation between the two countries interested in the defense of the Pacific coast, rather than unified command, is regarded as the more effective, according to officials here.

Nevertheless it would be quite incorrect to say that the defense plans for the coast arranged by the Joint Defense Board were in any way incomplete.

There is naturally no such thing as perfection. War demands a continual alertness, a readiness to adjust forces to shifting attacks, but there has been a very thorough investigation of the needs of defense and complete harmony among the members of the joint committee on the means to carry these out effectively. The joint committee meets again next week to continue its work in the light of latest developments.

"There is a common plan for the whole Pacific Coast from the Mexican border to Alaska," an official stated. Mobile defenses are fluid. The armed forces of the two countries may be used wherever required on Canadian or American territory.

The belief is held here that it is part of the strategy of the Japanese, as President Roosevelt has said, to create panic on this continent. This it is firmly believed here will not occur in this country any more than it will in the United States. Nor are Canadians likely to be duped into assuming the Maginot Line complex.

There is no disposition here to belittle the danger of aerial attacks that might come to Vancouver and other British Columbia centers as well as the cities and towns on the American seaboard.

Western Canada is taking its blackout arrangements very seriously, and its radios until further notice are going off the air at nightfall to prevent their beams being a guide to enemy aircraft. There is also no disposition to overlook any possibility of any kind of attack by an astute enemy, and every precaution will be taken.

Premier's Views

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 13—It is now possible for all free countries so to combine their forces as to oppose in the most effective manner the forces of tyranny, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said in a statement on the declaration of war against the United States by Germany and Italy.

The declaration of war would be less of a surprise to the President and members of his Cabinet than to the people of the United States generally, said Mr. King. He pointed out that the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had striven with "increasing emphasis to make it clear that Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy were not less the enemies of American democracy than of British freedom; that the cause was one and that the isolationist attitude was wholly untenable."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had also striven to show the people that war between the United States, Germany and Italy was inevitable, said the Prime Minister. Wendell L. Willkie's wholehearted support of the Administration in its foreign policy, he added, "has been an influence second only to that of the President himself in forming, directing and helping to unite and solidify public opinion in the United States."

"The declaration of war by the Axis powers will rid the United States of the handicaps of indefinite suspense," continued Mr. King. "It removes the remaining restriction on co-operation with Britain and other members of the Commonwealth as well as with Russia and China and other Allied powers. Nothing has so greatly impeded the action of the United States in its own defense and in the defense of freedom in other parts of the world as the inability of the Administration, for one reason or another, to take the initiative when and where the situation seemed to demand it. That terrible handicap Germany and Italy have at last removed."

"While now the United States is at war with enemy nations on either side of the continent," said Mr. King, "her real freedom and security is greater today than it has been at any time since the union of the Axis powers."

The secret and sinister designs of these powers to secure world domination have been "at last fully exposed to the light of day." "It is fortunate that from today," said the Prime Minister, "the forces of freedom are able to oppose as one this appalling menace."

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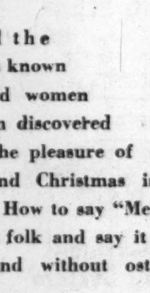

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Hitler's Offer to Hungary Stirs Italy and Rumania

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 13—The whole world may be aflame with war but Nazi diplomacy is still intriguing to establish some stability in Hitler's crumbling "new order in Europe."

It is reported from Rome that Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, will shortly visit the Capitals of Southeastern Europe to make further settlements of territorial differences which still exist between the smaller Axis powers, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

This report has caused consternation in Rome and Bucharest, because both Italy and Rumania fear that Hitler has now decided to sacrifice Rumanian interests in order to gain more active participation of Hungary in the Russian war.

Recent speeches in Hungary, especially those delivered by Prime Minister Ladislaus de Bardossy, have given rise to the belief in informed diplomatic circles that the Hungarian and German Governments have reached a secret agreement by which the territory in Transylvania and the Banat, at present in Rumanian hands, will be awarded to Hungary in exchange for a large number of Hungarian troops to be sent to the Russian front, mainly for occupying conquered areas behind the front line.

It pointed out in foreign diplomatic quarters that Hungary is now the only country left in Southeastern Europe with a more or less intact modern army, and it is thought that Hitler now regards Rumania as finished and now a negligible military factor.

Berlin it is believed, feels that it is Hungary's turn to make sacrifices for the new order and Herr von Ribbentrop is willing to gild the pill by giving the Hungarians the rest of Transylvania, which long has been the dream of Hungarian revisionists.

To complete Hungary's new frontiers it will probably also receive the region round Temesvar in the Rumanian Banat as well.

The Nazis, forseeing trouble with the Rumanians, have recently arranged consultations between the German minority leaders in Hungary and Rumania, and these two leaders have prepared the way for amalgamation of German minority groups in both countries.

This new minority group will be called the Volksbund der Sudostdeutschen and will be granted complete cultural, political, and commercial automomy under the enlarged Hungarian State.

The growing domination of Hungary and Germany in the Danube basin is worrying Italy, which has always considered that it had special interest in this region.

Some weeks ago this correspondent reported that Italian and Rumanian diplomats were working to strengthen the ties between the two Latin countries in order to offset the growing pretensions of Hungary and Bulgaria.

This week, it is reported from Rome, King Michael of Rumania, who is now visiting in Italy with his mother, will probably have important conversations with Signor Mussolini regarding Hungary's pretensions on the East Transylvania.

It is even reported in Rome that Signor Mussolini will himself appeal to Hitler to save Rumania from further dismemberment.

Whether these appeals are expected to have any effect, Axis circles do not reveal. However,the fact remains that Rumania wi!l probably reap the results of the disastrous policy pursued by the Antonescu Government.

Some months back Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the Rumanian Transylvanian party, warned Premier Antonescu that if the Rumanian Army went beyond the Bessarabian frontiers, Rumania might find that Hungary would profit by the absence of Rumanian forces and attempt to seize the rest of Transylvania.

Now it seems that Dr. Maniu was right, and although Rumania may have gained Odessa and the new Province of Transnistria, it is likely to pay for this acquisition with the loss of Transylvania, which all Rumanian patriots regard as the cradle and heart of the Rumanian nation.

Reports from Bucharest declare that the Rumanian population has been greatly depressed by Britain's declaration of war on Rumania, as a majority of the Rumanians remain convinced that the Allies will win the war.

Consequently General Antonescu, who has never been really popular except at the beginning of the Russian campaign, is now facing much criticism. The total loss of Transylvania would probably lead to serious revolts on the part of Rumanian peasants who have always been staunch patriots. The feeling abroad in Bucharest is reflected in a remark made by a distinguished Rumanian refugee; "We may have won victories against Russia in Bessarabia, but it's only the final victory which counts in war."

Indeed many Rumanians now feel that it would have been better to be vanquished by the Nazis, like Greece and Yugoslavia, than to remain friends of such a cynical and cruel ally as Hitler.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

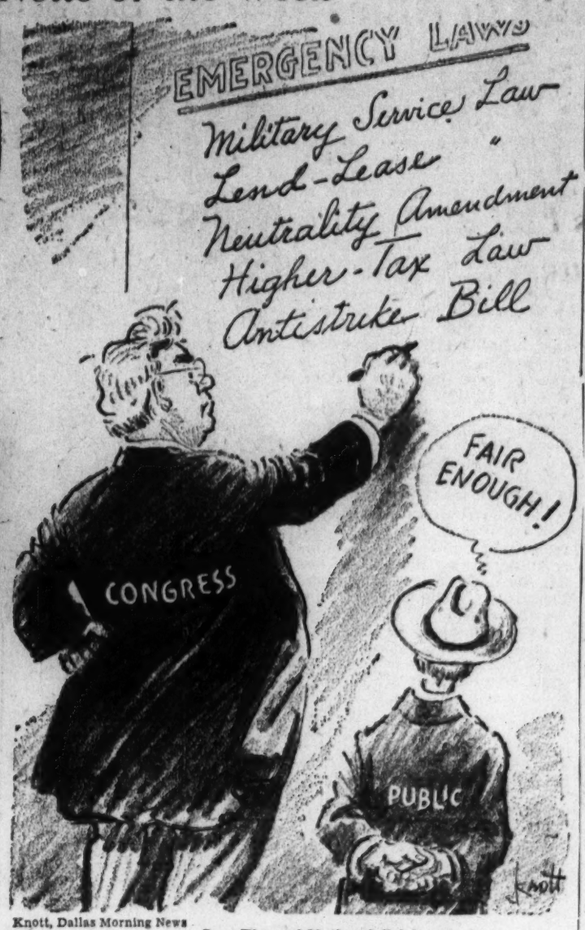
DEFENSE INDUSTRY
STAY ON THE JOB! DO NOT GAMBLE FOR PENNIES AT THE RISK OF LOSING EVERYTHING WE HOLD DEAR IN AMERICA!
A.F. of L.
WM. GREEN

Enright, Miami Herald

Good Counsel for Us All

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Wait Till the Oyster Clamps Down



Knott, Dallas Morning News

In a Time of National Crisis

President to Head Program In Tribute to Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—A reaffirmation of faith in the fundamental American freedoms of speech, press, religion and assembly at a time when they are under perilous attack will be observed throughout the nation in ceremonies climaxed by an address by President Roosevelt as Bill of Rights Day, honoring the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the document guaranteeing these freedoms, is celebrated Dec. 15.

The President will speak over the United States major radio networks at the high point of an hour-long program beginning Monday at 10 p. m. and dramatizing ratification of the Bill of Rights with a presentation entitled, "We Hold These Truths."

While putting the job of winning the war first and foremost, Governors of 25 States and Mayors of 100 cities, including New York State and City have called upon citizens of these respective communities to observe Bill of Rights Day next Monday. More officials are daily adding their communities to the list, according to the Bill of Rights Sesquicentennial Committee in the Lincoln Building here.

Notable Names on List

The Committee, headed by President Roosevelt as Honorary Chairman and Herbert Bayard Swope as General Chairman, has James M. Cox, John W. Davis, Herbert Hoover, Charles E. Hughes, Alf. M. Landon, Sam Rayburn, Alfred E. Smith, Henry A. Wallace and Wendell L. Willkie as Honorary Vice-Chairmen.

While citizens throughout the nation were dedicating their full efforts to producing the wherewithal for "absolute victory" in the war, 50 civic and patriotic organizations have urged their members to salute Bill of Rights Day with the full resolve that the freedoms fundamental to democracy shall not perish from America, now or later.

In a New York, observance scheduled for the Commodore Hotel, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Josephus Daniels, formerly Ambassador to Mexico, and George Gordon Battle will speak, while Ethel Barrymore will read from the original Bill of Rights manuscripts, which will be lent for the occasion by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

The sesqui-centinnial Committee, in a proclamation, declared in part:

What Committee Says

"Dec. 15, 1941, marks the sesquicentennial of the adoption by the people of the United States of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution—known and revered as the Bill of Rights. For a century and a half it has stood as the charter of the liberties of the American people. It is not only a part of the Constitution; it is the soul of that immortal document.

"The Bill of Rights embodies the love of freedom which characterized the founding fathers of our country. It reflects the determination of succeeding generations to safeguard the freedom they won. It inspires us today to renew our loyalty to the principles of human equality upon which that freedom rests. Freedom of worship, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly—these are the pillars which sustain the temple of liberty under the law. . . .

"The times are fraught with peril to political, religious and human liberty. Now, as when the Bill of Rights was enacted by Congress, there are those who would abrogate freedom, create tyranny through bigotry and destroy the basic American concept that all men are created equal. Against such attempt to overthrow or whittle away their fundamental rights the American people must stand firm, alike in times of peace or war."

Prices and Your Purse: Food Hoarding Unnecessary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 13

Outlook for housewives: There is plenty of food in the United States for at least a year and no reason for hoarding. Shortages will probably develop in pepper, spices, teas and oils customarily imported from the Far East, but officials promise substitutes for most. Senators are promising speed on price control, but cost of living by late spring will be 20 per cent above September, 1939, regardless.

'Open Before Christmas'

Uncle Sam can't wait until Christmas to get those gay boxes and gift wrappings that usually go into the trash barrel. Either don't wrap presents this year, or ignore "not to be opened until Christmas" stickers so as to get materials for military packing boxes into the hands of your local wastepaper collecting agent as soon as possible, the Office of Price Administration urged.

Tire Tips

Post these tire-saving rules in your garage:

1. When the tread is worn smooth have the tire retreaded by a reputable dealer or tire rebuilder. Retread of a tire requires only about one-third as much rubber as a new tire. In many cases retreaded tires give as much as 85 per cent as much mileage as new ones.

2. Conserve rubber by making sure tires are properly inflated, by avoiding quick starts and stops or bumping of curbs or other obstructions.

'Unfrozen' Rubber

Exempt from the new rubber-freezing orders to manufacturers are: Camelback for tire retreading, tires for big buses and trucks, druggists' supplies, black or brown composition heels, rubber boots, galoshes with fabric tops and plain rubber overshoes and galoshes.

Feet Fixed

Unconcerned about the rubber shortage are soldiers, for whom the Army ordered 427,000 rubberized raincoats and 290,000 pairs of rubber boots just before the outbreak of the Japanese war.

Jumping Beans

Leon Henderson's freezing of green coffee and cocoa bean prices this week shows the jumpy condition of the food market. Neither commodity is especially affected by the Far Eastern trouble, but fear of a shipping shortage from Brazil sent raw cocoa and coffee prices skyrocketing in the last few weeks.

In the case of pepper prices, also frozen as of Dec. 8, the upward zoom was more tangibly supported. The United States gets its pepper supply from the Dutch East Indies.

Sugar Strategy

Expected to go out the window now is the House-passed sugar bill that would have decreased the basic percentage share of Cuban sugar on the United States market. With Hawaiian and the Philippine sources threatened, the consumer will demand sugar supplies, without regard to the profits of domestic producers.

Friendly Buttons

"Vegetable ivory" buttons on soldiers' clothes are helping cement inter-American relations. The 2,592,000 buttons of this type recently ordered by the Army come from the tagua palm tree, growing in virtually inexhaustible quantities in Ecuador and Colombia. Once the nuts came to the United States only as ballast for ships.

Nickel-Traps

Although manufacture of slot-machines, or "one-armed bandits," will entirely cease after Feb. 1, Priorities Chief Donald M. Nelson has dealt a little more leniently with "juke" boxes, due chiefly to the "keep 'em singing" argument. Juke box production is to be cut 75 per cent.

Now up for priority scrutiny are coin-operated vending machines of all types.

No Wolf

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes may have to invoke gasoline rationing again in order to conserve refining facilities for high octane aviation gas. This time there won't be any "Wolf, Wolf!" about it.

Building Blocks

If you've a half-built house on your hands, after Dec. 22 you will be able to file application at your local Federal Housing Administration office for material priorities to finish it.

You must certify that the material purchases "are necessary to complete construction, that the material is not available without a rating, that no practical substitute or alternative sources of supply is available, and that materials on the critical list will be used only in quantities and for the purposes called for in the building specifications."

Des Moines Lifts School Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa — Twenty years ago, chewing gum salesmen would visit the public school yards in Des Moines and exhibit tiny toy automobiles "given absolutely free for 500 gum coupons."

School officials, annoyed at the scheme, banned all promotional advertising from the class rooms and school yards on the grounds that pupils sometimes were exploited.

For 20 years the advertising ban has been in effect, until recently when the Des Moines School Board adopted a broad new policy approving the use of all advertising that has educational value "to promote more effective teaching."

Movies, lectures, all kinds of printed matter and programs by mechanical sound are among the kinds of advertising approved. One stipulation is that the advertising does not "require an expenditure on the part of the pupil."

Sole judges of whether an advertising program has educational value are the school principals and the teachers whose pupils are involved. Popular appeal and demand by the students is not to be considered in the judgment of the teachers.

The change in the board's stand on advertising came about because a group of teachers, members on the school system's policies committee, recommended the change so that the pupils would have the benefit of some types of advertising.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Sent a message to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Japan and signed the resolution adopted by Congress.

Asked Congress to declare war on Germany and Italy and signed the declarations after Congress had approved them.

Conferred with Mayor La Guardia on civilian defense on the Pacific Coast.

Held a staff conference with military leaders.

Authorized military control or closure of as many private radio facilities as the Government deems necessary.

Instructed the War and Navy Departments to release news on fighting in the Pacific.

Sent to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a message welcoming American-Chinese association against Japan and assured Gen. John J. Pershing, who offered them, that his services will be valuable.

Sent to the Senate the nomination of John Monroe Johnson for reappointment as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Extended invitations to leaders of labor and industry to attend a conference at the White House next week on the problem of labor disputes during the war.

Ordered the funds of Thailand in the United States frozen.

Placed Japanese, Italians, and Germans in this country in the category of "enemy aliens" and prescribed by proclamations the conduct they must follow.

Delivered an evening radio address telling the people of the United States that it will not only be a long war but it will be a hard war and called on them for their support. "The United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete," he said.

Conferred on the war situation with Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Received a telegram from Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, informing him that he had covered the country by automobile and is happy to report that everywhere the people are loyal to America and that they can be counted on to lend support.

Received a telegram from King George. "My thoughts and prayers go out to you and to the great people of the United States at this solemn moment . . . ," he said.

Received a message from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek expressing the gratitude of China to the people of the United States for the help that has been given to them and offer to stand by us in the Pacific until "the world is freed from the curse of brute force. . . ."

The White House declared that Germany did all it could to push Japan into the war in the hope it would end the lend-lease program. This program, the statement said, is and will continue, in full operation."

Senate: Adopted the resolution for war with Japan by a vote of 82 to 0.

Approved declarations of war on Germany and Italy.

Passed the bill removing restrictions on the use of United States troops and the bill waiving navigation and ship-inspection laws.

Passed the bill approving the interstate compact for diversion of Republican River water.

Received the David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, bill to authorize $310,000,000 naval public works program.

Military Affairs Committee heard Secretary Jesse Jones discuss the rubber supply.

Banking and Currency Committee heard Leon Henderson on the price control bill and are continuing hearings.

Privileges and Election Committee considered recommendations in the Langer case.

Education and Labor Committee agreed to delay consideration of labor legislation.

Appropriations Committee approved the $10,500,000,000 supplemental defense appropriation bill.

House: Adopted the resolution for war on Japan by a vote of 388 to 1. The single negative vote from both houses was that of Jeannette Rankin (R) of Montana.

Passed the war declarations on Germany and Italy.

Completed congressional action on the bill giving the Navy control over radio operators on merchant ships.

Completed congressional action on the bill removing restrictions on the use of United States troops.

Passed a resolution for a special Government study of economic conditions in the anthracite coal area.

Heard opposition to lowering the draft age.

Completed congressional action on legislation to hold all Navy enlisted men in service for the duration of the war.

A black-out of the Capitol Building went into effect for the duration of the war, lights having been used for years to illuminate the exterior of the dome, House and Senate chambers. The White House also has been blacked out.

Bases for antiaircraft guns are being mounted on the roofs of the Senate and House office buildings.

Department: State—Asked an unidentified neutral nation to negotiate an exchange of nationals between the United States and Japan.

War—The Army asked all unmarried amateur radio operators between the ages of 18 and 35 to volunteer for the Signal Corps.

Treasury—Seized all Japanese banks and business.

A Red Cross drive to raise $50,000,000 to be used for armed forces of the United States was announced by Chairman Norman H. Davis.

Red Cross Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today issued the following proclamation on Red Cross funds:

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Whereas our country has been viciously attacked and forced into a war of vast proportions, which will inevitably bring grief and distress to many and self-sacrifice to all; and

Whereas for more than 60 years the American National Red Cross has played a vital role in binding up the wounds of the injured, in sheltering, feeding, and clothing the homeless, in succoring the distressed, in rebuilding broken lives, and in rehabilitating the victims of catastrophes of nature and of war; and

Whereas in preparation for just such an emergency as we are now facing, the American National Red Cross has been spending funds at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a month, which is but a small fraction of the amount that the organization now requires in order to carry out effectively its functions as an essential auxiliary of our armed forces, particularly as a friendly liaison in welfare problems between the man in service and his family at home, and as a key agency in the civil-defense plans:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and President of the American National Red Cross, do hereby proclaim the beginning, as of this date, of a Red Cross war fund campaign for the raising of a minimum sum of $50,000,000; and I appeal to the American people to make this campaign an overwhelming success. Realizing the desire of every American to participate in the national war effort, I confidently anticipate an immediate and spontaneous response to this appeal.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixth-sixth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

By the President:
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Bonneville Aids the Sturgeon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The slow-moving reaches of Lake Bonneville, the 50-mile lake backed up through the center of the Cascade Mountains by Bonneville Dam, may become the Pacific Northwest's caviar bowl.

Such were the indications following reports by Columbia River commercial fishermen of a marked increase in the number of white sturgeon being caught in the up-river area this year.

White sturgeon, the source of caviar, almost were destroyed in the Columbia by intensive fishing at the turn of the century. In those days—1895 to 1900—fishermen annually caught up to 5,000,000 pounds of sturgeon. Seines, gillnets, fish traps, and fish wheels were held responsible by fisheries experts for the extermination of additional thousand of undersized sturgeon. Despite the fact that the taking of undersized fish was prohibited more than a generation ago, thousands are being netted and wantonly destroyed by present-day fishermen.

Experts believe the sturgeon is the only Columbia River fish that faced extinction solely as a result of ruthless fishing. The sturgeon is slow but hardy, and unscreened irrigation ditches, pollution, and the closing of propagation areas—elements which have taken a large toll in Chinnook and Blueback salmon—apparently have made little difference to the sturgeon.

Factors favoring the sturgeon's comeback were brought about largely by construction of Bonneville. The sturgeon, largest fish found in the river—several weighing more than 700 pounds have been caught—favors slow-moving waters, and often has been planted successfully in Oregon lakes. Slowing of the current in Bonneville Lake, settling of mud and weeds to the bottom—hindering gillnetting—establishment of a 15-mile stretch directly above Bonneville where commercial fishing is prohibited, and the fact that the river bottom no longer is flushed out by spring freshets—all are factors favoring the increase of sturgeon.

V. W. Jurgensen, Jr.

Ickes Warns of Critical Power Shortage in 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Secretary Ickes warned the OPM in a letter Dec. 11 that the nation faced a critical power shortage in 1943 and a "grave deficiency" in 1944 and 1945.

The Interior Department said the prediction was based upon a survey of needs of the country and urged that all feasible power projects be developed as quickly as possible. He said the need was national in scope and power development should be pushed so as not to limit war production.

Pacific Incident Changes 'Objector'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—A young man in New York had claimed exemption from Selective Service as a conscientious objector. Officials were preparing to recognize his claim and assign him to non-military duties when this letter from the youth, relayed by his local draft board, arrived here:

"In the face of the dastardly inhuman attack on the naval, military and civilian population in the Pacific, I feel my stand as a conscientious objector is untenable.

"I feel proud to admit that I have made a mistake in taking the impractical stand of pacifism and repudiate it without the slightest reservation or hesitation. I stand ready to serve!"

Long Time Twixt Stitches For Sock of Two Wars

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Caleb Fox Jr., Production Department Chairman of the Red Cross here, reports that a middle-aged volunteer showed up with a half-completed knitted sock and asked more matching yarn to complete it.

Noticing it was an off-shade, Mrs. Fox inquired when it was started.

Came the reply:

"During the first World War."

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RICH'S

U. S. War 'Last Straw' to Italian Morale

Continued from Page 1

tional loyalty which is characteristic of the Italian. I rarely talked to an Italian family without hearing of at least one or two relatives or friends in the States, often in my own State.

"La Bella Giulietta"

Others will be thinking of those jubilant days when units of American troops marched together with the weary Italians into the battle lines near Caporetto, and helped turn the tide against Germany.

Only the minority—and by now a very small minority—will rub the tarnish off their resentment for Woodrow Wilson and the way in which Italy has always considered that he slighted their national aims at Versailles.

Few will relish the balcony scene enacted today by "la bella Giulietta," as the Italians called the Duce in more humorous times, speaking from his perch with the voice of Hitler. Having heard the irony of all classes of Italians in similar circumstances, it is easy to estimate their mockery at this man, defeated crushingly on the battle field, his troops reduced to the role of Axis policemen for the most part, his Libyan army replaced except for small units by Germans, his economic system sinking and his regime in national discredit, raising his voice in the usual bombast and declaring war on the Western Hemisphere.

The links between the Italian people and the United States are both many and strong. Latest statistics show that there are approximately 695,000 Italian citizens residing in the United States, and the numbers of American citizens of Italian origin run well up into the millions. This fact is already causing the Federal Bureau of Investigation a herculean task in appraising the "fifth column" danger. But this danger from the minority of pro-Fascists does not invalidate the argument that the bulk of Italians in Italy look on the United States with a personal, family loyalty—which is perhaps the deepest current of feeling in a country where emotion predominates over reason.

Warm Feeling for U. S.

The Italians had no such warmth of friendship toward the British. They had few family connections with Great Britain. Furthermore, British imperial interests conflicted with those of Italy in the Mediterranean, close to home. While Italians liked British tourists as individuals, they often resented British imperial wealth in the aggregate. For the United States, however, those of us living in Italy found only friendship.

Formal declaration of war therefore poses a difficult question for the United States. Most American diplomats, while regarding Fascism and the Fascist Government as integral with National Socialism and the Nazi government, still feel that the Italian people are potential allies of the Allies. The problem is how to prosecute the war against Fascism rigorously without losing the advantage which will one day accrue from Italian anti-Fascist sabotage within Italy.

The chances of opposing the Axis effectively while yet bearing lightly on the Italian people depend, in all probability, on the military and strategic course of the war. Should an Allied invasion of Italy not be necessary, or should it be carried out swiftly and without too great civilian injury, it may prove possible for the United States to eat its Italian cake and have it too.

German Papers Follow Army To Sway Conquered Countries

BERLIN (AP)—The German press follows the flag. After the Army has defeated a country by the might of the sword, Germany's propagandists try to win over the populace with the might of the word.

Lieutenants of Joseph Goebbels have a finger in directing the local press of captured countries, determining what shall be printed, who shall work on the papers and what news can come out of the land.

But in every land also they established a fat, substantial German-language "Zeitung" (German for "newspaper").

The old timer among these organs of the new order in Europe is the Krakauer Zeitung, which has just passed its second birthday. It has Warsaw and Lwow editions appearing as the Warschauer Zeitung and Lemberger Zeitung. The latter is the newest addition, which will serve a healthy slice of post-1939 Russian Poland now incorporated into the general government as the Province of Galicia.

Officials of the Propaganda Ministry followed swiftly behind the Army in the East, establishing the Deutsche Zeitung in Ostland to sell Germandom to the inhabitants of Riga and Latvian areas. Already the editor has put out 98 editions.

The most important notices of the Civil Administration always appear in these papers—for instance, if two eggs are going to be issued on ration cards, the best way for a local citizen to know about it is to keep his eye on the official notice section of such newspapers.

The Germans Save

In Kaunas, Lithuanians get to read Hitler's speeches and find out they must write requests to the German authorities in the German language, by reading in German the newly established Kauener Zeitung, which also has offices in Wilna.

But the newspapers of the East are smaller than those of the West. Whereas the above-named papers are about the size of a tabloid, the leading German paper of the West—the Pariser Zeitung, printed on the big newspaper presses of the former French capital is about the size of a normal American metropolitan eight-column newspaper.

Since the fall of France, German soldiers and French civilians who are interested have been able to read in this technically excellent German-language paper chit-chat out of the Reich, French and German sports news, German political opinions, broadsides against Roosevelt and Churchill, praise of the Führer and his politics, short stories and light entertainment articles—as well as the grim notices under the word "bekanntmachung" or "avis" on the French language page which tell over the name of Otto von Stülpnagel of Frenchmen shot for breaking German military rules.

In Holland, the Deutsche Zeitung in Den Nierdelanden, in Belgium the Brusseler Zeitung, carries the word of Hitler to those who want to read it.

German soldiers in the North read the Polar Zietung and those in Africa read Oase (the Oasis). People in Oslo have the Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen if they want something German to read on the way to work.

Sometimes It's Funny

It is sometimes amusing—and annoying—to the foreign correspondents stationed in Berlin to notice how much information never published by the press of the capital turns up in the German-Controlled German - language "foreign" press which is not immediately under the eagle eye of the head propaganda men of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Correspondents from other lands in Berlin find it not unusual to have a story reported as "unknown" at all government offices only to read the answer to their inquiries when the next day's German papers arrive from Paris, Belgrade, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Warsaw.

An interesting about-face in German press policy was noticed after German military might smashed a few nations to the ground. Slowly but clearly, the leading German newspapers began to change from the difficult-to-read German script type to the Latin type used in French, English, Italian and other languages.

Reluctantly, it was admitted officially that an about-face had been ordered all along the line.

It is part of the propaganda scheme of the German press to make it easy for foreigners to read the leading German - language newspapers.

For one not acquainted with script type, just looking at a page of it is enough to discourage reading. With papers printed in Latin type, a person of normal courage can begin the struggle with the strange language, a fact which the German propagandists fully realize.

Far East Tactics Co-ordinated

Continued from Page 1

tion of about 15 miles into the Crown Colony. The City has a population of about 300,000, almost entirely Chinese.

The British source said that the British in Hong Kong and the Chinese in Kwangtung Province were in closest touch.

In another sector of the Asiatic front, Northwest Malaya, the British said there had been "some withdrawal" by Empire forces in Kedah Province and new Japanese air raids on the Island of Penang off the Northwestern Malayan Coast.

Meanwhile, reports from Batavia, Java, said Netherlands submarines had destroyed about 4,000 Japanese soldiers and their four transports off Southern Thailand and another naval force was said to have liquidated a Japanese settlement on the East Coast of Borneo.

The transports were destroyed as Japanese reinforcements were being moved to the Malayan battlefront.

The submarine victory was announced by the Batavia radio, but the Netherlands East Indies military-naval communiqué reported the Borneo action, saying "a unit of our naval forces has dealt with a Japanese settlement on the East Coast of Borneo."

"A number of motor launches were seized during this action while other vessels were destroyed," the communiqué added. "The settlers have been interned."

The High Command announced that hostilities had not yet touched Netherland East Indies territory and that mobilization of the Army was proceeding smoothly.

The submarine action in the Gulf of Siam was one of the sharpest blows yet delivered against the Japanese.

The British radio said that actually five Japanese transports were sunk by the Dutch submarines under British naval command 75 miles off Cape Patani, in peninsular Thailand.

Phoenix Becomes Night Terminal for Air Lines

PHOENIX, Ariz, Dec. 13 (AP)—American Airlines said Dec. 11 Phoenix would become the night western terminal for transcontinental flights until further notice.

Passengers arriving on night planes will be housed here until morning before being permitted to continue to Burbank, Calif., present western terminal. Eastbound transcontinental night flights will originate in Phoenix.

The company said it was acting "for the safety of our passengers" since "radio beams may be turned off at any time in defense of the Pacific Coast area."

Egyptologist in Custody

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13 (AP)—Dr. Hermann Ranke, regarded as one of the world's foremost Egyptologists, has been taken into custody as an alien and detained at the immigration station at Gloucester, N. J., authorities report.

Dr. Ranke came here from the University of Heidelberg in Germany in 1938 to be visiting professor of Egyptology at the University of Pennsylvania.

U. S. Takes Over Normandie

Keystone

French Ships Seized by U. S.

Included in the 14 French ships seized by the United States Government was the Normandie, seen from the air here.

U. S. Speeds War Program

Continued from Page 1

val vessels built and building at the outbreak of the war, including over-age vessels, follows:

	Built	Building	Total
Battleships	17	15	32
Aircraft carriers	7	11	18
Cruisers	37	54	91
Destroyers	170	192	362
Submarines	113	73	186
Totals	344	345	689

Senator Walsh gave present authorized strength of the Navy in combatant vessels as: Battleships, 1,045,000 tons; aircraft carriers, 454,500 tons; cruisers, 899,024 tons; destroyers, 478,000 tons; submarines, 172,956 tons, or a total of 3,049,480 tons. Including over-age vessels, total tonnage was 3,547,000 tons.

Defense Manpower: The legislation now before Congress to require all men from 18 to 64 years inclusive to register for whatever defense duties may be assigned to them is a man-power survey and is not comparable to a military draft.

Actual draft registration will soon be required of all men from 19 to 44 years, inclusive, although it is not probable that there will be an early call for such registration unless it be for some preliminary training. All 19-year-old youths would be trained for a full year before being assigned to combat duty.

Selective Service officials point out that as many as 3,000,000 can be obtained from selectees already rejected on extraordinarily rigid physical grounds. But the nation's manpower will be mobilized as rapidly as it can be trained and equipped.

Production Speed-up: A unified war-production drive, centering on anti-aircraft guns and equipment, combat ships and heavy bombers is being undertaken by the Office of Production Management.

W. H. Harrison, Chief of the OPM Production Division, reported today that in the field of aircraft manufacture one-half of the monthly production, plus that of Britain was sufficient to surpass Germany's present output. He said that even at the old fall production rate, by next summer America's and England's output of planes will have produced—in actual numbers of planes—more than Germany will have.

Mr. Harrison's figures indicated present production of about 560 tanks a month, one-fifth of the present goal.

Eleven Government yards and 110 private yards are producing Navy and merchant ships. In November the Navy laid keels and launched ships at the rate of more than one a day. Contracts have been awarded, he said, for all of the 5334 vessels that are to comprise the two-ocean fleet, America's naval strength as of Dec. 1, this year, was 942 ships built and 936 building or being converted.

Between last July and the end of 1943 a total of 1153 merchant ships, of 12,410,000 tons, will be placed in operation, according to present schedules. This contemplates launchings at the rate of two ships a day by the last quarter of next year.

Defense Taxes: Defense taxes will soon be war taxes and will increase accordingly. A new emergency tax measure has been tentatively agreed upon by the Treasury and the heads of the House and Senate Finance Committees. It is designed to increase total Government revenues to approximately $17,000,000,000 a year. Specific provisions in the proposed law were not disclosed but it is understood that the Treasury is renewing its request for "payroll" or "withholding" taxes.

Ship Seizures: The Navy and Coast Guard have now taken full possession of the Normandie and 13 other French passenger vessels, freighters and tankers. The seizures were for "protective purposes." They took over French ships in five American ports and one in the Canal Zone. Including the vast 83,000-ton Normandie, the seizures totaled more than 150,000 tons of shipping, the greater part of it fast and up-to-date.

Alien Seizures:

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, announced that, under proclamations issued by the President, the Department of Justice and the War Department have apprehended a total of 2,541 Axis nationals in continental United States and Hawaii who were regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the nation.

Mr. Biddle said that a report from Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation showed that, from Dec. 7 and through Dec. 11, FBI agents have taken into custody 1,002 German aliens, 169 Italian aliens, and 1,370 Japanese aliens. The Attorney General again emphasized that the number apprehended represent a small fraction of the more than 1,100,000 Axis nationals residing in the United States and that the arrests were specifically limited to persons whose activities have been under investigations by the FBI for some time.

In addition to the enemy aliens, Director Hoover reported that FBI agents in Hawaii, acting under orders of the Commanding General, have taken into custody 19 American citizens of German extraction, 2 American citizens of Italian descent, and 22 American citizens, most of whom are of Japanese extraction and all of whom have been engaged in pro-Japanese activities in the islands. These arrests were made at the direction of military authorities, who have declared a state of martial law in Hawaii.

Christmas Message: Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, told the Army it must provide for the Nation an "example of fortitude" during the forthcoming trials of war to "assure our final victory."

Steuben Society Pledges Support Against Axis

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)— The Steuben Society of America sent President Roosevelt Dec. 11 its assurances of loyalty and support in the war against Japan, Italy, and Germany.

The organization is composed of American citizens of Germanic extraction.

Greeting to Armed Forces

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 13

In Christmas greetings to United States soldiers all over the world, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today, "The people of the nation look to the armed forces for inspiration and a continuing example of fortitude." This is the text of his message:

The emergency for which our Army has been preparing is now a stern reality. In the present crisis the people of the nation look to the men of the armed forces for inspiration and a continuing example of fortitude.

In the trials which we shall undoubtedly be called upon to face, the fine traditions of our military service, and the devotion to duty which I know all of you feel, assure our final victory. I send you my Christmas greetings with confidence that the respect and affection which all Americans feel for you will be enhanced during the year which lies before us.

U.S. Smashes Invaders On Luzon Coast

Continued from Page 1

sporadic. He declared there had been no confirmation of recurrent reports that the Japanese had landed parachute troops.

In possibly their heaviest attack of the day the Japanese bombed military objectives in the Manila area—particularly Nichols Field.

U. S. Communiqué

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The text of the War Department communiqué on the Pacific war follows:

1. Philippine Theater:

Japanese air activity continued throughout the day with raids in the Manila area and at Davao on the island of Mindanao. Attempted Japanese landings were repulsed south of Vigan and north of San Fernando, as well as at Lingayen on the island of Luzon.

Operations of enemy parachutists were reported at Tuguegaro and Ilagan, in the extreme north and northeast of the island of Luzon. Some enemy troops were landed in the vicinity of Legaspi in the extreme southern portion of the island of Luzon. Previous reports of enemy naval concentrations west of Zambeles Province on the western coast of Luzon were confirmed.

The commanding general of the Far Eastern Command has notified the commanding general of the Army Air Forces of the brilliant performance of the American Army and Navy fliers and the fliers of the Philippine Commonwealth in attacking enemy units with total disregard for their own safety. One spectacular instance was the feat of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., of Madison, Fla., who successfully attacked the battleship Haruna, putting that warship out of commission. In the destruction of this important unit of the Japanese Fleet, Captain Kelly lost his life. Another brilliant victory was scored by Lieut. Boyd D. Wagner of Philadelphia, who shot down two enemy planes and wrecked several others that were on the ground in the vicinity of Aparri in northern Luzon.

2. Hawaii:

There has been no renewal of Japanese attacks on Oahu since the initial operations on Dec. 7, 1941.

3. West Coast, United States:

Rumors of landings of enemy parachute troops on the West Coast have been thoroughly investigated and completely discredited.

Word From Missionaries In Orient Still Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 13

No word has been received from about 100 Presbyterian missionaries and their families in Japan, Korea, occupied China, and Manila, according to Dr. Arthur H. Limouze, of New York, secretary of the Field Committee of the Presbyterian General Council.

About 40 workers are in Japan and Korea and a like number in occupied China, he said, adding that those in Manila are mostly wives and children of missionaries awaiting transfer to other posts.

Annapolis Soon Receiving College Men Trainees

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 13 (AP)—United States naval officials announced yesterday 700 college graduates from all parts of the United States would report here Jan. 9 for a four-month training course leading to ensigns' commissions in the Naval Reserve.

The group will attend a naval reserve engineering school, authorities said.

The Academy's present senior class of 564 will be graduated next Friday, six months ahead of time. The present junior class will finish its studies next June, a full year ahead of schedule.

Reconciliation Fellowship Holds to Pacifist Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The Fellowship of Reconciliation, religious pacifist organization, founded in 1914, announced yesterday that the fact that America had been drawn openly into war "does not alter our own opposition to all war or our refusal, in so far as we are free to determine our course, to take any part in war measures."

Voicing the hope that "all men might come to conscientious renunciation of war," the Fellowship, however, disclaimed "every purpose to sabotage or obstruct officials, soldiers or citizens in the performance of what they regard as their patriotic duty."

22 P. C. Gain in Oil

OTTAWA—The Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in the first eight months of 1941 totaled 6,620,695 barrels, as compared with 5,426,813 barrels in the corresponding period of 1940, a gain of 22 per cent.

Morale Is High as Navy Learns Lesson of Hawaii

Continued from Page 1

been paid and the American defenses are more sure and stronger for it. As for the future, there are no illusions here among the men who have the job to do that it will be short or easy. As a matter of fact the Navy never provided the slightest foundation for the theory that Japan could be beaten in two weeks.

Japanese Strength

These men who command and fight America's warships always have had a healthy respect for the Japanese Navy. What surprised these islands was not the strength of the attack but the ability of the Japanese to spring a surprise which made complete readiness impossible.

The thrilling thing to this correspondent, who has seen the Germans under bombardment, is the behaviour and reaction of Americans, both military and civilian. The first air raid on Berlin resulted in a wave of pessimism through the population and brought an immediate outburst questioning the possibility of ultimate victory. It shook the German faith in Hitler, the Nazi Party, and even in the Army. This attack on Hawaii had the contrary effect. The period before was a period of doubt and uncertainty. One always wondered how Americans would take it.

I can testify today that Americans can take it. Here is an American city with more potential dissention than any on the mainland. This is an extremely mixed population of divergent antecedents. One thing all have in common is American public school training.

I am beginning to think that the American public school is a far more powerful political force than the Hitler Youth Organization. For this city, which might have been rent into angry factions, took it better than Berlin. Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Portugese, and the older American stocks proved that they are real Americans.

Army Can Take It

And what is perhaps more important, the boys in the Army, Navy, and Air Forces can take it.

All that talk of last summer about bad morale in the armed forces should be tossed into the wastebasket. These boys look like veterans already. There was a signal squad erecting a radio station within 100 feet of the battleships when the attack came. Every man with a job to do went on with that job. You would expect some hysteria and lack of discipline when men first go under fire. It has happened before in American history as at Bull Run. But these men showed no such greenness. Their discipline was magnificent. They know now what can happen and they are ready for it to the last man.

Knox From Hawaii —Speed War Needs

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 13 (AP)—More ships, more guns, more planes—faster and faster—were demanded yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in a message from Honolulu.

The message, addressed to the Inspector of Naval Aviation here and relayed to aircraft companies and other war industries, read:

"The enemy has struck a savage, treacherous blow. We are at war, all of us. There is not time now for disputes or delays of any kind. We must have ships and more ships, guns and more guns, planes and more planes, men and more men—faster and faster. There is no time to lose. The Navy must lead the way. Speed up—it is your Navy and your Nation."

Sunken Battleship Token of Christmas

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Through the odds of war the British Admiralty's Christmas card this year will be a memorial to a sunken vessel.

The card, chosen weeks ago, pictures the battleship Prince of Wales, which sank Wednesday in the China Sea. The battleship is depicted flying Prime Minister Churchill's "good voyage" signal as he passed an Atlantic convoy while returning from his meeting at sea with President Roosevelt.

Japanese Adopting German-Style Laws

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (Official radio received by AP)—The Japanese government has drafted German-style laws for punishment of crimes committed during blackouts.

Domei reported that they would follow the "German pattern" of the death penalty or life imprisonment for even such offenses as acts of violence or theft.

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Japanese 'War of Jitters' Bogs Down on West Coast

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13—At the end of the first week of war in the Pacific arena, residents of the Central Pacific Coast calmly have clarified their roles in the struggle and are demonstrating that the surprise shock, plotted by Tokio and Berlin, failed utterly to give them the war pitters, as the Toky radio, beamed to the West Coast, so arrogantly claims night after night.

If Hitler and the Japanese Emperor thought they would win a rumor war, westerners have disappointed them. With amazing speed this first attempt of the Axis has been shattered. Even persons inexperienced in checking information here now ask: "What is the source of your news?"

Concern for friends in Hawaii has disappeared as cables, telephone calls, and even Christmas greetings have come through signaling: "All is well"

The truism that emergencies bring out the best in men has been demonstrated here during the past week. Gaping breaches in human relations have been healed. Inter-union unity is stronger than ever in the history of the Coast. Employer-union friendship is developing into a spirit of co-operation, though slowly, despite a prolonged period of name calling prior to war.

As a demonstration of what labor can do, more than 100,000 members of San Francisco's unions are now pledged to total production and elimination of strikes and work stoppages. The new Trade Union Committee to Defend America is being led by George Wilson, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Council, and by State Senator Jack F. Shelley, President of the American Federation of Labor San Francisco Labor Council.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific, which only a few weeks ago threatened a coastal shipping tieup, has purchased its second block of Defense Bonds making a total of $50,000. This coastwise Union claims 8,000 members.

Under the leadership of alien Harry Bridges, President, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union has pledged acceptance of "full responsibility" in handling cargoes and ships as well as all-out alertness against sabotage.

The Garbage Collectors' Union has promised to use trucks and men free of charge tomorrow to deliver sand for extinquishing incendiaries to all parts of the City.

Small boats throughout Bay area have been requisitioned by the Navy for coastal patrol. Italian fishermen have offered their craft, which are essential to their livelihood, to the Navy, if the need arises.

Visits of Fiorello H. La Guardia and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Director and Assistant Director of Civilian Defense, have turned the Far West's civilian air programs from on-paper enrollments to vigorous training efforts. Within a week San Francisco will train 16,000 air-raid wardens. Reserves come next. Other branches of civilian defense are being organized. Similar conditions prevail in all metropolitan areas where trained police officers will teach the wardens.

Meanwhile, Capt. H. G. Taylor, District Public Works Officer of the Twelfth Naval District, assured the Associated General Contractors that the nation's fine Navy has "relatively" complete base facilities. Much work on the bases for a prospective two-ocean Navy is complete, he said, and his report of work done and under way indicates a naval establishment without equal.

George H. Bucher, President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reported he never had seen men work so productively or quickly as at his firm's coast defense plants.

"Men can't work like that unless they're thinking right," he said, adding that he could tell when a worker really was producing.

All City Is Black

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 (AP)—San Francisco, undergoing its fourth blackout of the war last night in an air-raid alert that lasted two hours and 34 minutes, proved to the Army that it knows how to turn out the lights.

It was such an improvement that Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Commander of the Fourth Army, who was disappointed by San Francisco's first bungling blackout attempt Monday, said he was "extremely pleased."

Blackness extended 100 miles eastward to Sacramento and was effective more than 50 miles southward past San Jose.

The only military announcement was one from Fourth Army Headquarters saying that Army detectors had located unidentified planes flying over the area.

Accompanying the alert were many unofficial reports of planes heard flying over San Francisco.

Police who swarmed to investigate a report that lights were blazing from windows of a downtown building found the lights burning—in offices used by the Fourth Interceptor Command.

There was a rumor that flares were being tossed down from a balloon suspended over the Oakland foothills, and that "flack," antiaircraft shell fragments, were peppering down around Fleishhacker Zoo at Ocean Beach. These and many other reports proved false.

Scores of persons escaped injury when two street cars collided. Another street car slipped its brakes and ran wild but nobody was hurt.

A score of persons were injured in minor traffic accidents.

Lieut. Ray McMillen, of the San Francisco Department, passed on while performing a duty mission during the blackout.

San Francisco Prepares for Attack

Wide World

Protection Against Possible Axis Bombers

A barricade of several thousand bags of sand is being erected in front of the Telephone Building on Grant Avenue in San Francisco.

Nazi Pressure Signed Denmark Against Soviets

By Joachim Joesten

Author of "Rats in the Larder," the book that accurately predicted the invasion of Denmark one year before it occurred.

Denmark has just signed its way into Anti-Comintern Pact, thereby virtually aligning itself with the Nazis against the democracies. The Danish nation had no desire for such a move—indeed riots took place in Copenhagen in protest against it. But the preferences of the Danes in this case were not considered.

The dominating figure in Denmark who actually signed the document was Eric Scavenius, Foreign Minister.

Mr. Scavenius is, it must be assured, the only statesman who held exactly the same post, and played exactly the same role, during the last war as he does today.

It was he who, on Aug. 5, 1914, led the Danish Government into compliance with Germany's demand that the Belts and the Sound should be closed with mines. This un-neutral act not only violated Denmark's international commitments, but completely reversed, within 24 hours, a solemn declaration of policy issued by Copenhagen the day before.

Persistently Pro-German

Then as now, Mr. Scavenius firmly believed in a German victory. He remained Foreign Minister throughout the 1914-18 war, and it never even occurred to him that the Kaiser might lose the game. Today he has been backing the Nazi horse, ever since his return to the Foreign Ministry on July 8, 1940.

It is characteristic of Danish politics that Mr. Scavenius, after the outcome of the First World War had utterly disproved his "realism," did not glide back into well-deserved obscurity. Long after he had relinquished the post of Foreign Minister, he continued to rule Denmark by proxy.

As chief wire-puller of the all-powerful Radical Party and as chairman of the board of directors of Politiken, largest-selling daily in the country. He is, more than anyone else, responsible for Denmark's present plight. He has been, all the time, the main influence behind the mild scholarly Peter Munch, foreign minister from 1929 to 1940.

Three months after the invasion—April 9, 1940—the Germans ousted Dr. Munch and put their best man, Mr. Scavenius, back into the Foreign Ministry. King Christian, Prime Minister Thorwald Stauning, and the overwhelming majority of Cabinet members were reluctant to see Mr. Scavenius back in Copenhagen, but the Nazis were adamant. Ever since, they have consistently blocked every move to oust Mr. Scavenius from the key post.

Admiration for Nazis

The day he became Foreign Minister once more (July 8, 1940) Mr. Scavenius said: "The world is watching the results achieved by the German Army with amazement and admiration. Germany's new policy may be expected to result in a new political and economic system for Europe. It will be Denmark's task to find its place in the 'new order' through active collaboration with Germany."

This "active collaboration" has been going on through 1941. Here is how it developed step by step:

Last February the Nazis seized the entire Danish Navy—not only 10 torpedo-boats as it was reported at the time—which has been ever since in service with the German Baltitc Fleet. The Danish King and Government protested, since this action was in flagrant violation of a promise given by the Germans when their forces occupied the country. But the Germans simply replied that they were acting under an "agreement" negottiated with Foreign Minister Scavenius.

After the outbreak of the Soviet war, the Copenhagen Government promptly broke off diplomatic relations with Moscow and in July it authorized the formation of a Danish "volunteer corps" (Frikorps Danmark) to fight against Bolshevism. At the same time the Communist Party was outlawed and several hundred real or alleged sympathizers were thrown into concentration camps.

Independent Action

In these, as in many other instances, Mr. Scavenius negotiated with the Germans on his own responsibility. He is a man of the "fait accompli," acceptance of which he imposes by dark hints of German reprisals. In the same manner he prevailed on the government to assent to the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Only on one occasion was he foiled. That was last summer when he attempted to put through a complete customs and monetary union with Germany that would have meant the end of Denmark as an independent State. A detailed plan in eight points had been worked out through an indiscretion. The news was quickly spread all over the country by thousands of illegally printed handbills and stickers, and popular reaction to it was such that even Mr. Scavenius thought it wiser to shelve the project.

Nevertheless Mr. Scavenius is not, and never has been, a Nazi. He is a Radical which is the Danish designation of a Liberal. But like so many other Danish Radicals, he also prides himself on being a "Realpolitiker." In his eyes, the Danish patriots who prefer silent resistance to abject surrender, "live in the moon." He never even gives a thought to Denmark's chances at a peace conference where the Allies sit as victors and Hitler's puppets, too, will have to render accounts.

U. S. Reporters in Berlin To Return With Ambassador

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Dec. 13

American correspondents who were taken into protective custody when Germany and the United States went to war will leave Berlin with United States diplomats, radio reports from Berlin said today.

At the same time it was reported in Berlin that Bulgaria and Rumania had declared war on the United States.

The Bulgarian declaration of war also was said to be directed against Britain. A Berlin broadcast, quoting a dispatch relayed from Budapest by the German news agency DNB, said Premier Bogdan Philoff had announced the Government's decision to Parliament at noon.

A British spokesman in London said no direct word had been received here of a Bulgarian declaration of war.

Regarding the American correspondents, Berlin said that until exchange conditions are arranged they will stay at a South German spa. This course was decided on after assurances were received that the United States would treat German correspondents in like fashion.

Swiss diplomats are assuming German interests in the United States and United States interests in Germany.

An Argentine press dispatch from Berlin said all North Americans over 15 years of age in Germany or German-acquired territory must present themselves at the nearest police station within 24 hours.

This decree, by the German Ministry of Interior, specified that the North Americans could leave their homes only with special permission. Children must be listed by their legal representatives.

Berlin informants said departure of United States diplomats probably would be delayed for some time because of necessity to arrange such details as travel.

A Swiss telegraph news agency dispatch from Rome said Italian authorities arrested six American correspondents in reprisal for the arrest of Italian newspapermen in the United States.

The agency did not name those arrested, but said there now are only three American journalists, including one woman, not under arrest although they are under police surveillance in their homes.

Ten other United States citizens were reported arrested.

Rogue River Forest in So. Oregon Gets First Timber Betterment Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southern Oregon

To secure a future crop of sugar and white pine, which is now growing in mixture with fir and other less valuable species—a condition peculiar to certain areas in southern Oregon—timber stand improvement work has been started on an area of 460 acres on the Union Creek district of the Rogue River National Forest.

This is the first project of this kind to be undertaken on this Forest, and due to the nature of the stand of timber involved, is of an experimental nature for the entire Forest Service.

Pine and fir timber of merchantable size was logged by selective cutting on this area during the past two years. The improvement work is financed from payments required for this purpose from the purchasers at the time the timber was cut.

Sugar and white pine trees in this district grow to very large size, one tree often producing 5,000 or more board feet of lumber, and the average market price for 1940 at the mills being more than $40 per thousand. A fir tree, in comparison to this, averages only about 1,000 board feet of lumber at about $25 per thousand. Without interference, the pine would be largely suppressed by the other species.

The main method used in the stand improvement work is thinning, just as small plants in a garden are thinned to aid their growth. The small sugar and white pine trees will be found growing within thick clumps of reproduction of other tree species and brush. Sufficient cutting of the other reproduction is done to provide needed sunlight and soil nutriment for the pine, thus enabling it to grow more rapidly and in better form, and in time to crowd out the remaining undergrowth.

Some trimming of the pine will also be done. This consists of pruning the lower limbs from the trees, because limbs on the trees cause knots in the lumber, and the trimming while the trees are young will produce a greater number of valuable logs.

To reduce the danger of destructive forest fires on the area, old standing trees, known as "snags" in the lumberman's parlance, will be cut, because if a fire is started, it spreads much more rapidly in these than in green trees. Similarly, the brush and trees which are cut will be "lopped"—limbs cut off, and scattered so that there will not be an accumulation of debris on the ground which would promote the spread of fire.

Men comprising the crew engaged in this work are those who were stationed as guards throughout the Forest during the summer season.

Californian 'Friends Finder' Plan Aids Servicemen's Entertainment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Mass-production methods are being applied to the problem of entertaining adequately the servicemen stationed in and near the City.

The plan under which this is being carried forward is known as "Friends Finder," a method devised by Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Hegland of this City and copyrighted to insure that it will be available to other training centers without cost.

Six postal cards, printed on one perforated sheet, form the principal machinery used in the plan. All the cards differ, except that each carries the name and military organization to which one serviceman belongs. These sheets of cards are distributed so that each soldier, sailor, or marine gets one.

One of these cards gives the home State and city of the serviceman. This card is expected to lead to reunions of persons from distant points. Another shows the church preference of the man, and it is hoped the friendships will be founded upon a basis of religion.

A third gives the hobby of the man in uniform. Hobbies are recognized as one of the finest and surest foundations for understanding. The serviceman is asked to list his mother's clubs, to give his occupation in civilian life, and to tell when his birthday comes.

These cars are torn apart and assembled first into six stacks, which then are sorted. Church cards are divided according to denomination; hobby cards are segregated; occupation cards are classified. Records of all this are kept by volunteer workers in the United Service Organizations' headquarters, under which the plan is being operated.

The cards then are sent to organizations, such as service clubs, labor unions, and churches.

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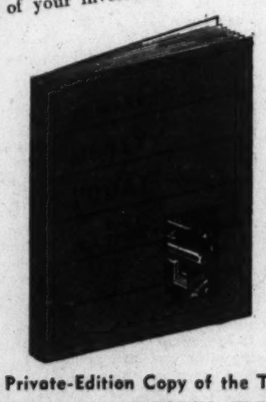

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'Junior Statesmen of America' Its Program for Awakening Civic Responsibility

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Gatos, Calif.

An experiment in training high school boys and girls how to make democratic politics a noble profession, requiring skill and integrity, has recently rounded out its seventh year.

The Junior Statesmen of America, founded in 1934 at the Montezuma Mountain School here by Ernest Andrew Rogers, its President, today finds its method of practicing politics spreading to high schools in many cities and states.

So well has the Junior Statesmen organization aided in developing a constructive patriotism among young people that the young businessmen of California in the State Junior Chamber of Commerce have officially indorsed it and proposed it to the United States Junior Chamber for adoption.

Businessmen Back It

This past year the first Junior Statesmen School was held at Montezuma. Sponsored by the Junior Statesmen Foundation, composed of San Francisco businessmen who contribute their time, ten of California's outstanding high school juniors were trained at this school in American history and literature and parliamentary practice. Scholarships, provided anonymously, amounted to $4,000, and gave the ten youths three months of intensive training in Americanism. Classes began before breakfast and continued throughout the day, with intermittent periods of recreation and fun.

Purpose of the school was to equip these high school youths with the skill and spirit of the Junior Statesmen ideal, so that they could return to their high schools and in their senior years help to extend the Junior Statesmen work.

High school principals of California have taken hold of the Junior Statesmen idea with enthusiasm. In a recent visit to Santa Barbara, Professor Rogers was told by school officials that following the midyear holidays the Junior Statesmen system would be incorporated in the public schools academic program as a full-fledged credit course in the social sciences. In Glendale the same step is under consideration, and at Long Beach residents are making plans for the midwinter legislative meeting. In San Francisco Junior Statesmen units in the public schools have been officially approved, and the State Department of Education has granted all California schools the permission to organize units.

Citizenship An Aim

The Junior Statesmen ideal was born years ago when Montezuma was founded with the purpose of exalting good citizenship as an objective of education. In seeking to further this ideal, Professor Rogers in 1934 with a group of Montezuma students set up the first Junior Statesmen chapter.

Purpose of the organization was to "make politics a noble profession." The organization is nonpartisan, nonsectarian, nonsecret, nonprofit, and its rules strictly forbid that it unite or support any propaganda movement. It has resisted all efforts to enlist it in the American Youth Congress.

It is this attitude of the organization which attracted the attention of the San Francisco and State Junior Chambers of Commerce. Indorsement and support of the Junior Statesmen has been made part of their Americanism work, and as a consequence Junior Statesmen units are being organized rapidly.

Junior Governments

The Junior Statesmen have won popularity for their organization of junior governments, municipal, county, state, and national. There is, for instance, in California a Junior State with all the officers and techniques of the State of California. The Junior State Legislature meets twice a year. The Junior State's Supreme Court meets regularly and handles technical questions, and a full roster of Junior State officers includes a governor, secretary of state, treasurer, legislators, and important boards and committees. At least once a year the Junior Statesmen visit the State Capitol and call on state officials. It is this practical aspect of the organization which has won the support of teachers of civics and American history and literature in western communities.

Illustrating how one enthusiastic Junior Statesmen was able to initiate a movement in Iowa is the experience of David Archie, 15, who became imbued with the ideals of the group on a visit to California. Returning to his high school in Shenandoah, Iowa, David succeeded in organizing a Junior Statesmen unit with 80 members, although the usual limit is 30. He is planning to call a state convention of delegates from other high schools with the purpose of spreading the Junior Statesmen ideal more widely. He is also active in organizing Junior Statesmen units in Colorado and Nebraska.

Co-operated With Canadians

In the State of Washington there are four units, and at a meeting of the Canadian Boys Parliament in Victoria, British Columbia, Washington Junior Statesmen took part. Territorial conventions of the organization are in prospect, with national headquarters here.

Primary interest in the Junior Statesmen Foundation, however, is in extension of the organization in California schools. The Foundation, through its scholarships, wants to see the true ideals of the organization spread effectively throughout the State. It is emphasized that Statesmen units are not just high school clubs for anyone to join. They have a serious purpose, and only those who are willing to accept and promote that purpose are desired as members.

The preamble of the Junior Statesmen Constitution reads: "We, the Youth of the United States of America, in order to interest the high school students in Democracy, raise the moral standards, and develop a method of discovering and training statesmen for our country, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Junior Statesmen of America."

The pledge each new member must take reads: "I am loyal to the United States of America and pledge allegiance to it. I intend to interest myself in the work of the Junior Statesmen of America and to vote at elections. I oppose all influences which seek to overthrow American Democracy, and hereby register as a member of the Junior Statesmen of America."

"Basic fundamentals" of the Junior Statesmen call for orderly meetings, chaperones for mixed groups, prohibition of the use of tobacco or intoxicating liquor. These fundamentals also insist that control of the groups must remain in the hands of high school students.

When Junior Statesmen graduate from high school they become known as Graduate Statesmen, and are eligible to join the Graduate Statesmen Organization. Most Statesmen, it has been found, retain their interest and enthusiasm for the work after they have graduated from high school.

Hiller

Top: Montezuma Mountain School, Los Gatos, Calif., where the Junior Statesmen Foundation School was held in 1941 and where the Junior Statesmen of America was founded. Portraits of officers, founder, and an advisor of the Junior Statesmen of California, left to right: Frank Vanasek of Oakland, Comptroller; Marjorie McBrayer of Oakland, Executive Secretary; Loren Woods of San Rafael, Undersecretary of State; (center) Ernest A. Rogers, founder of Junior Statesmen of America and President of the Montezuma Mountain School; William Hogarty of Oakland, Governor; Miss Ethel Shewmaker of Castlemont High School, Oakland, teacher-sponsor on the Executive Board of the Junior Statesmen of California; Gordon Laverty of Burlingame, Secretary of State. Below: A Junior Statesmen convention in the City Hall, Oakland. Mr. Rogers is seated, second from the left.

Defense Begins at Home

Children can be taught to see that the present war is not the "fault" of one man; that men can learn to settle their differences by searching together for good solutions to common problems. They can be helped to understand the true nature of democracy; to learn to live, by living the democratic way. They can be helped to think, concretely and practically, about their responsibilities to other members of their families, to their neighbors, to their communities; to learn to manage their own selfish impulses, their own feelings of anger, intolerance, greediness, jealousy, and pride.

Dr. Muriel Brown in National Parent-Teacher

Completing the 'Operations' List

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English
Twenty-second of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

In this article we will complete our first list of words in the Basic English vocabulary. This "operations" list contains some of the most useful and important words in our language. They are simple words, to be sure, but when we come to look at them closely we find that we have perhaps taken a good many of their tricks and meanings for granted, and that they are far from being simple.

For example, we find much more space in a dictionary given to explaining the little word *on* than is given to the more unusual word *reindeer*. When we have gone through all the meanings listed under *on* in the "Shorter Oxford English Dictionary," we may well begin to wonder whether we know anything about the word after all. The reason is that we have perhaps been thinking too much of what the word *means* when we should be paying attention to what it *does*.

If we remember that the little word *on* is capable of doing a great many different jobs according to how and where we use it, we shall cease to be afraid of its complicated dictionary pedigree and discover that we know already the work it is capable of doing and the work it is not capable of doing.

More Complex

The rest of the words we list today are almost all very much like that busy little word *on*. There are more prepositions like *of*, *for*, and *till* which were not listed with the prepositions we called "direction" words in previous articles because their connection with physical space or direction is not so simple.

There are words which do the joining work in sentences, such as *and*, *but*, and *or*, and also more complex *though*, *while*, *still*, and *even*. These are all known to grammarians as "conjunctions." There are words that do the work of sorting and classifying things, such as *those*, *these*, *some*, *any*, *a*, and *the*. These are the "articles" and "pronouns" of grammar. Then there are some "adverbs"—words which answer questions about the verbs, words such as *when*, *where*, *how*, and *why*.

All the pronouns may be used in Basic English although all of their forms are not listed. The word *I* is given in the operations list to cover *I*, *me*, and *my*. *He* is given to cover *he*, *him*, and *his*, *she*, *her*, *it*, and *its*, and *you* for *you* and *your*.

Completing The List

Here are the rest of the words in the "operations" list: *As*, *for*, *of*, *till*, *than*, *a*, *the*, *all*, *any*, *every*, *no*, *other*, *some*, *such*, *that*, *this*, *I*, *he*, *you*, *who*, *and*, *because*, *but*, *or*, *if*, *though*, *while*, *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *again*, *ever*, *far*, *forward*, *here*, *near*, *now*, *out*, *still*, *then*, *there*, *together*, *well*, *almost*, *enough*, *even*, *little*, *much*, *not*, *only*, *quite*, *so*, *very*, *tomorrow*, *yesterday*, *north*, *south*, *east*, *west*, *please*, *yes*. You may like to make yourself a worklist by copying from your earlier lessons and this lesson all the words you have been given to date.

Try writing for yourself a passage in English using only the verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, etc., given in the operations list, but not restricting yourself in the use of pictured names (hat, house, etc.), quality words (good, blue, narrow, etc.), adverbs ending in "ly" (quickly, happily, etc.), or general names (interest, porter, iron, etc.). When you are able to do this you will have completed the second step in learning to write in Basic English.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

With Humility

We must approach the task of seeking a new world order humbly, secure in the knowledge that these foundations for which men have struggled throughout the ages are our bulwarks of defense.

Teaching Them to Give

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

A recent letter emphasized the point that giving is a more desirable ambition than getting. An employer hired a certain girl because she presented the attitude of having service and ability to give, while the other applicants all seemed more concerned over what they would get, what wages, working hours, etc., they would get.

If our boys and girls, our young men and women, are to express the desire to give, when must they start to practice it? As toddlers and pre-school children, of course. Parents must be continually alert to opportunities to encourage giving, and to discourage getting—and Christmas season is particularly prolific in such opportunities.

How often do we hear parents and friends ask children, "What do you 'want' for Christmas?" "What do you 'want' Santa Claus to bring you?" And then, later, "What did you 'get'?" The patient labor of 11 months to teach unselfishness can be rendered fruitless by glorifying "getting" during the twelfth month. If we wish to continue the practice of exchange of gifts with friends, why not stress the giving and let the getting take care of itself? Ask the children, "What shall we give Billy and Barbara?" "What can we give Aunt Adaline that will be useful?" Then let them help shop and select gifts—at least one day. What if you can't rush about quite so speedily, or cover so much ground? And especially let them help wrap gifts. What if they are not so neatly done?

It makes the children feel they really have a part in the giving. It makes it personal. If you take a long view, you are not simply Christmas-shopping: you are building character. There is something intangible, but real and valuable, bound up in those amateurishly-wrapped packages.

This year, there is also the wide field of charity—love—for war sufferers. By showing our children pictures of children in foreign lands and of the kind of help they need, we can stimulate an interest in giving to various agencies doing war work. Then when we read letters of thanks, in newspapers, from those who have received garments, etc., we feel we have had a part. (Mrs.) F. R.

★ ★ ★

Co-operation in the Home

New Zealand

I always look eagerly for the Family Forum, as I have found therein so many helpful ideas to aid myself and three small daughters. Some of the ideas gathered may have to wait for some time before being used, but they are all helpful, and I think that it is a wonderful privilege to be able to exchange ideas in this way.

From observation, I find that a child tends to become self-assertive when his or her abilities are made too much of. Parents should guard against praising children too much, either by word or look, and while encouraging the child to win should also stress the fact that it is a thoroughly normal achievement for any child.

It is always helpful to talk things over, and to point out that although mother must guide and correct, and must have obedience in return, it is because she knows more about how things should be done, and wishes to impart this knowledge for the child's sake.

A splendid article once read in the Magazine Section of this newspaper on "Co-operation" gave me the idea of explaining to the children that our home belongs to us all—all of the pictures, furniture, ornaments, etc., belong to us all for our use and enjoyment—and that the reason why little children are not allowed to do what they like with various fragile or valuable things in the home is that they have not yet sufficient wisdom to handle these things properly. This does not mean that these things are not theirs to enjoy. I have found that the children love to think that the home is all theirs as well as mother's and father's, and that they will therefore naturally care for the things in it. It is very helpful to give children this true feeling of co-operation, as it helps to eliminate the desire to disobey or to answer back.

(Mrs.) H. R. B.

(A Saturday Column)

Develop Interest in Conservation

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The Home Forum

A Letter From The Chesapeake

THE *Ptarmigan* IS ANCHORED tonight at Deal Island, a dreary little oystering community on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay. It is blowing hard out of the northeast, and the ship is restless as she rides uneasily to her big anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain. But we are snug below decks. There is a fire in the Shipmate and its warmth fills the cabin. Only the wind moaning in the rigging, the icy rain beating on the cabin top, and the nervous flicker of the cabin lamp remind us that it is stormy outside.

Although I cannot tell you just why, Deal Island is one of my favorite spots on Chesapeake Bay. Perhaps the preacher's cow, which gives such rich milk for making oyster stews, has something to do with it. It may be the smell of pine smoke which scents the fall air. Or it may be the fleet of oyster-dredging boats.

On the surface, there is little to recommend Deal Island. Its sandy shores are low and often cluttered with piles of unsavory oyster shells. Its vegetation is scrawny and, now that winter is approaching, as drab as a worn carpet. Its simple dwellings are scattered among clumps of scrub pine, and many of the unpainted oyster packing-houses which ramble along the shore are tumbling into the water.

Nevertheless, this forlorn island has a charm that lures me back year after year, to anchor for a few days in its snug harbor and renew some old acquaintances.

* * *

As we sailed into Tangier Sound yesterday, I took the binoculars and searched the horizon to the southeast. There they were, the tall masts of the oyster fleet moored in the harbor, guiding us to our landfall. Gazing at the tangled forest of raking masts, I wondered which ships were lying beneath them, which spars belonged to the *Ezra Webster*, for example, which to the *Alice and Edna*. And I wondered, as a traveler returning to his boyhood home after a long absence, how many of the older ships I had known in previous years would still be afloat after thirty, forty, fifty years of unrelenting service.

I always have a feeling, on sailing through the gap in the stone breakwater here, that the calendar has been turned back for half a century or more. Life in this little oystering community is much the same today as it was on that far-off day when the oldest ship in the Deal Island fleet slid down the launching ways. Some years ago, the State of Maryland passed a conservation law which insists that oysters be dredged only by boats under sail. This statute, prohibiting the use of engines in the boats, has held the machine age at bay. Life in the small oyster communities of the Chesapeake is today geared to the age of wood, wind, and canvas. The automobiles one sees crossing the causeway at the head of the harbor seem like glaring anachronisms.

* * *

Long before daybreak this morning, I was awakened by a shout. Swinging up from a warm bunk and shoving back the companionway, I poked my head out to see the vague form of a sailboat bearing down on us out of the night. There was a man on her bowsprit, ready to fend off us if need be. As the boat came alongside, she rounded up into the wind; then, with her sails shaking noisily, she fell away on the other tack and ghosted off into the darkness.

The oyster fleet was leaving for the dredging grounds. There must have been more than thirty of them getting under way, single-masted *skipjacks*, two-masted *bugeyes*, all broad of beam with long clipper bows. The most distinctive thing about them was their raking masts, which slanted aft at a fantastic angle and supported dark triangular sails. The harbor was alive with shouts, the creaking of blocks, and the clicking of pawls as anchor chains came in over the windlasses.

* * *

Sitting there on the hatch, catching an occasional glimpse of a yellow lantern or a silhouetted sail in the night, I marveled at these phantom ships and the unseen crews which sailed them out of the crowded harbor with all the uncanny instinct of a bat in flight. I forgot for a time that I knew anything of the mysteries of sailing and was awed, as the landsman always is, by the intricate maneuvers accomplished by these crude creations of wood and canvas.

Most of the fleet had slipped out the narrow entrance, before there was any suggestion of dawn in the clouded eastern sky. The handful of boats that remained were still fitting out for the season and, as it grew light, their crews went to work on them, scraping masts, reeving new ropes, bending sails. Before long, slow-gaited Negroes, brightly dressed and amiable, began straggling into the packing-houses to shuck the previous day's harvest of oysters.

* * *

Late this afternoon, Jo and I walked to a reedy point on the outer shore, where we could see the fleet out on the wind-ruffled water. The distant sails, gliding back and forth against a livid sky, reminded us of a flock of gulls, wheeling and gliding and hovering. Shortly one boat broke away from the cluster and stood inshore. The other boats soon followed. We sat on the breakwater and watched them sail into the harbor. With their holds full of shells and their decks heaped high with shells, the boats were deep laden; and, when they heeled with the wind on rounding up alongside the oyster house, green water ran up on their decks.

We stood for a long time at the packing-house, where they were unloading the oysters. A decrepit little mule, led by an old Negro, hoisted them out of the holds in a metal basket and two husky young Negroes swung them into the packing-house. As it grew colder and darkness closed in, we went aboard a *skipjack* and sat beside the little round stove with the crew.

* * *

The captain told of dredging through winter storms, of blowing out sails, and of days when the ship would ice up within a few hours from the time she left port The cook told how their day started at four-thirty in the morning, when they weighed anchor, and how it ended, sometimes as late as seven-thirty at night, when they had finished unloading their oysters The captain's son, like most young men on the island, was looking forward to the time when he would have his own *skipjack* and dredge oysters under sail as his grandfather had before him. He knew that the work was hard, the hours long, and his living, during those summer months when oysters are not marketable, precarious. But he still preferred this life to working in some Baltimore or Philadelphia factory. Here, on his own land and his own ship, was a security unheard of in cities, a life which kept him out of doors and a job in which he was his own master.

It was not hard to imagine, while listening to these fishermen, that their grandfathers were there in the warm cabin in their stead, spinning yarns around the little stove. The subjects they discussed—their ships, the condition of the oyster-beds, the weather—were the same ones that interested their grandfathers half a century ago. There was an Elizabethan quaintness in their speech, and there was nothing in their choice of words to let you know whether you were living in the 1890's or the 1940's.

* * *

Perhaps it is this timeless quality that brings me back year after year to this snug little harbor at Deal Island, where life stands still long enough to let you get a look at it and where it is sufficiently simple to let you begin to grasp its meaning. It is good to have time, as I have tonight, to sit by the fire and contrast the simple life of these oystermen with that of the hurrying crowds we left less than a week ago in New York.

The glass started up, a little while ago, and the ship no longer has that nervous motion she had when I started this letter. The rain has stopped and the sky is blowing clear; the moon breaks through the tattered clouds now and then, lighting up the low hulls and raking masts of the oyster fleet. By morning, it should be clear.

Why don't you come down with us next fall, Michael? There are scores of lovely rivers for us to explore and on the banks of every one are little settlements as quaint and satisfying as Deal Island. You'll never find a better way of knowing them intimately than in a little schooner, like the *Ptarmigan*.

GERRY MEFFERD

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A PERSIAN BOWL OF TIN-PLATED COPPER

CURDS AND COLD MILK SOUPS with herbs were served in bowls like this in palaces of Isfahan about three centuries ago. The full, round shape was favored for its expressiveness of opulence, the utmost in fullness. Such symbolism is noted in the glass and painting of the period as well. Scholars say it was the last development in artistic form before Persian art fell into decline.

The bowl is made of tin-plated copper, and it bears the signature "Slan-Haji Tahir." It is covered by a characteristic pattern of medallions filled with an arabesque interestingly suggestive of the Persian calligraphy, which is often used to adorn a surface as part of the ornamental scheme.

Cucumbers in the Desert

THAT EVENING we dined with Murdoch who had seen Said Kerim and had good news for us. (He called it good.) Said Kerim had said that a beautiful white tent had already been sent up to the camp for the ladies. And arrangements had been made to send up ice to the camp every other day from Mosul—so that we could feel at home. . . . We were overwhelmed. What could we say in the face of organization like this? After such news we almost expected to see an air-conditioned tent in the middle of the desert.

But the next day our fears vanished the moment our escort, Said Kerim, arrived to take us to the camp.

The First Boy came to our room and announced, "The car is ready," but we were wholly unprepared for the sight of an old open car at the door and the two fierce-looking bedouins—one black as coal and gripping two guns, the other balloon-cheeked and pirate-like. The latter was Said Kerim. They both stood waiting beside the dusty car. Suddenly we knew that everything was going to be all right. We shook hands all around. The grins that spread on both faces were all that we needed.

"*Allah bil khair!*" "(Good day!)"

From across the road four or five ragged little boys watched. They finally waved at us, and the policeman who stood at the corner saluted. Everyone knew Said Kerim. The three servants of the house, Said Kerim and the Black One, helped to stuff and pack all our bundles and baskets and bags and their guns into the car. By the time we got in, we felt like squashed pears in a steamer basket.

The two bedouins, still grinning, climbed into the front seat. We went crazily down the streets of Mosul. . . .

At a vegetable stand in the middle of the town, we stopped. Mohammed got out and selected a dozen beautiful green cucumbers and brought them back to the car. Before we started again, he took a knife out of his belt and peeled one cucumber carefully. He cut it in half lengthwise. Then he stuck these halves on the point of his wicked knife, and handed them back to us. The car gave a jolt and started off. The cucumbers were delicious. Mohammed peeled another and gave half to Said Kerim, keeping the other himself. About every fifteen minutes on the journey one of these vegetables (which take the place of water on the desert) appeared without warning on the point of Mohammed's knife, thrust back in our general direction.

Even we, from behind our black glasses, and from under our sun helmets and scarves, could see that we were on one of the craziest expeditions we had ever started on. . . .

Only half the sun still showed above the horizon when we came near to the edge of the camp. Black tents dotted the fields in the distance, and we were following a mere track pressed into the dried grasses.

As we jolted along, we circled the camp, driving through hundreds of camels. They made huge, awkward silhouettes against the red of the sunset as they all moved slowly in one direction. Probably they were going for water. . . .

As we followed the grass track around the camp, we looked at the scene before us with eagerness, the kind of eagerness one has when seeing for the first time a place where one is to live.—From "Our Arabian Nights," by RUTH and HELEN HOFFMAN. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

I Remember the Cobblestones

We were climbing the hill
Where the cobblestones
Pass the Cathedral—
(Even the white stone steps
Were dark in the shadows.)

The walls stood gray
And the street lay narrow—
Until, at a moment's turn,
In a swift white flash
The sun burst on us.

Down through a wedge of sky,
Through a cleft in the rooftops,
Flooded the sun—
And the cobblestones burned
Like a mirror.

I remember the cobblestones—
Burning—and white.

E. S. L.

Real Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW CAN WE obtain security? Much thought has been devoted to this question. Individuals have tried to find some way in which they may make their future secure and governments have sought to work out plans for social security. One of the dictionary definitions of "security" is "freedom from fear, anxiety, or care." Therefore, though the individual may have an income from investments sufficient to meet all his needs, he will not necessarily be free "from fear, anxiety, or care." He may fear that his investments will become valueless and thus deprive him of his income. Therefore it is seen that though it is right and necessary to take legitimate human steps, more than this is needed to establish the true sense of security.

In the Bible we find these words in the prophet Isaiah's song of praise (Isaiah 26:3): "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." What wonderful assurance! Perfect peace—perfect security! But the individual may ask: "How can I keep my thought stayed on God? How can I gain perfect trust in Him?" In order to trust in God we must understand Him. False teachings about God are based on an incorrect concept of Deity as dwelling in a far-off heaven, with human characteristics, loving and hating, knowing, causing, or permitting mortal discords.

In Christian Science we find that God is wholly good, that He is infinite, ever-present Spirit, "of purer eyes than to behold evil" (Habakkuk 1:13); that He is infinite divine Love.

Christ Jesus said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Not through the material senses, but through spiritual sense, do we learn to know God. Christian Science points out that because God is infinite Spirit or Mind, the real universe is spiritual. In the universe of Spirit everything is good and beautiful. Each of God's children is ceaselessly employed in reflecting Him. In the real universe there are unchanging health, harmony, unlimited good.

Christian Science explains that because man is made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, man is wholly spiritual. Thinking of man as spiritual, one is awakened from the dream of existence as material, and thus one is able spiritually to discern the truth of real being—God and His harmonious universe.

The Master said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." As one discerns that reality is good, spiritual, ever present, ever available, inexhaustible, and unlimited, he loses his belief in lack; and in applying God's spiritual law he finds all his needs abundantly provided. Holding to this true concept of good, one gains the true sense of security.

Discerning that God is the only Life, one sees that real being is spiritual, harmonious. Health is thus proved to be an ever-present fact, because the source of all real existence is perfect Life, God. Likewise, gaining the true concept of Life as eternal one is freed from fear of old age. Holding steadfastly to the fact that God is perfect Life, and that man is His image and likeness, one overcomes the discords that are supposed to come with advancing years.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 475 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Man is incapable of sin, sickness, and death. The real man cannot depart from holiness, nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin." We gain security from sin by holding steadfastly to the true concept of man as the reflection or idea of God. In the proportion that we discern the sinless nature of man, we rise above both the love of sin and the fear of sin. No one can have peace or security who entertains such errors as jealousy, anger, selfishness, hate. On the same page of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." As we discern and consciously affirm the fact that our real being is inseparable from God, we overcome the falsities which would obscure peace and joy.

Christ Jesus, who exemplified the nature of the real man, said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Harmonious living, then, and a sense of eternal security will come to us as we gain the true concept of God and His universe, including man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Sécurité véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

COMMENT POUVONS-NOUS obtenir la sécurité? On a beaucoup réfléchi à cette question, on l'a mûrement examinée. Par divers moyens les hommes tâchent d'assurer leur avenir; et dans bien des pays, le gouvernement a mis en vigueur les assurances sociales. Le dictionnaire nous donne entre autres cette définition du mot "sécurité": "Absence de crainte, d'anxiété, de soucis." Or, même si une personne a des rentes considérables et peut faire face à toutes les dépenses, elle ne sera pas nécessairement exempte "de crainte, d'anxiété, de soucis." Peut-être craint-elle que ses placements ne perdent leur valeur, ce qui la priverait de son revenu. Donc, bien qu'il soit juste et nécessaire de prendre, à vues humaines, toutes les dispositions légitimes, on peut voir qu'il faut encore autre chose pour établir le vrai sens de sécurité.

Le prophète Ésaïe nous a donné un cantique de louanges où nous trouvons ces paroles (Ésaïe 26:3): "A celui dont le cœur est ferme tu assures la paix, une paix parfaite, parce qu'il se confie en toi." Quelle merveilleuse assurance! La paix parfaite — la sécurité absolue! Mais on demandera peut-être: "Comment dois-je faire pour m'attacher fermement à Dieu, pour me confier en Lui sans réserve?" Pour pouvoir mettre sa confiance en Dieu, il faut Le comprendre. Les fausses doctrines au sujet de Dieu reposent sur un concept incorrect de la Divinité, qu'on se représente comme habitant un ciel très éloigné, ayant des caractéristiques humaines, capable de haïr et d'aimer, connaissant les discords mortels, causant ces inharmonies ou les tolérant.

En Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que Dieu est absolument bon — l'Esprit infini, toujours présent, dont les yeux sont "trop purs pour voir le mal" (Habacuc 1:13); qu'Il est le divin Amour infini.

Le Christ Jésus déclara (Jean 4:24): "Dieu est Esprit, et il faut que ceux qui l'adorent, l'adorent en esprit et en vérité." C'est non par les sens matériels, mais grâce au sens spirituel, que nous apprenons à connaître Dieu. La Science Chrétienne met en lumière le fait suivant: puisque Dieu est Esprit, Entendement infini, le véritable univers est spirituel. Dans l'univers de l'Esprit, tout est bon et beau. Chaque enfant de Dieu est sans cesse occupé à refléter l'Être suprême. Dans l'univers réel prévalent la santé immuable, l'harmonie, le bien sans limites.

La Science Chrétienne explique que l'homme est entièrement spirituel, car il est créé à l'image de Dieu, de l'Esprit. Adopter ce point de vue concernant l'homme, c'est se réveiller du songe de l'existence matérielle; l'on peut ainsi discerner spirituellement la vérité de l'être réel — Dieu et Son univers où règne l'harmonie.

Le Maître dit (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." Lorsqu'on reconnaît que la réalité est bonne, spirituelle, toujours présente, toujours accessible, inépuisable, illimitée, on perd la croyance au manque; et lorsqu'on applique la loi spirituelle de Dieu, l'on reçoit en abondance tout ce dont on a besoin. Si l'on s'attache à ce vrai concept du bien, on acquiert le juste sentiment de la sécurité.

Comprendre que Dieu est la seule Vie, cela nous fait voir que l'être réel est spirituel, harmonieux. La santé se trouve donc être un fait toujours présent, parce que Dieu, la Vie parfaite, est la source de toute existence réelle. De même, lorsqu'on acquiert le vrai concept de la Vie sans commencement ni fin, on cesse de redouter la vieillesse. Si l'on s'attache fermement au fait que Dieu est la Vie parfaite, que l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance, on surmonte les infirmités dont s'accompagne censément le grand âge.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 475 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "L'homme est incapable de pécher, d'être malade, et de mourir. L'homme réel ne saurait s'écarter de la sainteté, et Dieu, de qui l'homme émane, ne peut engendrer la faculté ni la liberté de pécher." Ce qui nous protégera contre le péché, c'est de nous attacher fermement au vrai concept de l'homme, réflexion ou idée de Dieu. Dans la mesure où nous percevons la nature impeccable de l'homme, nous nous élevons plus haut que l'amour du péché ou la crainte de ses attaques. Quiconque entretient des erreurs telles que la jalousie, la colère, l'égoïsme, la haine, ne saurait avoir la paix ou la sécurité. A la page précédemment mentionnée, Mrs. Eddy écrit encore: "L'homme est spirituel et parfait, et parce qu'il est spirituel et parfait, on doit le comprendre ainsi dans la Science Chrétienne." Quand nous discernons et affirmons consciencieusement le fait que notre être réel est inséparable de Dieu, nous pouvons maîtriser les erreurs qui prétendent obscurcir la paix et la joie.

Le Christ Jésus, qui manifestait la nature de l'homme réel, déclara (Jean 17:3): "C'est ici la vie éternelle, qu'ils te connaissent, toi, le seul vrai Dieu, et celui que tu as envoyé, Jésus-Christ." Ainsi quand nous acquérons le vrai concept de Dieu et de Son univers, où l'homme est inclus, notre vie devient harmonieuse et nous avons le sentiment de l'éternelle sécurité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Light

The beautiful commonplace
Is like a hand
Kind on the weary face.
The simple fact of morning
Following night
Brings back the certainty
Of light.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Inside History ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Maybe it would be a good idea to devote one of these articles to just telling what Washington looked like and felt like in the historic second week of December, 1941.

Historians like that sort of thing. They roll it under their tongues when they are thumbing through contemporary newspapers of a fateful, far-off time. We have always warmed to historians, our job being only different in that we chronicle the present and not the past.

The weather in the second week of December began mildly, and turned to freezing by midweek. For a year and a half the nation had been waiting for what came, knowing instinctively in its heart that it was bound to come, yet surprised as always when it burst through the door. The tokens of Christmas were displayed in the shop windows. By Thursday, after Congress declared war on Germany and Italy, the first trucks of holly and evergreens were coming into the City. For the most part during the week the sky was wind-washed and blue. The last brown leaves hung to some of the pin-oaks.

Washington had never been more crowded. On the big new airport, planes came in every few minutes from all over the nation and all crowded. The rush had reached what was considered its peak even before the clock of destiny struck. Businessmen from every State were coming to the Capital. Hotels bulged with guests. Then suddenly, what was bound to happen happened, and overnight everything that was unusual before became far more so.

Take OPM. The big Social Security Building opened months ago. Suddenly it became the maddest spot in Washington. It was here on the upper floors that OPM was located. OPM had already spread out to new emergency buildings being rushed up along the Mall, running from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. Other temporary buildings were rising. Some of these stood beside the "temporary" buildings thrown up for the World War, and never torn down.

Inside OPM the first grime was appearing on the virginal unpainted plaster walls. Smudges of hands were making waist-high shadows through the new building. Overhead was a spider's web of temporary telephone wires.

Perhaps the telephone situation tells the whole story. We have spent an hour trying to call OPM, to find the 90 trunk lines there busy at every call. We were in OPM yesterday, and one of the secretaries described her emotions when she tried fruitlessly time after time to get "outside." The office was William L. Batt's, dealing with vital metal allocations. The particular bureau has a six-line "box." When the secretary can neither get "outside" nor "inside" she feels like clenching her hands and screaming. Even the Government's private inter-department hook-up gets jammed. A new special line direct to the office has just been installed. She wouldn't divulge that private number for gold dollars. And that isn't all.

To get a long distance telephone call to Boston yesterday, meant an hour's wait. That is quick work. The Christian Science Monitor has its own leased telegraph wire so that particular Boston call was not put through. But all the businessmen in the country are calling from New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, these days. A front page newspaper story today tells Washington residents that if they really want to help, they can reduce calls. The company is doing all it can.

We didn't mean to spend so much time on that and have got off the track—but you can see what it means. Much the same story goes for housing. Rents are being frozen. Expensive homes are not being built any more. Over on the Virginia side they are playing with new balloon-houses, pumped up inside and then sprayed with cement, into concrete igloos. Whether the City will come to that remains to be seen.

Now for what happened in the week: Events were more spectacular than in any previous war in United States history. Sunday afternoon had nightmarish qualities never known before. So did most of the week. People listened to the unbelievable radio, and bought newspapers to confirm what they heard; and then listened to the radio again to confirm what they read. A terrible attack without a declaration of war, a disaster at Pearl Harbor. Then a disaster to British vessels. Then a declaration of war by Hitler. And when the Congress finally voted war after two years of national debate there was not enough interest to fill all the galleries. The crowds came away before the second House roll call was finished.

We could go on like that for a long time. Meanwhile big shopping crowds, a run on auto tires, an order halting sales, Christmas trees strapped to cornices of buildings, newspapers swollen with Yule advertising and screaming of sinkings and war: the whole kaleidoscope of Washington is too much for comprehension. Armed guards around the White House, metal helmets and machine guns at the bridges, the great illuminated dome of the Capitol extinguished—it gets too much to cover. Let's leave it to the historians.

The Country Speaks: St. Paul

Back to Town ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

St. Paul, Capital of Minnesota, like its famous twin city Minneapolis, is turning every effort toward support of the national war program. But it is not overlooking, meanwhile, a local job that it had undertaken before the crisis arose a job not uncommon among large American cities, that of reorienting itself to counteract the migration of population—and business—to the suburbs.

This is literally a public undertaking here. When St. Paul tackles a civic job, it's St. Paul citizens, not just a few political and civic leaders, who run things. More than 100 clubs, of both men and, women are taking part. No one has tried to estimate the number of persons involved, for there is necessarily overlapping in club memberships, but there are many thousands of them.

The first part of the task is finished. St. Paul first set out to find out just what was wrong with things. It found out. And it found some things that it hadn't expected to find. But now it knows the lines have been drawn for a long-time battle, which while, overshadowed by the national emergency, promises to be an interesting one.

Merchants, city property owners, and political and civic leaders had noted for some time that too many taxpayers were pulling up and moving over the boundaries into near-by suburbs. This was seen to be a cause. The symptoms of the maladjustment, brought out under the searching light of a special committee appointed by Mayor McDonough early this year, were revealed in statistical form.

For instance, while the city's population increased only 5.9 per cent from 1930 to 1940, the population of the rural part of Ramsey County jumped more than 68 per cent, most of this during the past five years.

From 1930 to 1940 real property decreased 27.64 per cent in value, in contrast to a 25 per cent gain in the rural districts. With this collapse of property values the city's tax rate, to produce the same amount of revenue, had to be pushed up from about 71 mills in 1930, to 100 mills in 1940. During this same period also many property owners, unable to pay taxes out of shrinking incomes, permitted their land to revert to the state, and up to January, 1941, nearly 16 per cent of all city parcels were under State ownership by forfeiture.

Meanwhile the charges on the debts the city had incurred to meet its expenses, increased enough in 1941 to represent 36 per cent of the tax levy. The tax bill for relief costs jumped five mills, as mother's aid, old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children were added to public services.

The investigations revealed too that those very suburbs which had drawn off so much of the city's paying population had been enjoying many municipal services at greatly reduced costs.

Exemption of a great deal of property from taxes, such as schools, churches, railroads, and certain types of homes under the homestead exemption law, also added to the drain on city revenues. It is figured that close to one-third of the city's real property for some reason is off the tax rolls.

Anyway, along came the Mayor's committee. And here were its recommendations:

1. Revalue all properties to bring tax assessments in line with economic value of land and prevent further tax forfeitures to maintain tax base.
2. Develop parking lots in the business district by wrecking obsolete buildings, and install parking meters on main streets.
3. Revise zoning laws to provide for more off-street parking, and reduce area zoned for non-residential use.
4. Modernize building code to enable use of less expensive materials and thus encourage private and public housing.
5. Increase charges for services supplied by city to suburbs.
6. Find new tax sources for the State system, so that cities, including St. Paul, may have more funds.

It was also proposed to institute a building and "sprucing up" campaign among the store owners in the downtown business district. New fronts on the stores, some thought, might help induce more shoppers down into St. Paul.

With John F. Scott, building and loan executive, as Chairman, a new organization was established, named the St. Paul United Civic Council, and set out to put into force those items on the list that are admittedly easier said than done. Right now the committees under this council are still working. The war with the Japanese has thrown things a little out of stride, but St. Paul isn't going to forget this job. Some big things are expected out of it.

To Change the Subject:

Holidays in Iceland and the Tropics ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

A cargo of Christmas trees—fragrant balsam firs—is on its way to Iceland, to add to the festivities of the holiday season there. The appearance of a large number of Americans on that remote North Atlantic island this year explains the shipment. For, to most natives of the United States, a real Christmas celebration is impossible without a balsam fir, and the rugged soil of that "island of ice and fire" yields no fir, nor any tree that can take its place.

The traditional New England Christmas—although barely a century old, for the early Puritans forbade such "pagan" festivities—set a pattern that traveled far across the country with sons and daughters from the old homesteads who pushed the wilderness back to the Pacific Ocean and the southern frontier. With them went memories and tales of Christmases when the snow lay fresh and deep, ready for the trial runs of homemade sleds that had found new owners that very day; of warm kitchens where fingers and feet were thawed out afterward and where piles of cranberries and popcorn waited to be strung into chains and festoons for the tree; of rooms fragrant with the scent of balsam fir and bayberry boughs; of taffy to be pulled until it looked like spun glass, and of the horsesled ride through the woods, after dinner, that sent furry rabbits scudding to cover across the dazzling snow.

But reading of the shipment of trees to Iceland reminded me of Christmas days in latitudes where celebrations such as these are unknown. Thirteen degrees north of the equator, the balsam fir is as much an alien as it is on Iceland's rugged shore. There, neither snow, ice, nor sleet bring their sparkling presence as a crowning delight to the festivities of the day.

The only hints of winter's aids are on the Christmas cards, with their conventional scenes of waifs singing in snowstorms, or snug snowbound cottages with ruddy light glowing from their windows and making golden paths on white wastes where robins peck at crumbs. Those pictures made Christmas seem to be a festival that belonged first of all to northern climes and was ours only by adoption. Why, we wondered wistfully at times, does no one make Christmas cards that are at home in the tropics?

Signs of the approach of those tropical yuletide seasons that I remember so well were—not frosty mornings and ice-fringed garden pools—but undercurrents of excitement and secrecy concerning the making or choosing of gifts . . . festive displays of gifts, toys and greeting cards in the shops . . . splashes of crimson in gardens where tall poinsettias—not the small plant you buy at the florist's, but a shrub 10 or 12 feet high—opened their glowing petals.

When you helped to decorate the church on Christmas Eve, you knew that Christmas was just around the corner. Walking home, through the velvet darkness of the tropic night, you picked out the constellations, that hung in the sky like lanterns, and thought of the Star of Bethlehem. At home, afterward, you gathered around the piano and sang carols.

The sun rises early there on Christmas day, but long before it was up you were investigating the contents of a large basket at the foot of your bed, which was piled with mysterious packages. Soon after breakfast came the service at church, with the Christmas hymns—"Hark the herald angels sing!" and "O come all ye faithful!" The afternoon you spent outdoors, perhaps helping your young uncle choose the most promising ripe grapefruit on a tree near the house and cutting into them with the help of his penknife—but remembering to keep most of your appetite for the conventional Christmas dinner that would come later.

At dinner there was—not cider—but sorrell, that turned the glasses ruby-colored. After dinner, there were crackers to pull and games to play.

A quiet celebration it seems, perhaps, compared with northern festivities. But although nature has made no provision for special seasonal gaities in these latitudes, she has not cut them off with a step-child's dowry. To quote Charles Kingsley, who spent a Christmas there, "as the wind stirs the leaves, and sweeps the lights and shadows over hill and glen, all is ever-changing, iridescent, like a peacock's neck, till the whole island, from peak to shore, seems some glorious jewel—an emerald with tints of sapphire and topaz, hanging between blue sea and white surf below, and blue sky and white cloud above."

The Bill of Rights: An Important New Arrangement

As provided in the ten original amendments to the Constitution of the United States, with four later amendments embodying guarantees of civil liberties.

Herein is presented a typographical re-arrangement showing not 10, not 14, but 74 separate personal guarantees of right in these fundamental documents of American liberty. The 10 original amendments to the Constitution of the United States, plus the four later amendments embodying guarantees, have simply been re-set typographically to show each guarantee as a separate provision. Thus, for example, the first amendment is not one guarantee but six distinct guarantees. Note, too, the extreme precision of language as in the first amendment where Congress may make laws respecting the press but not *abridging the freedom* of the press. This re-arrangement was devised for The Christian Science Monitor by Denys P. Myers, whose discovery that Massachusetts had never ratified the 10 original amendments led to ratification in 1939.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law
respecting an establishment of religion, or
prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or
abridging
the freedom of
speech or of the
press; or
the right of the people peaceably
to assemble, and
to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to
keep and
bear
Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No Soldier shall,
in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor
in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their
persons,
houses,
papers, and
effects,
against unreasonable searches and
seizures,
shall not be violated, and
no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing
the place to be searched, and
the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a
capital, or
otherwise infamous
crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury,
except in cases arising in the
land or
naval forces, or in the
Militia, when in actual service in time of war, or public danger;
nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb;
nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself,
nor be deprived of
life,
liberty, or
property,
without due process of law;
nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a
speedy and
public,
trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district
wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and
to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation;
to be confronted with the witnesses against him;
to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and
to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the
right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and
no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required,
nor excessive fines imposed,
nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to
deny or
disparage
others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers
not delegated to the United States by the Constitution,
nor prohibited by it to the States,
are reserved
to the States respectively, or
to the people.

Amendment XIII

Neither slavery
nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,
shall exist
within the United States, or
any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Amendment XIV

All persons
born or
naturalized
in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof,
are citizens
of the United States and
of the State wherein they reside.
No State shall
make or
enforce
any law which shall abridge the
privileges or
immunities
of citizens of the United States;
nor shall any State
deprive any person of
life,
liberty, or
property,
without due process of law;
nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Amendment XV

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be
denied or
abridged
by the United States or
by any State
on account of
race,
color, or
previous condition of servitude.

Amendment XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be
denied or
abridged
by the United States or
by any State
on account of
sex.

The Bill of Rights Today

By Denys P. Myers
Research Librarian, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Research Director, World Peace Foundation
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Man shall not live by bread alone," but the world bears witness today that he has not yet found out what else he does live by. Painfully in war and tumult through ages of political experiment we have learned much of what successful living requires, only to find that gangsters can destroy human rights by the very instruments civilization has made for their service. Never has it been more important for living Americans to know which of all values are to them most precious.

The Bill of Rights forms and molds the American spirit that makes the United States what it is. From the guaranties to which we are born has come a people in whose blood runs instincts of self-respect, of respect for others, of personal improvement, of open opportunity, of fair play, of reciprocal justice. These many rights guaranteed to every citizen just because he exists are axiomatic to us all, though none of us could recite more than a few of them by rote. But we do not need to "know" our rights, for we live them. Ponder the unconscious way you give vent to your opinions, or go and come, or revise your household affairs, and you come to appreciate that the Bill of Rights is not a set of words but a pattern of life.

The Bill of Rights was in the American blood before it was in the Constitution. The colonists stemmed from generations of Englishmen who had been establishing civil rights for a thousand years. The Mayflower Compact of 1620, the Connecticut Bill of Rights of 1650, the half dozen similar bills of pre-revolutionary decades, that of Dec. 5, 1774, the Declaration of Independence carried on the disposition that gave their forebears Magna Carta in 1215.

In Massachusetts a constitution was disapproved in 1778 because it contained no bill of rights. The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, which remains to this day, begins with a declaration of 30 rights, the last of which originated the typical American separation of powers, "to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." The first Congress was so full of such ideas that the resolution finally adopted as the Bill of Rights was the 297th proposal submitted in six months.

The part which the Bill of Rights has played in molding political character is phenomenal. It has created for all American institutions a legal ceiling and a moral floor, above which it is not permitted for American society to go and below which American society does not allow itself to fall. Within such limits man's most perfect freedom is attainable. On sundry occasions the United States has acted as reprehensibly as any country you may name, but the spirit of the Bill of Rights has always impelled us to re-establish standards of decency and fair play. The guaranties of the American national are the guidons of the American nation. They insure that we are a self-correcting body of human beings.

Crystal clear, the war that now engages us is a conflict to confirm and establish civil liberties in a world where our Bill f Rights is in jeopardy unless other peoples can also preserve theirs. For our Bill of Rights, in the oldest Constitution of the world, has gone around the globe. It appears in substance in practically all written national constitutions, with one distinction. Our Constitution records rights inalienably possessed by the people; it does not grant them. That direct ownership of our guaranties is the most precious thing about them, the thing we are fighting to keep. When you examine the world's constitutions, you discover that in the gangster states human rights are not owned by the people, but are just rented out to the docile. And you find the equally striking fact that all the peoples who have flocked and are flocking to the standard we uphold because our civil nature says we must, have constitutions under which they possess their civil rights directly and thereby control their governments.

Jeff Cravath of University of San Francisco Called Coach of the Year on Coast

Some Highlights in California

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Just as the appointment of Newell "Jeff" Cravath to the position of head football coach of the University of San Francisco met with the unanimous approval of every sports writer of the San Francisco Bay region, so is it the unanimous opinion of the same writers that he has undoubtedly earned the high honor of coach of the 1941 California football season.

When Cravath arrived in this city after relinquishing his position as assistant to Howard Jones at the University of Southern California, he found that the squad had lost 18 lettermen and, in addition, football was at a low ebb. The U. S. F. 1940 team had played 8 games, lost 6, tied 1, and won 1, and to make the situation still more difficult a hard schedule had been arranged for this season. Facing the situation with enthusiastic determination he started to install his wide-open attack and for a time his players were confused as they had to forget the Notre Dame attack while at the same time learning the Cravath system. In their first game against Santa Clara they were beaten 32 to 7; won the next against Navada 7 to 3; were shut out by St. Mary's College 31 to 0 and then lost to Stanford 42 to 26.

Gain Confidence

Strangely, it was during the game against Stanford that Cravath's boys gained the confidence in themselves that has enabled them to establish the best record in the history of their school. Two things especially helped them (in addition to the great coaching skill of Jeff Cravath)—the kind manner in which Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy spoke of their efforts and the fact that they were able to score four touchdowns against Stanford. It must not be thought for a moment that there was little merit in their performance because Shaughnessy used his third and fourth string men when his team had a good lead. Against U. C. L. A. he did the same thing and the southerners not only could not score themselves but were scored on by the Stanford substitutes.

Just as Cravath had predicted his U. S. F. boys began to roll after the Stanford game. They beat Brigham Young 25 to 13 and then went down to Fresno and gave the greatest display of power-offense ever seen in Ratcliffe Stadium in defeating Fresno State College 47 to 27. From passes and rushing they totaled 633 yards to Fresno's 265; rolled up 20 first downs to 7; and did not have to punt until late in the third quarter.

Cravath next took his team to Los Angeles to meet Loyola—the first time he had appeared in the position of head coach in his home city. Appropriately, his boys made his debut an auspicious one by winning 27 to 20. Four of their passes were good for 170 yards (three of them for touchdowns—56, 22, and 88 yards). A 21 to 0 triumph over San Jose State College was followed by a 20-to-0 victory over a strong United States Service team from Fort Ord. This gave Cravath's boys a run of five successive wins—a record for the school and something not thought possible even as late as the fourth game of the season. They closed their 1941 season by losing (26 to 13) to a fast, rugged, well-coached, smart and skillfull Mississippi State team.

Haas

Newell "Jeff" Cravath

Head coach of University of San Francisco football. Cravath came to U. S. F. for his first season in 1941. He was a former All-America center at University of Southern California in 1927. Was assistant to Howard Jones from 1928 to 1940 except for two years as head coach at Denver University in 1929 and 1930.

Best Set of Backs

The statistics show that U. S. F. averaged 296.5 yards per game from rushing and established a record for the school for points scored with a total of 193—153 during the last six games. During the first four games 108 points were scored against them and 99 in the last six. The team as it finished the season had the best set of running backs in California . . . excellent passers and receivers . . . a vastly improved line . . . good kicking (both for accuracy and distance) and good safety men.

Pete Franceschi (the greatest ground gainer) averaged 7.09 yards for each of the 91 games he carried the ball, gained a total of 646 yards and scored 56 points (9 touchdowns); His runs to touchdown included one for 74 yards, 47, 65, 93, 41, 69, and two touchdowns on 30-yard pass-interception runs. As a fitting finale to his football career at U. S. F. he was given the Boyle Loyalty award for his conduct on the field which was a source of inspiration to his teammates.

Credit is also due to backfield coach Bill Howard (who is responsible for the smooth working attack) and to Al Tassi who did a good job of strengthening the line—the weakest spot in the opening games. The help of director of athletics—James R. Needles (a former Santa Clara star) was also invaluable. While Jeff Cravath's great work has been closely watched by other schools in need of just such a coach it is hoped that he will remain long at U. S. F.

Biggest surprise of season—The failure of the four California schools to dominate the Pacific Coast Conference race. Of the 16 games played the Northwest won 10, scored an aggregate of 190 points against 131, and Stanford was the only California school to win a Conference game outside this State.

Greatest display of offense and defense—Stanford against Santa Clara. The Indians scored 27 points although only in their opponent's territory 5m. 57s. Santa Clara had the ball on Stanford's 37-yard line and was stopped on the 34; stopped on the 26 after taking over on the 33; stopped on the 16 after gaining possession on the 10; had the ball on the 23 and could not advance a single yard in four tries; took over on the 5 yard and lost the ball on the 22 yard line. Santa Clara completed 17 passes out of 28 attempts but could only score 1 touchdown.

Albert Shines

Best forward passer — Frankie Albert (Stanford) with 50 completions out of 133 attempts for 709 yards. Best quick kick—Albert's 75 yards against Washington State. Best individual performance by a tackle—Bob Reinhard (California) against Stanford during which game he played the full 60 minutes; he also established the best kicking performance for his State by averaging 37.24 yards for 76 punts. Longest run to touchdown from scimmage—83 yards by Bud Fawcett (Stanford) against Santa Clara. Highest individual scorer—Alyn Beals (Santa Clara) 60 points. Best individual total-offense—Bob Robertson (U. S. C.) 859 yards.

Greatest box-office attraction for the last two years—Stanford, (10 games) 488, 000 in 1940-41 (including Rose Bowl) and 409,505 this season—total 897,505. Including this year's estimated total of 70,000 an aggregate of 950,000 persons have seen the 13 Stanford-California Big Games since 1928 and have paid nearly $4,000,000 in admission fees with the 1929 game holding the record with figures of 88,000 and $425,000. Record low for penalties—During the game between the U. S. Service teams from Moffet Field and Fort Ord only three penalties were called—one for too many times out; one for intentional grounding of a forward pass; and one for illegal formation.

Best freshman team of the year—California (Clint Evans coach). Won all 5 games defeated U. S. C. 26-to-0; Mather Field 8-to-4; San Francisco J. C. 35-to-0; McClelland Field 40-to-7; and Stanford 6-to-0. Total points for 115, against 11. Most unusual playing conditions—The night game at San Jose between San Jose State and Fresno State was played in such a thick land fog that the players looked like shadowy figures and could not be seen at the other side of the field. No passes longer than 10 yards were attempted as the passers could not see their receivers. Punts were lost in the fog and Ben Winkleman (S. J. S.) instructed his boys to take no chances but tackle every one that had the ball so as to make sure their opponents were not outsmarting them. Appropriately the game ended in a scoreless tie.

H. Archie Richardson

Hogan Continues In Lead Though Pressed Closely

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP)—Formidable players moved into a contending position, but Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., held his own through the second round of the $10,000 Miami open golf tournament yesterday to reach the halfway mark with a three-stroke edge.

Slipping five strokes off his record-equaling first round effort, Hogan posted a one-under-par 69 for a 36-hole 133. He paired a 36 and a 33, the latter with the aid of a 20-foot pitch shot for a birdie deuce on the 11th hole.

Putting poorly, Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., relied on his long game to card another 68 and take second place at 136. He failed to sink a single first and had to be satisfied with a 34 to match his first nine score.

The 1940 winner, Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, snared third place with a brilliant 33-34—67 that left him four strokes off the pace.

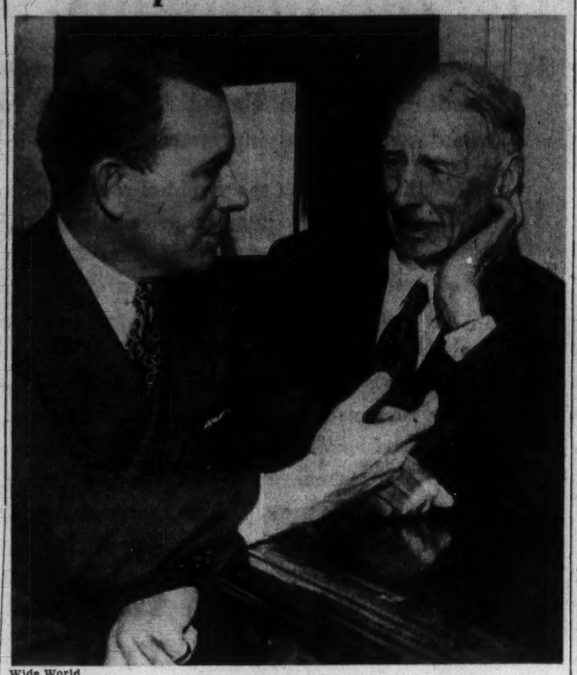
Detroit Deal

DETROIT, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers announced yesterday that outfielder Bruce Campbell and infielder Frank Croucher had been traded to the Washington Senators for outfielder Roger Cramer and infielder Jimmy Bloodworth.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	9	3	1	19	45	25
Toronto	9	4	0	18	46	28
Chicago	7	4	2	16	36	34
New York	8	5	0	16	51	41
Detroit	5	7	1	11	30	39
Brooklyn	3	10	1	7	33	53
Montreal	2	10	1	5	28	49

Pupil Now a Trader



Wide World

Jimmy Dykes (left) and Connie Mack

CHICAGO—Like a pair of David Harums, White Sox Manager Jimmy Dykes, former player for Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, did a little baseball business "over the counter" as the major league meetings took place here. As a result of the above conference Outfielder Wally Moses was traded for White Sox Outfielder Mike Kreevich and Pitcher Jack Hallett.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

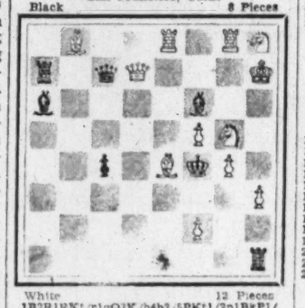
Dec. 13, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2409

By A. J. Fink
San Francisco, Calif.

Black 8 Pieces



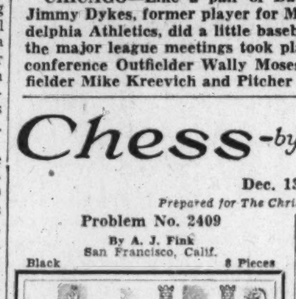
White 12 Pieces
1B2R1RKt/r1qQ3K/b4b2/5PKt1/2p1BkP1/7P/5P2/4k2r

White to play and mate in two
(Specially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2410

By Alain White

Black 10 Pieces



White 16 Pieces
q3B3/B3P1R1/5Kt2/KtpppppKp/PPPPPPP1/4k3/6Q1/3Rr2kt

White to play and mate in three
(Honor Problem, Chess Review, June-July, 1941. "The awkward squad." Dedicated to V. L. Eaton.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2407. Kt—K5

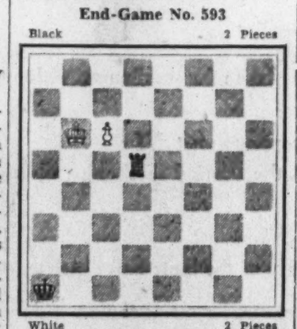
The key pins black piece and unpins another black piece and threatens mate by pinning the other one again. Thematic defense unpins pinned black piece and repins unpinned black piece.

No. 2408.		
1.	Q-K	B-B4
2.	Q-Q	
1.	———	KtxQ
2.	P-Q5ch	
1.	———	P-K6
2.	B-Kt3ch	
1.	———	BxKP
2.	P-K8(Q)ch	

End-Game No. 592. White wins: 1 R-Q2, P-Q5; 2 R-Q, K-Q4; 3 K-Q7, K-B5; 4 K-K6, and wins. Note how White jockies to get the opposition. The reader should work out the subvariations.

End-Game No. 593

Black 2 Pieces



White 2 Pieces
8/8/1KP5/3r4/8/8/8/k7

White to play and win.
(A classic, from an actual game, Potter-Fenton, 1895. Lasker worked out the win. Cited in Fine's Basic Chess Endings.)

Horowitz Plans Tour

I. A. Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review, begins his annual exhibition tour in January. Last year he visited 60 clubs, giving simultaneous exhibitions and lectures from coast to coast.

This year he plans to include with the usual exhibition a short talk on the highlights of his match with Reshevsky.

Informal Composing Tourney

As previously announced, problem composers are invited to submit their own two-move compositions, previously unpublished, Alain White has agreed to be the judge, and there will be at least one book prize. In addition to entries already published, from F. Gamage, Eric Hassberg, and A. J. Fink, G. Mott Smith, problem editor of the Chess Correspondent, and George Spencer, certainly one of our oldest composers, whose efforts have appeared in this column from time to time over the past 10 years, have sent in entries thus far.

Since these problems have not been tested by a wide circle of solvers, readers discovering second solutions, or no solutions, are invited to make them known.

Miss Karff's Triumph

Here is the first game of the Women's Championship Match in which Miss N. May Karff, of Boston, former champion, and Mrs. Adele Belcher, who won the open championship last year, were the principals. An engraved silver trophy has been presented by the Chess Review. The winner of this match will have custody until the next tournament. Whoever wins the women's championship three times will have permanent possession.

This game was closely fought, right up to the end. In the closing stages, Miss Karff gradually obtained the upper hand.

Reti Opening

Mrs. Belcher White	Miss Karff Black	Mrs. Belcher White	Miss Karff Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-Q	KR-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 P-B4	K-K
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	25 K-B3	Kt-K2
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	26 R-Kt5	P-K3ch
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	27 K-B2	K-B2
6 Castles	Castles	28 P-QR4	R-QB
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	29 P-Kt3	R-B4
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	30 RxR	KtPxR
9 QxKt	P-KB4	31 P-QKt4	PxP
10 Kt-K5	BxB	32 BxQKtP	K-K3
11 KtxB	B-B3	33 K-K3	P-Kt3
12 Q-B3	P-B3	34 R-Q2	Kt-B
13 Q-Q3	P-B4	35 P-B5	P-Q4
14 Kt-B3	PxP	36 P-B6	R-B2
15 KtxP	BxKt	37 R-B2	Kt-Kt3
16 QxB	Kt-Q3	38 B-R5	K-Q3
17 Q-Q6	R-B2	39 B-Kt4ch	K-K3
18 B-Q2	Q-KB	40 B-R5	R-B
19 QxQch	KxQ	41 K-Q4	Kt-B5
20 QR-Q	P-K4	42 B-Kt4	RxP
21 R-B3	R-Q	43 P-R5	KtxP
22 R-Q5	P-Q3	Resigns	

New York Championship Game

Since Reuben Fine edited the latest edition of "Modern Chess Openings," his games are of particular interest to the student, who cannot help comparing his play with that recommended in his book!

In this game, White's 3rd move is unusual enough to have been neglected in Fine's analysis. Gradually, however, the master developed a slight positional advantage which he was converting into something more tangible when his opponent overstepped the time limit.

Sicilian Defense

Willman White	Fine Black	Willman White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	22 B-K4	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	23 BP2R	R-B6
3 P-B4	K-QR3	24 QR-KKt	QR-KB
4 Kt-B3	K-Q5	25 P-KKt4	R-K6
5 P-Q3	Kt-K2	26 R-R2	K-R2
6 B-K3	Kt(K2)-B3	27 PxP	KxP
7 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	28 Kt-Kt3ch	K-R3
8 B-K2	B-Kt2	29 P-B5	P-KKt4
9 Q-Q2	Castles	30 Kt-R	R(K6)-B6
10 P-KR4	P-KR4	31 R(R2)-Kt2	R-KKt
11 B-Kt5	P-B3	33 Kt-B2	KxP
12 B-B4	P-Q3	32 Kt-K4	Kt-Kt3
13 KtxKt	PxKt	34 R-B2ch	Kt-R5
14 Kt-K2	P-K4	35 Kt-B2	R(Kt)-KB
15 B-R6	P-B4	36 Kt-R	R(B)-B5
16 PxP	BxP	37 Kt-Kt3ch	K-Kt3
17 B-Q5ch	K-R2	38 Kt-K2	R-B7
18 BxB	KxB	39 RxR	
19 P-B3	Q-R4	White lost through overstepping the time limit.	
20 P-R3	QxQch		
21 KxQ	Kt-K2		

Regains Championship

By defeating Mrs. Adele Rivero Belcher, 5-1, Miss N. May Karff of Boston, regained the national women's championship she lost when Mrs. Belcher won first honors in the championship tournament held in New York a year ago.

Boston Standing

At the end of the eighth round, Dr. G. Katz leads the Boston championship with 7½-½. Second is J. Fliegel with 7-1. O. Shapiro, last year's winner, has 6-2. Three more rounds remain to be played, so that Dr. Katz and Fliegel are the most likely winners.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 12

East

Scranton 41, Morris-Harvey 38.
Juniata 43, Bridgewater 16.
W. Virginia Wes. 49, Waynesburg 37.
Mass. State 48, Hamilton 45.
Franklin Marshall 49, Moravian 39.
LaSalle 54, Millersville T. 44.
Capital 64, Bethany (W. Va.) 32.
New York U. 59, Montclair (N. J.) T. 28.
Williams 44, Middlebury 31.
Depauw 42, Susquehanna 27.
Slippery Rock 59, Westinghouse Trade 44.
Duquesne 43, Youngstown 22.
Clark 66, Bates 40.
Ithaca 49, Becker 41.
Georgetown 66, Western Maryland 43.

Midwest

Friends 29, Oklahoma Baptist 28.
Lake Forest 40, Wheaton 30.
North Central 28, Elmhurst 26.
Eureka 45, Principia 24.
Southeast (Mo) T. 36, Murray (Ky) T. 25.
Jamestown 43, North Dakota 41.
Ball State T. 42, East. Illinois T. 40.
Sterling 35, McPherson 31.
Emporia T. 37, Colorado State 28.
Wayne T. 37, Hastings 24.
Loras 48, Arkansas State 15.
Detroit Tech, 28, Michigan Tech 23.
Southwestern (Kas) 47, Washburn 44.
Springfield (Mo) T. 49, Wichita 32.
Peru T. 42, York 36.
Purdue 30, Depaul 26.
Northern Mich. 82, Ferris Insti. 37.
Albion 40, Olivet 32.
Alma 72, Hillsdale 20.
Western Ontario 25, Kalamazoo 24.
Lawrence 32, Grinnell 31.
Nebraska 48, South Dakota 28.
Loyola (Chicago) 37, Denver 36.
Chicago T. 34, Iowa State T. 31.
La Crosse T. 53, Platteville T. 51.

South

Centenary 52, Arkansas A. and M. 24.
Florida 55, Florida Southern 31.
Rice 54, Louisiana State 42.
Howard 51, St. Bernard 18.
Arkansas 38, Southeastern (Okla) 36.

West

West Texas State 75, Texas Mines 44
Fresno State 41, College of Pacific 36.
So. California 47, Loyola (Los Angeles) 32
Washington State 74, Montana 45.
College of Idaho 30, Montana State Normal 27.
New Mexico T. 46, Arizona 34.
Utah 37, Idaho Southern 18.
Texas Aggies 56, North Texas T. 42.

Brooklyn Trades

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announced last night shortstop Arky Vaughan has been traded to Brooklyn for catcher Babe Phelps, pitcher Luke Hamlin, infielder Pete Coscarart and outfielder Jim Wasdell.

Solem Plans To Stick To Center Turn

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Wide World)—Ossie Solem plans to stick to his rear-drive center idea at Syracuse next year. The genial mentor is satisfied with the way it worked out this year, and already is planning to embroider it a little to increase the effectiveness.

Solem's bustling pivot man faces away from the defense when he centers the ball, and this virtual sprinter's position provides an extra blocker in the backfield, as a fast man can pass the ball and pull out to join the interference.

Not a Handicap

Solem doesn't think the fact that an opposing center might come in on the beam so fast as to send the center scooting on his face is any handicap.

"Watch the centers closely in the moving pictures," he says. "You'll notice that about 75 per cent of the time a center, even the best of them, ends up on his nose after passing the ball. Our man might be pushed from the rear, but he'd have a better chance of retaining his balance than if he were pushed from the front.

Heavier Opponent

"I'm sure we did better this year than we would have done with the center in the accepted position. For instance, I don't think we could have marched through Wisconsin, a bigger, stronger team as we did were it not for our center being able to take part in the offense.

"A good, big, fast backfield man would make an ideal center under our system. We would have done even better this year had there not been the debate over the legality of the center's position."

* * *

Baseball is as much concerned over the lighting situation right now as it is over the possibility of so many young players entering the service that the rosters of minor league clubs would be sadly depleted.

The lighting situation has two angles. First, and particularly in the southern states where there has been a shortage of rainfall which fills the reservoirs which provide the water which develops the power, there is a possibility that night games might be eliminated to conserve power.

And second there is a possibility that leagues along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards will be unable to play at night because the brilliantly-lighted fields practically would be beacons for hostile aircraft.

And without night baseball, minor leagues would fold up like pocket knives. It was night baseball that was the savior of many a minor circuit. That, and major league clubs which poured in dollars and took the fall for losses when leagues were emitting their last gasp.

As for prospective player losses to the army, the Brooklyn organization already has some 22 players in the service, and is receiving letters almost daily from farm youngsters saying they have joined up or their number is up in the draft.

And that's just one club and its farms.

Dartmouth Six To Play Illini Two-Game Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—An intersectional series against Dartmouth with games in the Chicago Arena Dec. 22 and the Illinois rink Dec. 23, now engages the interest of the University of Illinois hockey squad.

Dartmouth, recognized as a strong contender for the Quadrangular League championship, reports the strongest group of sophomores in many years, including Jack Riley, Bill Harrison and Dick Rondeau who accounted for more goals in freshman competition than any previous line in Hanover first-year history.

Coach Vic Heyliger's Illini, Big Ten champions and regarded by many as co-national champions, defeated the London club from Canada which had previously won decisively from Michigan.

The Dartmouth-Illinois game in the Chicago arena will be the first major college hockey match in Chicago.

The two sextets will play here at 8:45 o'clock Tuesday night, Dec. 23, following the basketball game against Notre Dame. The Dartmouth squad will spend several days here before proceeding West to play Colorado College at Colorado Springs.

The Illinois schedule is as follows:

Dec. 22—Dartmouth at Chicago; 23—Dartmouth at Illinois.
Jan. 15, 17—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 23, 24—Michigan Tech at Illinois.
Feb. 6, 7—Michigan Tech at Houghton; 16—Paris (Can.) Athletic Club at Illinois; 19, 21—Brantford (Can.) Athletic Club at Illinois; 27, 28—Colorado College at Illinois.
March 12, 14—Michigan at Illinois.

Services Offered

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Professional golfers, who raised $100,000 over the past two years for the Red Cross and USO, will carry out a more elaborate program of exhibition matches during the coming winter season, PGA Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran says.

"All top-notch players will donate their services," Corcoran adds, for matches aiding war relief, the Red Cross, or any other cause "approved by the Government."

Washington Eagles Arrive For Two Games With 'Pics

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics, who have met and defeated every club in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League with the exception of the Washington Eagles, get their chance to add the Eagles to their string of victims this week end when the Capital team comes here for a two-game series. The first game takes place at Boston Garden tonight, and the second one there tomorrow afternoon.

The Olympics and the Eagles have met just once this season. That game took place in Washington and the home club was the victor on that occasion by a lop-sided 8-3 margin. Since that game the 'Pics have been looking forward to this week-end's series with keen anticipation, not only to count their first win over Washington but fully to atone for the drubbing they received in the Capital.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Washington
Dumond	lw	rw, Hickey
Chaisson	c	c, Ullyot
Gronsdal	rw	lw, Thompson
Andersen	ld	rd, Burrage
Martin	rd	ld, Lessard
Polich	g	g, Dickie

Boston Spares: Yourkewicz, Baranowski, Wade, Fitzgerald, Desrosiers, Barry, Beigler, Sullivan.

Washington Spares: McLenahan, Allen, McCormack, Weaver, Courteau, Hallowell, Durne, Bleau.

Time of Game: 8:30 p. m.

Easy Week

A comparatively easy week has been enjoyed by the local club, which was called upon for only one mid-week game against New York Rovers, who were beaten 6-3. Washington, on the other hand played Baltimore Wednesday and Johnstown last night, and now must face the task of two games in two days against the fast-traveling Olympics.

Last season this Washington sextet was the Eastern League champion, and the best the Olympics could gain out of 13 meetings with the Eagles was one victory and three ties. This year, although the Eagles seem again to have the 'Pics' number, the visitors are almost an entirely different club and have gotten away to a slow start. Currently they are in fourth place with six wins, eight losses, and one tie.

Three Back

Only three members of last season's great Washington team have returned, as most of the veterans turned to professional hockey. Probably the Eagles' greatest loss was that of Norm Burns, who set a new league scoring record of 67 goals in 65 games and who signed this year to play with New York Rangers. The three returning veterans include Paul Courteau, who has taken Burns' place as leading scorer but who is not approaching his goal-getting record, Len Burrage, defenseman, and Art Thompson, center.

Fans who have followed the Olympics for the past five years will be interested in one of the Eagles this week end, Tom "Moose" McCormack, who used to play for Granby, Lachine, and St. Jerome when the 'Pics were members of the Provincial Hockey League. McCormack was leading the scoring race on his team until he was forced out of action with a knee injury.

No Change

Coach Hago Harrington is planning no change in his roster, and is counting on the regular 14 men to win their fifth victory in a row The only change he would consider making at all, in fact, would be to insert Jack McGill back into the line-up, and although Jack had a short workout with the Boston Bruins Thursday he still is not ready for heavy duty.

The O's high-scoring line of Fishy Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Lloyd Gronsdal are slated to start in front of defensemen Ty Andersen and Clare Martin. Vic Polich will be in goal. The 'Pics' other two lines will be Jake Wade, Johnny Fitzgerald, and Gerry Desrosiers, and Eddie Barry, Danny Sullivan, and Cy Beigler. The two towering Als, Yourkewicz and Baranowski, form the alternate defense.

* * *

The Bruins left by train today for their game with Chicago in the Windy City tomorrow night, and their presence in the Stadium assures the Black Hawks of their fifth capacity house of the season. After they opened against Americans, the Hawks drew crowds of 18,300 against Detroit, Boston, Toronto, and Rangers before falling off to 8,000 against Montreal Canadiens. The next game, against Brooklyn Americans, they bounced up to 15,000. Now come the Bruins, Rangers, and Maple Leafs as the next three hockey attractions at the Chicago Stadium, and the cash registers will tinkle merrily for all three games. The Bruins will fly home from Chicago Monday for their game with Montreal Canadiens at the Garden Tuesday evening.

Crisler Thinks Lightweight Football Would Help Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 13—Herbert O. Crisler, Michigan's athletic director, said today the University's athletic department and personnel stand ready to do anything national authorities request during this period of crisis, no matter how its own program may be affected.

"All requests by the Government concerning our personnel, candidates for teams and equipment will be filled," stated Crisler, "regardless of how it affects our program. Naturally our program will be affected a good deal, but our nation's future comes first and everything must be made subservient to that."

Crisler said he believes the four great needs of the armed forces, and on the home front as well, to which college athletics may contribute are material, leadership, morale and physical fitness. Those who are competing in athletics and those who coach them are prepared to make whatever contributions they can in this direction, he said.

In line with this belief, he pointed out that Western Conference officials are now considering the addition of 150-pound football to their program. Crisler introduced this proposal at the recent Conference meeting in Chicago and there is an indication that the reaction to it by various member schools may be favorable.

If the Michigan director's suggestion were adopted in full, candidates weighing less than 150 pounds at the start of the season would be allowed to come out for the sport. Those weighing more would be included on the regular varsity squad. Crisler does not believe the 150-pounders should be required to make this weight for every game, but instead would carry men on this squad until they exceeded this figure by 15 pounds—in other words until they weighed 165.

Crisler would have games played between the 150-pounders scheduled for mornings of the days the varsity also was to play at home. He feels that interest would be increased by such a move.

Sports Around the Hub

Lockett Cup Matches Start

Today marks the beginning of a busy week end for the local squash interests in that the invading New York and Philadelphia teams are here for the Tri-City Lockett Cup matches. Play began this afternoon at the Harvard Club with New York facing the Quaker players.

Tomorrow morning the loser of the match this afternoon takes on the local team at 10:30 a. m. and the winner will test the home forces at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The general public is invited.

* * *

The Veterans of Foreign Wars have definitely canceled their track meet for this winter in an announcement from Department Commander Joseph Peterson. He said, "I feel that the track fans of Massachusetts appreciate the position and approve the stand." The Boston A. A. and Prout Games will continue since neither is backed by a military organization.

* * *

Northeastern's promising basketball team makes its 1941 debut tonight in Johnson Memorial Gym against Bates College. The Huskies are eager to avenge an eight-point defeat received at the hands of the Bobcats last year. The game starts at 8:15 p. m. The visitors are playing under the new coach, Jimmy De Angelis, former Yale star.

Golf Called

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce announced cancellation of its $5,000 open golf tournament, scheduled for Jan. 21 to 25, with the explanation it felt its duty lay in the field of raising funds for war relief rather than in promoting a winter tournament.

Several members of the cast in the Ice Capades which will appear at the Boston Garden, opening Dec. 25, have been visiting the city during the appearance of the show the past few days at Springfield.

Game Blacked Out

SEATTLE (AP)—Moffett Field's fliers and the Anti-aircraft Arkansas Travelers of Fort Lewis have a personal score to settle with the Japanese.

The war emergency blacked out their Pacific Coast service men's football championship game as a colorful Khaki Bowl Carnival. The cancellation order came from Lieut. Gen. John L. de Witt, commander of West Coast military forces.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	2	1	23	78	42
Johnstown	10	4	3	23	72	37
New York	10	5	1	21	70	58
Washington	7	8	1	15	67	73
Baltimore	5	9	1	11	62	71
River Vale	3	10	1	7	31	50
Atlantic City	3	11	0	6	48	86

Results Dec. 12
Washington 5, Johnstown 4.
New York 10, Atlantic City 4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1941

Sunshine, Recreation and Glamour in Winter Vacationland

Roberts; James Sawders; Keystone; Ewing Galloway; Alkins; Wide World

St. Petersburg Scene of Many Water Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — One of this city's chief attractions is its diversified sport program.

Heading the array of recreations, of course, are boating and swimming. With 38 miles of water front, the Sunshine City is a veritable paradise for lovers of water sports. Every type of craft, from rowboat to palatial pleasure yacht, finds safe waters for long or short cruises, racing, or just drifting under the sun. The St. Petersburg Yacht Club maintains a fleet of 12 fishing-class boats available to members and their guests, and used for training all ages of land lubbers in the art of sailing. Numerous other sailing and power boating clubs are open to visitors.

A picturesque spectacle off the city's skyline is the venerable four-master Joseph Conrad, one of the last surviving frigates in the world, used for training seamen of America's new merchant marine, which has a million-dollar school here. Bayboro Harbor, with its U. S. Coast Guard fleet, big passenger liners, freighters and fishing smacks is one of the principal points of interest to visiting northerners.

Facilities for Marksmen

Rifle, trapshooting, and skeet ranges provide full facilities for marksmen to whom St. Petersburg is a favorite winter vacation resort. The Jungle Gun Club has a heavy program of shoots and tournaments, as has the St. Petersburg Rifle Club, which each March is host to the National Winter Smallbore Rifle Championship tournament, in which the country's foremost riflemen compete.

St. Petersburg is one of the few cities in the nation with an active cricket club, composed of British and Canadian residents and visitors. On its permanent playing field in Bartlett Park the Club has weekly matches, including frequent games with fledgling fliers of the Royal Air Corps, training in Florida, and with the crews of visiting British naval ships.

One of the gridiron classics of the winter, the annual North-South Interscholastic Football championship game, takes place in Kumquat Bowl here on Christmas Day.

Notable Tournaments

Tourist sports clubs in St. Petersburg are among the largest organizations of their kind in the world. Mirror Lake Park, devoted to visitors' recreation, attracts many thousands. Most famous of the groups is the St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club, with its 6,000 active members, 8,000 guests and more than 100 courts, all lighted for night play. Club buildings valued at $150,000, a concrete and steel grandstand around the tournament courts, its own newspaper and police force, are part of the immense plant, a city in itself. State and national championship tournaments are held by the club each winter.

Lawn bowling is another Mirror Lake Park sport with hundreds of adherents, mainly retired American and Canadian bankers, business and professional men. On the Club's rinks is held the national title tournament and innumerable club contests. Before the war, England annually sent its best bowlers to compete for the Fox Cup against the pick of American players.

Roque, a scientific version of croquet, is played on four covered and several outdoor courts in Mirror Lake Park. Chess, checkers and domino experts have their own club in this area. Horseshoes, one of the original outdoor pastimes of the Sunshine City, is still played at Waterfront Park, where many national champions earned their laurels.

Archery, handball, badminton, horseback riding, tenpins, and diamond ball are a few of the almost innumerable pastimes for which facilities are available in St. Petersburg.

Lakeland's Realty Business Taxes Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla. — Despite rising taxes in many cities and states throughout the nation, this City has taken the lead in Florida and throughout the South in ordering a cut in city taxes of 22 per cent on residential properties and 27 per cent on business and industrial properties.

Debt service millage in Lakeland has been slashed from 18 to 14 mills and operations millage has been reduced from nine to six, all without dismissing a single City employee or cutting any salaries.

The new tax setup was brought about by a group of citizens working closely with City officials to the end that a more efficient form of government and economy might obtain.

One factor enabling Lakeland to operate on a lower millage assessment than many other cities is its municipally owned $5,000,000 electric plant.

Florida's Gains This Time Are Likely to Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The City of Jacksonville, incorporated in 1822, has been recognized as a focal point of trade, communication, finance, and industry in the Southeast for more than 100 years.

Under the impetus of huge defense developments, Jacksonville is now experiencing a growth and expansion reminiscent in its scope of the "boom days of 1926"; but this time it is built on a firm foundation of permanency.

This great Florida city moved into the national spotlight a year ago when the United States Government began pouring $55,000,000 into defense projects within this City's trade area. The first of these to be completed and commissioned was the $30,000,000 Naval Air Station, located 10 miles from the downtown district. The next was the arrival of the first of 50,000 Army trainees stationed at Camp Blanding, one of the largest military posts being established in the Nation. This is 35 miles south of Jacksonville.

Stands High in Relief

During this period of mushroom growth Jacksonville did not forget her responsibilities to the underprivileged citizens. During 1940 Jacksonville became the first Florida city to participate in the Government's food stamp plan. It also was the site of the first Federal Housing Authority project in the United States to reach the 100 per cent occupancy stage. The City appropriates $60,000 to the direct relief of its destitute citizens, in addition to the many thousands of dollars spent with City institutions.

The importance of Jacksonville as a distribution center is the fact that it is served by four trunk-line railroads, 42 steamship lines, 18 truck-line freight carriers, four motor bus lines, and two commercial air transport services.

Jacksonville is the financial stronghold of the State, its three national banks serving all of Florida through a network of affiliated banks located in the principal marketing and producing centers of the State.

The City has $21,337,845 invested in its utilities, which recently established all-time records for net earnings, including the municipal light plant, a net operating revenue of $2,549,432.71; water works, $303,441.87; municipal radio station WJAX, $82,702.90; municipal docks and terminals, $54,724, above operating expenses.

Jacksonville's municipal airport maintained during the past year its already established world's record for safety, with not a single fatality or an injured person, despite the fact that 100,000 landings and takeoffs, thousands of these by students, were made at the airport during the year.

Rich Potential Market

Within a 150-mile radius of Jacksonville live 1,162,000 persons. More than 9,000,000 persons make up what is defined as the southeastern market—the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. These figures have influenced many manufacturers and distributors to take advantage of Jacksonville's conveniently located port in relation to the tremendous resources and increasing valuable markets in Latin America.

Principal manufacturing and processing activities in Jacksonville are lumber and mill work, pulp and paperboard, naval stores, pine tar products, fertilizer, chemical products, boatbuilding, shipyards, beverages, dry kilns, sprinkler systems, brick, palmetto fiber, dairies, printing and engraving, feed mills, hatcheries, iron works, machine shops, matches, meat packers, stockyards, marble works, paint, upholstery, railroad shops, warehouses, and refrigeration plants.

Fashions in Miami

Everglades green gabardine and white cotton sheer are combined in this slacks ensemble seen in Miami. The little girl is wearing a colorful Seminole print beach dress with a matching cap and sun hat.

Florida Sunshine and Flowers Lure Northern Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Friends: Once again we of Miami prepare to welcome all of our friends from the frozen North to the land of sunshine and flowers.

I say all of our friends, because it appears that just about everybody up north is planning to come down here this winter, and that is what we like. One of the pleasant things about living in Miami—after the climate, of course—is the way one meets practically everybody one ever knew in other parts of the world. Any day in the winter, while strolling on Flagler Street or Lincoln Road, some old school friend or somebody you haven't heard of in years is liable to run into you. They come from everywhere.

Already the city is swept and garnished for company and the visitors are arriving every hour. No matter how Miami grows, and it grows faster than any other city in the country statistics show, and builds and rebuilds, widens streets and cuts through new ones, it never gets ahead of the crowds. There are always tourists to fill the hotels, new residents to buy the thousands of houses that spring up, and automobiles to throng the wide highways. Miami is always forging ahead. She hasn't any time or inclination to look backward.

Cousin Mary arrived from Boston last week, and what fun we have been having "doing" the town. One might think we had only one week in which to see everything, the shops, theaters, parks, beach and what not, the way we have been rushing about. Today I asked Mary what impressed her most about Miami. She said, "Everything is so clean here." In a city where there are no chimneys, no smoke nor soot, the air is so clear and buildings so white and clean, it's no wonder that's the first things visitors notice.

And the next thing she noticed was our very courteous policemen. She has traveled all over the world, you know, but she said never in any city had she seen officers so polite and helpful. I didn't tell her that that's all a part of the tourist business here, where everybody in business is trained to make the visitor feel at home.

The fame of Miami as a cosmopolitan shopping center has traveled far. So the first thing we must do was to go shopping. We went first along Flagler Street, and Mary was duly impressed with the variety of shops and particularly thrilled with the smart merchandise displayed in all the stores. We shopped until luncheon time, then dropped into a department store restaurant, such an attractive place, all softly lighted. While we ate, models sauntered around showing the advanced Sunshine Fashions for which that firm is famous. Clothes created just for this climate have been phenomenally successful and people are learning it's better to buy outfits for Miami in Miami.

All the smaller shops along Flagler Street have undergone their annual face-lifting operations and are now as good as new, with their new fronts and smart new stocks to match. We enjoyed looking at the displays of delicious tropical fruits, all boxed or packed in fancy baskets ready to ship north or to serve as practical Christmas gifts. The fruit shops are a pleasant diversion from the ubiquitous gown and millinery displays, but of course Miami is a fashion center.

The next day we shopped on Lincoln Road, over at Miami Beach. This, as you know, is one of the most glamorous streets in the world, a breath-taking panorama of world-famous shops with names that are known from one end of the earth to the other. A perpetual show of which one never tires is Lincoln Road, for here one not only can purchase or admire the most exquisite jewelry, elegant house furnishings, works of art, to say nothing of the plethora of smart wearing apparel, but the very people on the street are a show in themselves. Here one encounters stars from the Metropolitan Opera, movie actors and actresses, society leaders whose names fill the headlines of the day, and men whose names mean power in the financial world. The upper crust of a cross-section of America is Lincoln Road.

Ends at Ocean

This famous street ends at the ocean, and there one sees on the beach all classes of folks. They join here on the free beach to revel in the sunshine and swim in the warm blue sea. As a matter of fact, however, there are comparatively few public beaches here. The wealthy belong to the exclusive Bath Club, composed entirely of millionaires, or the Surf Club, almost as exclusive. Then there are many, many smaller beach and cabana clubs, and the remainder of the ocean front is taken up with the hundred or more hotels that have pushed skyward during the past few years. This year alone 37 new hotels have been built at the Beach.

Coming back from the Beach we drove through the thickly populated residential district in the Southwest section. I myself hardly recognized many streets so rapidly have new homes sprung up since last year. Most of them are one-story structures, no longer called bungalows since the architecture of such houses has become so varied and interesting. But they are all white, with white tile roofs.

You might think such a color scheme, or lack of color, would be monotonous. But it's not. Color is added by flowering vines and shrubs, of which there is endless variety. All this in a rich, tropical green setting makes these home communities most attractive.

Color is also added to the houses by bright awnings and colorful porch and garden furniture. Many houses now have the porches enclosed by jalousies, which take the place of awnings, the broad shutters being adjustable to let in or keep our sunshine or wind.

On we drove westward to Coral Gables. Here again we were amazed at the growth since last winter. So many new homes, many of the higher-priced bracket, grace the wide boulevards of this exclusive suburb. Shops, too, show an amazing display here, so it is no longer necessary for residents to go to Miami for much of anything. As it was nearing dinner time, we stopped at one of the popular restaurants out here and decided, like many others who crowded the doors, that all the good places to eat are not downtown.

As we wended our way back to Coconut Grove, after taking in a movie, we passed the home of the President of the University of Miami. The grounds were gaily lighted and the strains of music reached us. The 150 cadets from the Royal Air Force who are training at the University were being entertained by the President and his wife. There was dancing out of doors, the famous Miami moon was doing its stuff overhead, the air was soft and balmy. Miami magic in midwinter.

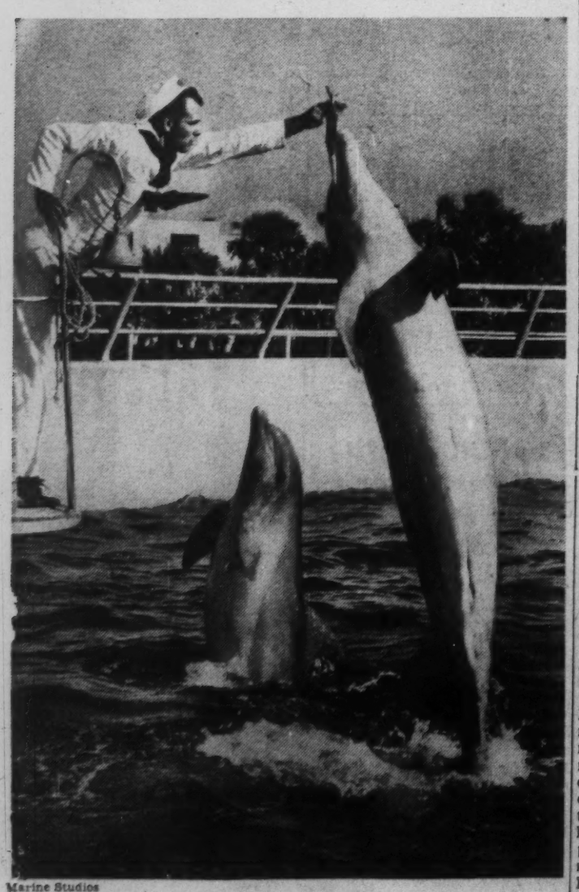
Yes, we thought how fortunate those English boys were to be here instead of in London. They will have a glimpse, at least, of some fun and brightness before going into service. Then we thought of the Riviera in France and the gay winters once known there. Americans can't go there any more. But they can come to Florida, and this is America's Riviera and Miami is a typical American city, new, clean, young, and happy, all set to entertain the greatest crowd of visitors ever in her short and merry history.

Well, I have written you something of what we are doing down here, and I hope it will make you want to join the happy throng and come along too.

I'll be seeing you.

Your Miami Booster

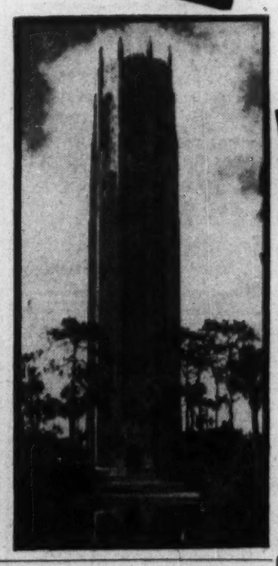
Wanda MacDowell

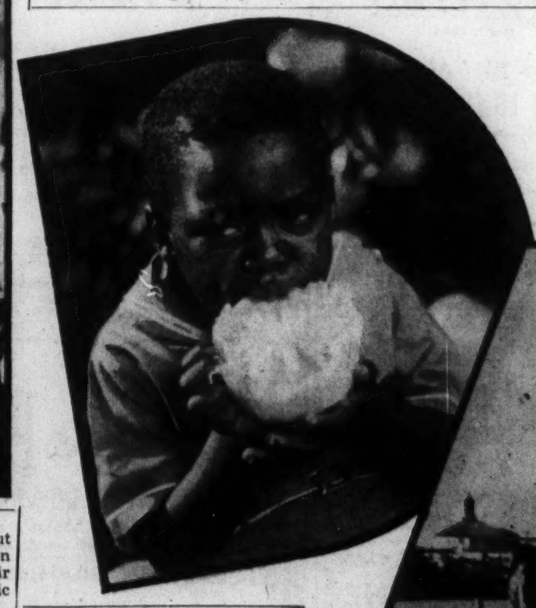


Marine Studios

Luncheon Is Served

"Pudgy," the porpoise, looks on in astonishment as his big brother lifts his entire length almost out of the water to snatch a piece of food from the hand of an attendant at the Marine Studios in Marineland, Florida.





Designed by Russell Lenz

Glamour Added to Vacations By Florida Style Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Metropolitan Miami appears to be the brightest spot in the winter fashion picture. The better dressed women of this area wear rich colors during the early winter and only an occasional after-five-o'clock dress or dinner ensemble is black. This is partly due to the fact that most of the party-going women in Florida resorts are also "sun-worshipers" and black is not becoming with a deep sun tan. White is worn more generally after the holidays than in the early winter.

Splashy gay prints of various colors are popular for the after-five-o'clock dresses, which also are of plain colors in blues, rose tones, reds, and the various shades of green. A rose beige dress with brown accessories is a popular combination for informal wear.

A dipping hemline and the draped, slit skirt is a feature of some of the smarter dresses seen in the late afternoon. Fashion forecasters tell us that this design is an indication that skirts are to be longer. Even now the better dressed women of this resort are not wearing the extremely short skirts of a year ago.

Headdresses for afternoon range from a cluster of flowers or a ribbon bow to the large picture hats, or the chic little chapeaux with ostrich-tip trim. Gloves are worn more generally here this year than they have been in the past, and it seems that handbags are longer and more elaborate than ever before.

Open-toe shoes are the order of the afternoon, and footwear usually complements the handbag and the gloves. Many of the more popular shoes for Florida wear are of two colors, such as white with blue or tan, or brown; blue with wine trim is also well liked. Pumps trimmed with matching flat leather bows, and square toes, are finding favor with Floridans.

Typical of Florida styles was the apparel worn by representative women of Metropolitan Miami at a reception given recently for Mrs. Spessard L. Holland, wife of Florida's Governor. The First Lady of the State wore an aqua crepe frock, with a long, fitted bodice, to which was attached a slightly flaring skirt. A silver clip adorned the V-shaped neckline and she wore a small flower hat.

One of the hostesses wore black taffeta with gold accessories and a smart little dubonnet hat, trimmed with ostrich tips. Another wore turquois blue embroidered with matching soutache. Her wrapped turban was of red bouclé, fashioned with a high coil in front and a graceful drape extending below the shoulder.

Electric blue was worn by a young matron who sets a pace in Florida fashions. The bodice was finished with a peplum, and three-quarter sleeves extended to the top of her black gloves. Her small black hat was draped with a mesh veil and she wore black patent leather pumps.

A floral print of red and black was worn by a youthful brunette who chose black accessories, including a small high-crowned hat. The crown was banded with the same kind of narrow black velvet ribbon that bordered the back drape of the hat. The dress was made on simple lines, with draped neckline, three-quarter length sleeves, and a skirt that featured fullness at one side.

Typical of pre-season dinner costumes worn here in the smart hotels and restaurants is a gay silk print dress, of the silhouette type, with floor-length skirt and a matching wrapped turban, fashioned with a high knot in front. Black or gold accessories frequently are used with such a costume.

Miami Has Key Role to Play in Aerial Defenses of Nation and Hemisphere

City Focal Point in Vast Sky Network

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—In the United States the aircraft industry is stepping up its output for the defense effort. A sizable portion of this output is flowing through Miami daily to the countries south of here where the United States is building airfields and where other countries are joining in the defense program through airfield construction. Flying Clipper ships are carrying to these construction jobs thousands of pounds of equipment, particularly such as aircraft radio transmitting and receiving parts and supplies. Urgent is the word for these defense endeavors; speed is the answer given by Pan American Airways.

The tremendous growth of air travel to foreign countries, flowing through Miami, is widely known. Few realize that quite as important as passenger traffic by air is the express and mail air service. Assisting, as it does, the hard-pressed steamship fleet of the hemisphere by taking over the lighter shipments, the Clipper ships also help meet the wartime demands on surface shipping in other ways. Occasionally a steamer will need a part replacement. These parts, usually running into hundreds of pounds in weight, are sent to Miami, specially crated by Pan American's express experts, flown to the disabled steamer, and soon the vital sea traffic can be resumed. Other heavy articles which are no novelty to Clipper crews are parts for oil company machinery, tractors, locomotives and distillery equipment.

Defense shipments from the United States to the South are greater than to the North. Package after package flies to United States offices, however, from the defense base areas. These packages contain blueprints and plans, made at the scene for architects engaged in the defense work, forwarded to United States offices for quick study and approval. South American business firms are using air express regularly to transmit records to offices in this country, and thus again, is the hemisphere solidarity program assisted through commercial channels.

Daily mail loads to and from South America are maintaining this important communications system. Among this mail are communications of the at-war British Empire. Clippers give to the Western Hemisphere Empire outposts a quick, sure means of communication with London, with Canada and with other portions of the Empire. Thus is the cause of the democracies served again.

Not all official communications are going by mail. Scores of diplomatic documents are being transmitted through Miami to South America by couriers. The British government has been operating such an extensive courier system over Pan American's routes through South and Central America and the West Indies that at least one or two of these King's Messengers have been flying over these routes on any given day.

Schedules on all these South American routes have been increased during the last year. The main reasons are national defense, increased business relations between the Americas and more tourists exploring the countries to the South.

37 New Hotels Change Skyline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Early arrivals here express surprise at the changed skyline Miami Beach is showing this year. That is due to the 37 new hotels that have pushed their way skyward during the past summer, offering an additional 2,234 rooms overlooking the City's broad white beaches and the blue Atlantic.

The educational system at Miami Beach has changed, too. After long study of the problem, the City's school system has been revamped to dovetail with courses offered by schools in other sections of the country, Many parents, here for the winter, have enrolled their children in the fine Miami Beach schools and are relaxing in the sunshine, secure in the knowledge that the youngsters are receiving a first-class education in a school system geared to make the change-over from one school to another with a minimum of confusion.

Despite indications of a record season, City officials give assurance that accommodations will be available for every visitor.

Coconut Grove Now Actually Part of Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Coconut Grove, which is now officially a part of Miami, claims the distinction of being the oldest settlement on Biscayne Bay. When Miami proper was still nothing but an Indian trading post, Coconut Grove was a thriving community, settled by yachtsmen who discovered the southern reaches of Biscayne Bay as an ideal spot in which to anchor during the winter. Going ashore they found the high coral bluff desirable for homesites and laid out rather large estates, many of which escaped being cut up into subdivisions during the boom of 1925 and are still showplaces of the area.

A store was opened here in 1870, authorities state. A post office established three years later was discontinued for a time, but was reestablished in the early 1880's, which makes Coconut Grove far older than Miami which was established in 1896.

In 1877, Ralph Monroe, a naval architect by profession and correspondent for the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Fisheries, sailed along these shores and settled in Coconut Grove. Kirk Monroe, author of boys' books, arrived about the same time and the two Monroes organized the Biscayne Yacht Club, first yacht club in this region, which is still flourishing.

Mrs. Kirk Monroe, also a writer of some note, the daughter of Amelia Barr, the novelist, was one of the pioneer women who established the Housekeepers' Club in 1891 and the Coconut Grove Library in 1895. More writers joined the colony and Coconut Grove still remains the favored section for homes of literary folks and artists.

Probably there is no place in Florida quite like Coconut Grove, made up of the intelligentsia, who live quietly in artistic bungalows but rub elbows with the very wealthy of the large estates. Most of these people shun publicity, but a roster of Coconut Grove homeowners looks like pages taken from "Who's Who."

Old-timers have never become reconciled to being just a part of Miami. Coconut Grove was here first, they insist, and should be a separate municipality. Nevertheless, they maintain their own ways of doing things. The streets still wind thither and yon with no apparent rhyme or reason and many are still as narrow as in horse-and-buggy days. The business section is still referred to as "the village" and the principal thoroughfare as "Main Highway," which is now blossoming with several new structures.

Coral Gables Now Has Ocean At Front Door

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

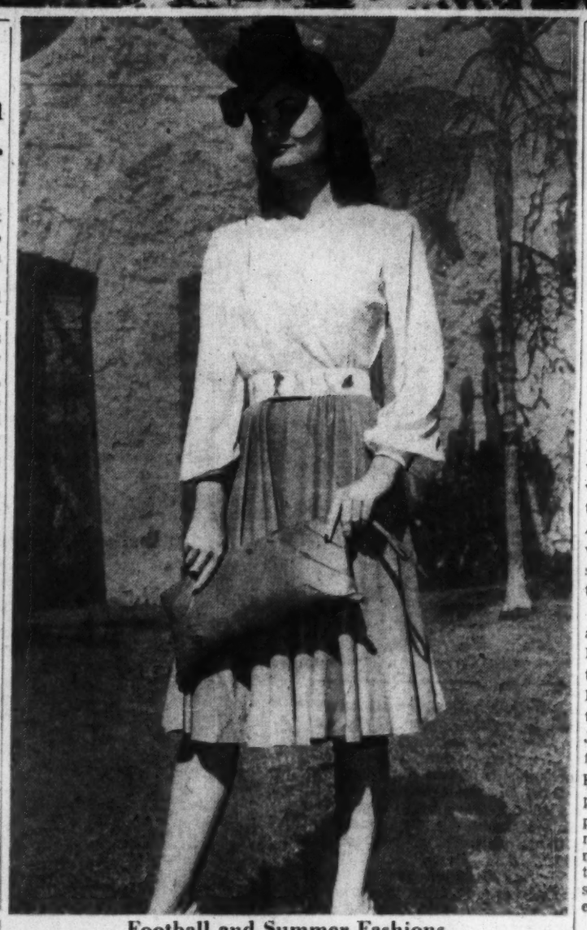
CORAL GABLES, Fla.—At last residents of Coral Gables may go down to the sea in ships, right from their own front doors.

The completion of the Coral Gables deep waterway, an eight-foot channel 100 feet wide, fulfills the dream of the original city planners of making Coral Gables, if not a seaport, at least, a place where yachtsmen may live and anchor their craft in front of their own doors. Waterway authorities declare that the completion of this canal is the greatest single step for the development of pleasure boating taken in the Miami area in recent years.

The new deep waterway extends from Biscayne Bay, near Tahiti Beach, far into the highly restricted residential Riviera section of Coral Gables. The high rock banks give picturesqueness to the stream that winds among the tropical flora. Almost unlimited possibilities are opened up to the boat lovers for inland boating and sheltered harbor facilities within easy access to the open bay. Already a number of palatial homes have been erected along the waterway.

The connecting of this waterway with the Tamiami Canal provides a continuous flow of fresh water from the Everglades into Biscayne Bay and, together with the many springs in the waterway, provides a dilution of fresh and salt water, which practically banishes all marine life that attaches itself to the bottom of boats. The water is clear, odorless and free from weeds.

In considering the scope of the new deep waterway, one realizes that now it is possible to sail from Cape Cod, down the Intracoastal waterway, or from the Mississippi Valley region, right into the best residential section of Coral Gables.



Football and Summer Fashions

Upper: Aerial view of Miami's Orange Bowl football stadium. Lower: A Miami fashion modeled by a Miami girl. Made of jersey, its top chartreuse and its skirt royal blue, this dress is suitable for wear on many gay resort occasions. Her perky blue felt hat has a fitted helmet back. Her shoes and belt are of white kid.

Sharp Gains Envisaged In Aerial Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The OPM allotment of 33 new airliners to Eastern Airways, Pan American and National Airlines in the allocation of 112 planes during 1942 to domestic companies presages schedules in all directions from this air hub of the Western Hemisphere, Miami aviation leaders have announced.

Pan American Airways, Division Manager said the 16 new Douglas DC-3's allotted that company would be placed in operation on various routes to augment service to the West Indies and South America. He added the new ships would permit intensification of schedules to Havana, Nassau, and the points previously mentioned.

National's Miami Traffic Manager said that company's six new Lockheed Lodestars would be used to step up schedules between Miami and Jacksonville. Moreover, they will be placed in service from Jacksonville to New York and from New Orleans to Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, if National's applications for route extensions pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board are approved. The new Lodestars would replace the two Lockheed Electras now in service, leaving a new increase in equipment of four new airliners.

Eastern Airline officials also disclosed that the 11 new Douglas DC-3's allotted their company would be used to augment present schedules and serve on a new route which the company expects to establish.

The company also has applications for a new route from Jacksonville to New York, New Orleans to Dallas pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Hint: Dress for Sunshine In Miami and Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Planning a wardrobe for that trip to Florida this winter may seem something of a problem for those coming to this resort for the first time. One wonders what kind of clothes to bring. Should they be the same as one would take on any trip, or are summer clothes the rule during the winter here?

Experienced travelers to the land of sunshine have learned to remember three cardinal rules when selecting clothes for a sojourn at Miami.

First, life in Miami is keyed to the sunshine, the outdoors. Therefore, spectator sports and casual clothes are smart for most occasions.

Second, no color is too bright.

Third, bring an empty trunk in which to take home the irresistible sports clothes that originate at Miami and Miami Beach. Styles shown here in January are what will be worn up north next June.

Spectator sports or shirtwaist dresses, slacks, play clothes and bathing suits are "musts" for the Miami Beach wardrobe. They are to the southern resort wardrobe what the tailored suit is to northern dress. These are the clothes one wears on the beach, in the cabana, at luncheon, shopping, or even late in the afternoon or evening. It's not necessary to buy any of them before you start, if you have not a supply on hand, for the famous shops on Lincoln Road, the Fifth Avenue of the South, and Flagler Street display a wide selection of garments.

Bathing robes will be featured this winter as never before, because of the new City ordinance requiring covering of bathing suits for street wear. Bathing ensembles, with robe to match suit and shoes, will be the rule this winter. Removed from the scene will be the barefooted beauty strolling to the beach in a one-piece bathing suit. Acceptable for street wear are playsuits, provided the shoulders are covered. A variety of such costumes may be achieved with shirtwaist blouses and pleated shorts or slacks.

Colors are bright as nowhere else under the sun. The traveler's clothes—hats, gowns, and shoes—should be colorful. One dark outfit, probably the one worn on the trip, will be enough. Men should remember this rule of color also.

Hats of felt or straw are equally appropriate. Large hats are useful for shade and small hats stay on well in the warm breezes. Women at Miami Beach refuse to give up the turban. It can be dressy or sporty, holds the coiffure in place and won't blow off.

Shoes take on new importance here, for color holds sway at the foot of the costumes as everywhere else. Play shoes, cool, comfortable and colorful, are worn by smart men and women in slacks and playsuits. Colorful also are sport shoes for the spectator clothes; cork-soled beach shoes for the bathing ensembles.

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Miami, as Continental Outpost, Attracts Many Business Gatherings

Miami Continental Crossroads, Nearer Cuba Than Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami's location on the Florida Peninsula makes it a continental outpost, some 300 miles at sea, and nearer to Cuba than it is to Georgia, to Mexico than to North Carolina, to the Panama Canal than to New York or Chicago.

Called the key to the western hemisphere, Miami is the crossroads where ships of the sea and air take aboard or deposit more than 3,500,000 passengers a year. This vast flow of traffic long ago made Miami the world's greatest airport of entry. The city, by official Federal records, also comes within 5,000 of equalling New York's record as a port of general entry.

Railroad traffic in and out of Miami totaled 715,000 in the year ending June 30; busses, 516,650; air lines, 127,000, and private automobiles, it is estimated by the City's statistical bureau, transported about 1,012,212 persons.

Famed as Vacation Land

Federal figures on Miami's port of entry show 92,727 persons entered or departed for foreign countries during 1941, compared with 96,939 at New York, a difference of only 4,212. Figures exclude cruise passengers, travelers between continental United States and possessions, commuters.

Famed as a vacation land, Miami has taken easily to its new importance as midway point for defense and fighting equipment bound to insular outposts. It is the last continental point for southbound craft; first for northbound, and consular headquarters for Latin-American nations.

Communications, the necessity of commerce, flow through Miami in a never-ending stream. Thousands of pounds of air mail are landed by planes, which also carry tons of air express. Cables, dipped into the sea here, transmit vital messages between North and South America. Commercial radio reaches ships in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Mainland telephones are connected here by radio telephone with others in Central and South America. Miami is truly the crossroads of the Americas.

Center for Baseball Clubs

Famous as Miami is for its golf, its yachting and all sorts of water sports, this winter playground has still another sport that attracts its thousands, even the great American game of baseball. During nine months of the year Miamians hear the cry, "Play ball," as numerous leagues train and put on exhibition games in preparation for the next summer season.

Two National League baseball teams will train here again in the spring. As soon as they pull stakes for the North, the Class D Florida East Coast League will swing into action and continue well into September.

The New York Giants, managed by Mel Ott, will hold their spring workouts at Miami Field, while the Philadelphia Phillies train at Flamingo Park, Miami Beach.

During February and March all of the big league teams training in Florida as well as a number of the top Class AA clubs will appear in the two parks in exhibtion games.

Biscayne Boulevard in Miami

Doubled Population Shows Progress Made by Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — The more than doubling of Florida's population during the past 25 years is an indication of the great progress the State has made since the Florida State Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1916, Bryan Hanks, Vice-President at large of the State Chamber, declared here recently in commenting on the Silver Anniversary Membership Meeting of that body at Ponamo City on Dec. 1-2.

"Every Floridian can be proud of the record of achievement made by his State during the past quarter century," Mr. Hanks said. "Our records show that in 1916 we had a population of 893,493 and the United States census of 1940 shows a population of 1,897,414.

"Acreage in improved farms has also been more than doubled during this period, from 1,101,000 in 1916 to 2,213,523 in 1939; value of farm building has increased from $34,407,924 to $68,211,007; and similar increases are recorded in other phases of our great agricultural industry.

Sports Clothes Lead Parade Of Miami Winter Apparel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Sports clothes are especially popular in Metropolitan Miami and are worn throughout the year, as the climate of Florida is conducive to the outdoors. Tailored dresses made of plain or printed fabrics, in cotton, rayon silk, or sheer wools, frequently have matching jackets. Striped or print dresses often are worn with a solid-color jacket, while the solid-color dresses may be worn with harmonizing plaids or a jacket of contrasting color.

Hip-length jackets, with two or four pockets and three buttons, are the most popular for general wear, but boleros and etons are seen occasionally. Some of the smarter jackets have peplums, or unpressed pleats below the belt line, to harmonize with soft pleats that give fullness in the front of the skirt.

Suits with pleated skirts, hip-length jackets and blouses of different colors, are finding favor in Florida this winter. Most of the suits are made of fabrics that tailor well, including sheer wool, rayon gabardine, and tweed. The jackets have one, two, or three buttons, with either patch or slit pockets, tailored lapels, and long sleeves.

White tailored blouses are usually worn with the suits, but suits in some of the more subdued shades, such as beige, tan, or gray, are toned up with vivid red, yellow, or turquoise blouses. Lapel ornaments and costume jewelry often add a note of color to a Florida sports outfit.

Tropical Prints Featured

Chinese colorings are a new note in print fabrics for sports wear. Tropical prints that are being featured in original Miami creations include sunshine yellow, keystone beige, lime, and Florida blue. Seminole striped cottons also are used for sports dresses.

Only styles created in Miami will be featured in the Bayfront Park fashion parade Dec. 30, the opening feature of the annual Orange Bowl Festival. Play clothes and sports togs to take the spotlight in this show include slacks, less baggy than those of yesteryear, and longer and fuller skirts. Garments for "round the clock" wear will be shown in this Miami Fashion exhibit, which will introduce some of the new bougainvillea prints.

Corduroy sports dresses and suits, usually in pastels, blues, reds or greens, are worn by the younger set, especially by coeds who attend football games. Sweaters of contrasting colors are usually worn with these suits, when the games are on a cool evening.

Mineral blue, a shade lighter than the soldier blue that led in popularity last year, is a favorite hue for sports wear. One velveteen date dress in this color has a ballerina skirt banded with four rows of a lighter blue grosgrain ribbon. The plain bodice extends well below the waistline, slightly pointed in front. A black topknot turban, black patent leather bag and shoes, and gloves to match the ribbon bands, complete this chic outfit.

Showy Fur Collars

The American dirndl skirt is finding a place in the sun, on the beaches of Miami. Usually it is made of a bright cotton print and is worn with an off-white top. The colors of the skirt are likely to be repeated in the peasant-type headdress.

Sport coats for Florida wear are of various styles and fabrics, ranging from the fitted tailored type that buttons up to the lapels, to the box or swagger design, sans button or belt. Some of the better coats have showy fur collars; fox of different colors being the favorite fur.

Lincoln Road, which has been designated as the "Luxury Lane" of Miami Beach, is becoming a panorama of color as more and more smart apparel shops open for the season, and fashion setters of the resort join in the promenade that extends from the Atlantic ocean to the blue waters of Biscayne Bay.

Reds and vivid blues predominate in the scene, and newer features in design are the long-torso effects, sloping shoulders, and soft-pleated longer skirts, all in keeping with the trend toward more feminine Florida fashions.

New Smyrna Beach Boasts Dude Ranch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SYMRNA BEACH, Fla.—"Out of the saddle into the sea," is the slogan being taken up by visitors to New Smyrna Beach, home of a Dude Ranch. Here it is riding under a Florida sun and swimming on Coronado Beach and in the Gulf Stream.

There is over 100 miles of saddle trails winding through the pines and palms of this resort. When visitors are not riding or swimming there is just plain relaxing in the secluded cabins provided at the ranch.

Fountains in Palms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Winter visitors here are amazed to learn that every one of the majestic Royal Palms lining Miami's stately Biscayne Boulevard has its own individual drinking fountain. A system of underground water pipes, miles long, feeds the trees. Miami has the biggest Royal Palm population in the United States besides boasting 55 varieties of palm trees.

Miami Noted For Eating Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—An army travels on its stomach, it is said. And so does an army of tourists. Miami, being the chief objective of the tourist army, is well fortified with facilities for dispensing food.

The salt air makes one hungry. So does the care-free, out-of-doors life. But no matter where one may be or how much money one wishes to spend for a meal, the right place is always at hand in Miami.

With 2,116 eating places scattered throughout this area, it's just a matter of taking one's choice. You may have a meal prepared by the foremost chefs of the world served at one of the famous resort hotels, and for which you may pay several dollars. Or go to the other extreme and pay ten cents for a hamburger, served in your car by a natty curb waitress. In between there are hundreds of restaurants, ranging from enormous dining rooms where seafood is the specialty, to quiet tearooms serving home-cooked meals.

If one is looking for "atmosphere" in which to dine, it can easily be found in the many Spanish restaurants that serve delicious "arros con pollio"; Russian places where food is toothsome but names impossible to pronounce; Italian, Chinese, and good old southern restaurants abound. In fact, dining may be said to be one of Miami's big tourist attractions.

Seminoles Like Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — The colorful Seminoles, last free roving Indian tribe in America, make frequent family forays in native dress into Miami's downtown business section from nearby villages. The 600 odd Seminoles in Florida have shied away from white men's customs though they have a pronounced weakness for Western movies.

Golf Open Dec. 11 to 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Golfdom's winter "World Series," the 18th annual $10,000 Miami Golf Open, is scheduled for Dec. 11-14 at the Miami Springs Country Club. About 200 top ranking pros and amateurs from all parts of North and South America are expected.

Site Is Selected For New Depot Of Florida East Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — The much needed new railway terminal building of the Florida East Coast Railroad will be located at 14th Street. Before many months, it is hoped, the throng of tourists arriving from the North will enter the city through a modern and attractive building.

Among the many sites under consideration, the City Planning Board recommended the one which will give Miami the nucleus of a comprehensive city plan which will:

1. Provide first steps toward slum clearance in the crowded negro section.
2. Uncork traffic congestion in the midtown area and beautify it with a new series of boulevards.
3. Stabilize the retail shopping district in the downtown section so thousands of winter and summer visitors may find the shopping area centralized.

Relocation of the Florida East Coast depot will permit a broad plaza to replace the right-of-way now occupied by the tracks. City planners assert the blighted area west of the tracks will thus gain rapidly in value and may blossom forth as a desirable apartment and hotel section. This beautified plaza is planned to extend all the way through midtown south to the Miami River. After crossing the river the right-of-way will be made into a speedway, affording quick access to Coconut Grove, Coral Gables, and points south of Miami.

Weekly Sailboat Races Begun in Biscayne Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — More than 300 yachting enthusiasts have begun their winter schedule of weekly sailboat races on the palm-fringed waters of Miami's Biscayne Bay. Every Sunday is race day for scores of cricket, snipe, moth, suicide and lightning class boats. Races are held under auspices of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club and the Miami Yacht Club. Miami's biggest Mid-Winter sailing races are the Lipton Cup Race for the largest size, ocean going yachts, to be held here Feb. 7th, and the Miami-Nassau races scheduled Feb. 10th.

Tree Covers an Acre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Banyan trees transplanted from India in public parks here, if permitted to expand in growth, will cover an entire acre.

Miami Among the Leaders As Popular Convention City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami, capital of tropical America and winter playground of the Nation, is fast becoming one of the country's major convention cities with the listing of 25 conventions scheduled to be held during February, March, and April. Averaging a convention every three days during the busier winter and early spring months, it represents an increase of 100 per cent in Miami convention bookings over the exact period of last year.

These 25 conventions will attract a total of 4,000 delegates, some of them accompanied by members of their families. Regular winter vacationists will take up the greatest number of individual rooms at Miami's more than 500 hotels during the peak period of February and March, but the influx of convention business will in no way create a housing problem.

The National Restaurant Association convention, with an attendance of 400 members March 17 to 19; the Florida Division of the American Roadbuilders Association, whose 250 delegates will gather in Miami, Feb. 28 to March 3; and the April meeting of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs are other important gatherings listed on the Miami convention schedule.

Late April will also witness an influx of 500 members of the National Editorial Association who will gather in Florida from every State in the Union. Official sessions are to be held in Jacksonville from which point the editorial chieftains will move southward to Miami where a program of sports and entertainment has been arranged for them. More than half the party will make a short visit to Havana and return to Miami before they disperse to their homes.

Following is the Miami convention schedule for the months of February, March and April:

Feb. 10, Western North Carolina Mayors Convention.
Feb. 10-28, American Federation of Labor Executive Council.
Feb. 28, Philadelphia Life Insurance Co.
Feb. 28-March 3, Florida Division, American Roadbuilders Association.
March 2-12, General Electric Radio Dealers.
March 3-8, Philco, Philadelphia Division.
March 6-14, Executive Board, Woodmen of the World.
March 8-13, Scranton Life Insurance Co.
March 10-14, Philco, Midwest Division.
March 17-19, National Restaurant Assn.
March 17-19, Associated Merchandising Corporation.
March 20, American Association Personal Finance Companies—Board.
March 21-22, Florida Association Personal Finance Companies.
March 23-27, Florida Historical Society.
March 30, Florida State Music Teachers Association.
March, Mid-Administration Congress, American League Pen Women.
April, P. E. O. Sisterhood.
April, Florida Federation of Women's Clubs.
April, Florida Student Government Association.
April, Whitworth College Tour.
April, Florida Association of Student Leaders.
April, Florida Furniture and Storage Association.
April, Florida Commercial Contest Association.
April, Fourth District Optimist International.
April 27, National Editorial Association Conference.

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St. Petersburg Welcomes Host of Winter Visitors for 'Sunshine' Vacation

Recreational Pier Lives Up to Its Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The Recreational Pier here will more than live up to its name this winter season.

For, already thousands of vacationists are flocking to it day and night for amusement. Built far out into the sea, St. Petersburg's Recreational Pier is, in the first place, the starting point for hundreds of yacht and sailing boat enthusiasts. Large yachts along with sailing craft of all sizes can come into the pier to take off friends for cruises about the bay.

Only a short distance from the city proper the Pier is easily accessible by automobile and street car. In fact, many persons prefer to stroll "down" to it during their leisure moments.

Ample Parking Space

Provided with good parking facilities the Pier offers to the visitor a place to "play" right on the ocean front. There is a large casino where various indoor sports including checkers, backgammon, Chinese checkers, chess, and bridge are available to winter vacationists.

During the height of the season visitors gather at the casino for tournaments. Here one may meet people from all over the United States and oftentimes groups from one State team up in tournaments against groups representing other States.

The casino also is a popular gathering place for picnic parties. Table and benches are provided and soft drinks and candies may be purchased at booths near by.

"Just Sitting"

One of the best diversions enjoyed on the Pier is just plain "sitting" on one of the many benches which front the sea. Scores of folks seek out a spot and stay in it all evening. In the distance may be seen the lighted skyline of St. Petersburg. Sailboats, their almost phantom white sails showing in the half-light, glide by. Schools of porpoises often come in close to the Pier and put on an entertaining show for the bench sitters.

Another popular diversion is feeding the sea gulls and pelicans. So tame are these birds that they will take food directly from the hand, the sea gulls swooping down and snatching it on the wing.

Recreation, whether it be on the Pier, on the golf links, or on the tennis courts, is one of St. Petersburg's outstanding attractions for its winter guests.

Cricket Club

St. Petersburg is one of the few cities in the nation with an active cricket club, comprised of British and Canadian residents and visitors. On its permanent playing field in Bartlett Park the Club has weekly matches, including frequent games with fledgling fliers of the Royal Air Corps, training in Florida, and with the crews of visiting British naval ships.

One of the gridiron classics of the winter, the annual North-South Interscholastic Football championship game, takes place in Kumquat Bowl here on Christmas Day.

Tourist sports clubs in St. Petersburg are one of the largest organizations of their kind in the world. In Mirror Lake Park, a tropical paradise on the shores of Mirror Lake, devoted to visitors' recreation, more people play at games at one time than on any equal area on earth. Most famous of the groups is the St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club, with its 6,000 active members, 8,000 guests and more than 100 courts, all lighted for night play. Club buildings valued at $150,000, a concrete and steel grandstand around the tournament courts, its own newspaper and police force, are part of the immense plant, a city in itself. State and national championship tournaments are held by the Club each winter.

Variety in Sports

Lawn bowling is another Mirror Lake Park sport with hundreds of adherents, mainly wealthy retired American and Canadian bankers, business and professional men. On the Club's rinks, finest in the country, is held the national title tournament and innumerable club contests. Before the war, England annually sent its best bowlers to compete for the Fox Cup against the pick of American players.

Roque, a scientific version of croquet, is played on four covered and several outdoor courts in Mirror Lake Park. Chess, checkers and domino experts have their own club in this area. Horseshoes, one of the original outdoor pastimes of the Sunshine City, is still played at Waterfront Park, where many national champions earned their laurels.

Archery, handball, badminton, horseback riding, tenpins, and diamond ball are a few of the almost innumerable pastimes for which facilities are available in St. Petersburg.

Florida, Aircraft Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—There are 155 usuable airports in Florida, and St. Petersburg has the distinction of having the best located landing field in all America, for aircraft of every type, two minutes away from the post office and the heart of the Sunshine City's hotel and shopping center.

A Welcome Committee for Winter Visitors

Bill and Pete Pelican, known to thousands of winter visitors to St. Petersburg, are back at their favorite roost at the end of Recreation Pier where they receive daily tribute from their northern friends who ply them with tempting titbits.

St. Petersburg Makes Plans To Observe 'Green' Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—It will be a tropical, verdant Christmas for more Americans than ever before this year, as highways, railroads, air and water lanes pour their thousands of sun-seekers into St. Petersburg in the greatest pre-holiday rush in the city's history. The swift transportation of this modern age has brought the warm sands of Florida's beaches almost as close to the cold-ridden North as the time required for the cross-country sleighride to "Grandmother's house," in the days of yore.

Incidentally, this city of sunshine vigorously challenges the contention that a tropical Christmas is something of an "ersatz" holiday, pointing out that the original Yule occurred in a country of palms and pomegranates, green fields and winter warmth.

Entertainment during the holiday season has been stepped up to a new high tempo, with golf, tennis and fishing tournaments, sailing and power-boat races, dances and dinner parties, educational and cultural events and general merry-making crowding the calendar through this month and next.

Opening the city's spectacular Christmas lighting program, which sees brightly illuminated living evergreens sparkling in parks, and on hundreds of residential lawns, will be the annual Christmas parade the night of Dec. 16, with electrically decorated floats, Mother Goose characters toy soldiers and other costumed marchers in a fascinating procession through the city's main thoroughfares and waterfront drives.

Championship Game

On Christmas day will occur one of the great sports classics of the winter season, the annual North-South Interscholastic football championship game in Kumquat Bowl, between St. Petersburg's Green Devils, scored on in only two games this year, and a picked team of Cleveland, Ohio, all-stars. On Dec. 29, 30 and 31, the Chicago World Champion Women's Bowling team will compete in a series of matches with local ten-pin experts.

Other headline sports events during the holiday season include the annual Charity golf tournament starting Christmas Day and continuing through Jan. 11.

Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will appear in a recital here Dec. 18th, while dramagoers will be treated to a Little Theater production, "The First Year," Dec. 8 and 9.

Holiday social functions include the annual Christmas dance of the Junior Yacht club the night of Dec. 24, the New Year's eve balls of the Young People's Beach Club, the Dragon's Club and the Army and Navy Club, and innumerable dinner dances, costumes parties and social celebrations at hotels, night clubs and amusement palaces through the Yule season.

Hotel Openings

Gala openings of the de luxe bayfront seasonal hostelries in mid-December will attract brilliant gatherings of the fashionable set, while other gay affairs are scheduled among the yacht colony aboard the floating palaces wintering on the city's waterfront.

The biggest names in professional tennis, Don Budge, Bill Tilden, Bruce Barnes, Fred Perry, Walter Senior, Dick Skeen and many others will entertain racket fans here in February in a week of matches on the magnificent marl courts of the St. Petersburg Tennis Club in Bartlett Park. The event was added this week to a heavy tennis tournament schedule which includes city and State championship matches and the Florida west coast amateur tournament in January.

Office headquarters were opened this week for the 13th annual international St. Petersburg-Havana Sailing race, premier southern yachting classic, in which the fastest racing yachts in American and Caribbean waters sail over a capricious course of 284 nautical miles down the Florida Gulf coast and across the treacherous Florida Straits to Havana. Commodore Eugene Bennett of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club is chairman of the race.

The start of the race off St. Petersburg's million-dollar Recreation Pier at noon on March 7 is expected to be witnessed by approximately 100,000 spectators crowding that immense structure, lined many rows deep along the waterfront, and in score of pleasure yachts cruising along the race course in the bay.

Time Unpredictable

Varying wind and current conditions make the St. Petersburg-Havana race the most unpredictable of ocean classics. The fastest time in the history of the race was made by Robert W. Johnson's 65-foot yawl "Good News" in 1940 when it reached the Cuban capital in 37 hours and 16 minutes. In 1932, the winner, Garner Tullis's "Windjammer" from New Orleans, required 99 hours to reach the finish line.

"Good News" was first to finish this year's race, in 37 hours and 25 minutes, but the actual winner was Dudley Sharpe's "Gulf Stream," which trailed the New York Yacht club entry into Havana harbor by only two minutes and had enough time allowance, under the Cruising Club of America rating, to make up the difference.

All 48 states, every province of Canada and a dozen foreign countries are represented by visitor registrations at the City Information Bureau, where thousands of newcomers call daily to register, learn the addresses of friends who have preceded them to the Sunshine City, or to obtain assistance from the Bureau's highly trained staff of information clerks.

Museum Displays Rare Wood From All Over World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This city claims the distinction of housing the only wood museum in the world.

Built by Earl Gresh, former orchestra leader who discovered a broader field of activity in collecting rare woods from every country in the world, this museum contains hundreds of odd objects and historical relics.

Tourists from every corner of America have visited the unique Museum. Here they see on exhibit pieces of a tidewater red cypress, 2,270 years of age, seeds of the rare voodo tree, and a mosaic map of the world in wood.

"Trees have played the most important supporting role in the drama of man, since the beginning of time," declared Mr. Gresh. "Each piece of wood has a story, often romantic, sometimes comic.

"The rare and beautiful woods we so glibly take for granted often are dragged from the jungles of darkest Africa by natives; others are brought from logging camps in high mountains by burros."

Mr. Gresh is bombarded with questions by visitors to his museum from morning to night.

Among some of the more frequent interrogations are "What wood fashioned Noah's Ark?"

"Does mahogany float?"

"What is the lightest wood in the world?"

"What is the most beautiful wood? the most durable?"

"Where are they from?"

Most of the answers are found in the unique collection, the largest ever assembled in one place.

St. Petersburg Has Abundance Of Warm Winter Sunshine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Good old-fashioned sunshine — that's what America needs this winter. And St. Petersburg has it in unlimited quantity.

There are very few days in which the sun doesn't shine in St. "Pete." Of course; if it doesn't, visitors just walk up to any newsstand and help themselves to a copy of the St. Petersburg Independent which is given away free on a day the sun doesn't peek through.

Hundreds of thousands of sun-seekers will spend all or part of the next six months in this winter sanctuary. For their amusement the city sports committee has set up a calendar of events calculated to please visitors of every age and taste, and embracing more pastimes than can be found at any other Southern resort.

St. Petersburg's five sporty, tropical golf courses, never touched by snow or sleet, will offer more than 30 important tournaments, for men and women, amateurs and professionals. These include the annual $5,000 St. Petersburg Open, attracting 150 of the nation's top flight stars; the annual Professional Baseball Players championship tournament in which scores of famous major league diamond kings compete; the Pinellas County Invitational, for visiting professionals, and the popular New Year's and Charity tournaments in which golfers of all degrees of skill battle for prizes. Many club tournaments, open to visiting linksmen, have been scheduled by the Lakewood, Pasadena, Sunset, Jungle and Shore Acres courses, the latter two operated by the colorful Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox slugger.

Superb courts are available for tennis followers at the St. Petersburg Tennis Club in Bartlett Park, as well as a battery of public courts at the Municipal Spa, near the entrance to Recreation Pier. The country's top-ranking net stars, men and women, appear here in championship matches during the Florida winter circuit tournament.

St. Petersburg Cultural Events During Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—While outdoor sports and entertainment are stressed here during the winter months, cultural and educational treats for St. Petersburg's immense throngs of visitors will be many.

Musical attractions include recitals by Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera mezzo-soprano; Ania Dorfmann, Russian-born pianist; the Salzedo Ensemble, composed of two harps, flute and cello; Conrad Thibault, baritone; the Ballet Russe, and an aggregation of 125 dancers and symphony orchestra.

A series of outstanding Little Theater productions will be presented with "Ladies in Retirement," popular English drama, scheduled for Jan. 26 and 27, and "The Copperhead," by Augustus Thomas, in March among the plays featured.

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Christmas Lighting Festival Adds to Enjoyment of St. Petersburg Visitors

Holiday Lighting Festival A St. Petersburg Spectacle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This play city's greatest nighttime spectacle, the annual Christmas lighting festival, will begin to illuminate all parts of St. Petersburg shortly, so quickly has the holiday season come around again. The sight of living, decorated evergreen trees, sparkling in parks, along the waterfront, and on hundreds of residential lawns is one which makes a memorable impression on the northern newcomer, spending his first Christmas in the tropical Sunshine City.

William F. Davenport is General Chairman of the Yule lighting spectacle, which includes, in addition to illuminated trees, the placing of Christmas symbols in every shop front, windows of homes and on all public buildings. The approaches to Recreation Pier will be a glamorous avenue of lighted evergreens and on the pierhead will be an enormous Star of Bethlehem, and sculptured replicas of the Nativity scene and the Wise Men of the East. The lighting program continues nightly through New Year's.

A recital by Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan opera mezzo-soprano, is a headline event on December's entertainment program, her appearance here being scheduled for the 18th. The Dallas Chamber Music group has already appeared in concert here under auspices of the Carreno Music Club. In the dramatic field, an interesting event will be the production of "The First Year" by the Little Theater group.

December sports features include the annual North-South Interscholastic football championship game on Christmas Day in Kumquat Bowl, the New Year's championship golf tournament starting the same day, matches by the Chicago Women's bowling championship team December 29-31, the annual power yacht cruise of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club on the 6th, the pro-amateur golf tournament the 14th, and the popular Charity golf tournament the 21st.

Fashionable social functions include the annual Army and Navy ball, and the Dragon's club ball the night of the 31st. The Pirates' costume ball at the Yacht Club was one of the banner events on the early season social calendar, attended by most of the fashionable colony.

34 Tournaments For Golfers Open In St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Headed by the annual $5,000 St. Petersburg Golf Open this resort city will hold a total of 34 amateur and professional tournaments throughout the winter.

The five courses within the city limits, Lakewood, Pasadena, Sunset, Jungle, and Shore Acres, will hold varied tournament programs, appealing to every class of golfer.

For the non-golfer, St. Petersburg's sports committee on a program of winter entertainment embracing the whole field of outdoor amusement, has scheduled sailing and power-boat racing, skeet shoots, exhibition baseball games, shuffleboard, tennis, lawn bowling and roque.

The 13th St. Petersburg-Havana sailing classic will be held in March. The Southeastern Power Boat Regatta, Lipton Cup sailing races, and State-wide regattas have been scheduled for New Year's Day and Washington's birthday.

Trapshooting and skeet tournaments will attract marksmen from all parts of the country, with the National Small Bore Rifle tourney heading the list of important events.

Waterfront Park will be the scene of exhibition baseball games played between the World Champion New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals, both of whom train here, and other clubs in the Grapefruit Circuit.

Realty to $5,000 Tax Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—All homesteads here are exempted from taxation up to $5,000. St. Petersburg owns its gas, water, street lighting, and trolley systems.

In the Sun—Two Versions in St. Petersburg

Top: 4,900 green benches line the sidewalks of St. Petersburg, where thousands of visitors bask in the sunshine and talk about lots of things, including how they wish that their home cities had such benches. Bottom: An every-day scene during training season at either of the Sunshine City's two camps for major league baseball teams. This picture was taken at Miller Huggins Field, permanent spring headquarters of the New York Yankees. The St. Louis Cardinals train at Waterfront Park.

Railroads Reduce Time to St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This Sunshine City will be nearer eastern and mid-western cities this year with the major railroad lines making their running time from one to two hours faster than last season.

Both the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line, serving this territory, have installed the most modern club, lounge, parlor, sleeping and dining equipment, with barber, beauty, maid and valet service.

Powerful electric-diesel locomotives will bring sunshine and summer weather to thousands of winter-weary Northerners in an overnight run with a maximum of comfort and safety.

With its 191 modern hotels and more than 1,200 apartment houses, St. Petersburg has a range of visitor accommodations suited to every purse and taste. In addition hundreds of private residences and beach cottages are available for winter lease.

Social Events

Among the fashionable social events of the winter season are the Orange ball, Army and Navy ball, Dragon's Club ball, Charity ball, Junior League Cabaret ball, Thanksgiving, Washington's birthday and St. Patrick's balls, Bon Voyage and Coronation balls.

No Southern resort excels St. Petersburg in social and sports programs for the younger generation. Boasting more than 1,000 members is the Young Winter Visitors' Beach Club, a unique organization with a commodious clubhouse and private beach and game courts near the entrance to Recreation Pier. Here the sons and daughters vacationing in the Sunshine City assemble for dances, card parties, picnics, and sightseeing trips with others of their own age. Many of these, and others, are junior members of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club, which has a magnificently appointed clubhouse near the Beach Club.

Concert and stage stars booked on the city's entertainment program include Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan opera mezzo-soprano; The Salzedo Ensemble, composed of two harps, flute and cello; Conrad Thibault, baritone; and the famous Ballet Russe, a company of 125 dancers and symphony orchestra.

On the lecture platform will be Drew Pearson of the "Washington Merry-Go-Round"; Sir Hubert Wilkins, noted explorer who will speak on "China"; Edward Tomlinson, specialist on South America; Roger Babson, noted economist and statistician; Major Ditton; Dr. Harold Moulton, Brookings Institution economist; and James R. Bancroft, President of the American Institute of Finance.

Widely Known Bands

Famous name bands and orchestras will make personal appearances this winter at the Coliseum Academy.

Among special attractions and spectacles are the Pinellas County Agricultural Fair, the Greek Cross Day ceremony at the sponge fishing colony; the American Kennel Club dog show, national philatelic exhibition, national antique show, and the annual Festival of States, one of the South's greatest pageants, which introduces the spring fishing and vacation season in St. Petersburg.

Participated in by 300,000 visitors, the Festival of States is a week of pageantry, entertainment events and general merrymaking, culminating in the annual procession of floats portraying the beauties and resources of the States of the Union, from which St. Petersburg draws its enormous winter population.

Other traditional attractions are the Queen's Review, when young women representing each State compete for the scepter of Queen of the Festival; the Queen's Coronation Ball, at which the chosen candidate is identified and crowned; the world's largest outdoor card party, with 5,000 players competing for prizes; major league exhibition baseball games, and the annual children's parade.

State and City Clubs

Social diversions, many of them out of doors, are as diversified as the purely sports activities. Backbone of the visitors' social organizations are the State and City Tourist Societies, more than a score of them, with memberships in the thousands. Here home-town friends and neighbors find themselves reunited in a program of card parties, picnics, musicales, cruises, shell-gathering excursions, dances and various parties through the winter season.

The smart seasonal hotels and apartments as well as the smaller hostelries have winter-long social programs for their guests, including dinner dances, bridge tournaments, costume parties and musicals, educational and cultural events.

Scores of social organizations and hobby clubs weld the city's winter visitors together in groups with kindred interests, such as police and firemen, teachers and educators, insurance agents and executives, stamp and coin collectors, naturalists, telephone employees, government employees, railroad men, and Army and Navy officers.

Visitors' Safety and Comfort Hotel Board Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Florida's State Hotel Commission is the one agancy devoted entirely to the protection of the safety and comfort of its 1,000,000 visitors as well as countless citizens who patronize hotels and public rooming places. The Commission, whose headquarters are in Tallahassee, keeps rigid supervision over the standards of the hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses, boarding houses, motor courts and tourist camps as well as all restaurants found in cities and towns and along the roadside from Pensacola to Key West, along both coasts and through the great interior stretches.

Inspection is made at least three times a year of the 1,752 hotels with their 90,149 rooms; 7,490 apartment houses with 169,167 rooms; 11,687 rooming houses with 95,355 rooms; and the 9,000 restaurants with seating capacity of about 302,000. All these must conform to construction plans approved by the State Hotel Commission so that no feature of construction is omitted that is conducive to the welfare of patrons. Health cards secured every six months are required by all persons having anything to do with the preparation of food. Inspection of restaurants is made as often throughout the year as authorities deem necessary.

A recent survey showed that $500,000,000 was invested in the hotel business in Florida. Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida recently acclaimed this business of catering to the welfare and comforts of visitors in Florida had become eligible to "big business" category.

Another duty of the Hotel Commission consists of tackling the paramount question of National Defense migration to Florida. Thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and aviators are now stationed in this State. The maintenance of their morale has become a situation uppermost in the minds of the citizens of the State.

The Hotel Commission was responsible for the movement whereby these men are given the benefit of low fares on the railroads and buses to visit the State's various tourist attractions. Hotels and restaurants also made special rates for the boys when traveling in uniform.

The warmest reception ever accorded any publication put out by any branch of the State Government was received by a special booklet, "It's Easy to Live in Florida on Any Budget," which is sent free to anyone writing to the State Hotel Commission at Tallahassee, Fla. Offices of 514 travel agencies and 368 automobile clubs have copies and are repeatedly asked for increasing numbers of the booklets which it is believed will be a vital factor in increased travel to Florida this season.

In spite of the rumors of war, Florida is making its greatest preparation this year to entertain the largest number of winter visitors in its history, surpassing the 2,600,000 of 1940-41.

St. Petersburg Keeps Record Of All Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This city believes in keeping a close check on its winter visitors and perhaps nowhere else in America is a better record kept. In fact, visitors to St. Petersburg are so in the habit of registering at the Chamber of Commerce Information Bureau that a wire to this Bureau would, in one case out of five, locate guests of St. Petersburg.

Last season 10,712 persons registered from New York State. And, by the way, New York State has been holding top position for 10 years. Pennsylvania came a close second last season with 8,339. Ohio was third with 6,733 and Massachusetts fourth with 5,423.

Other leaders last season were Michigan, 4,979; Illinois, 4,800; New Jersey, 4,585; Indiana, 1,976; Connecticut, 1,758; Wisconsin, 1,556; Maine, 1,474, and New Hampshire, 1,039.

Leaders among cities were Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Brooklyn, Washington, Rochester and Buffalo, in the order named.

Seventy-one per cent of the seasonal guests traveled by automobile from homes to the Sunshine City, while 28 per cent came by rail and the remainder by plane and steamship.

Forty per cent of St. Petersburg winter visitors last season were first-time arrivals. The percentages hold up fairly even year after year.

In Little Over 50 Years 'St. Pete' Grows to 60,800

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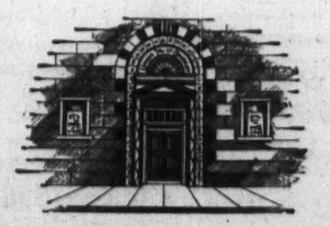

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West Palm Beach and Daytona Beach Areas Offer Unusual Attractions for Visitor

Traditional Crafts Made to Earn Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—"What hast thou in the house?" This question and its answer might well be the summing up of the history of Riviera Crafts and its companion corporation, Opportunity, Inc.

Wives of the fisheries community of Riviera, Fla., have always made hats, bags, and floor mats, from the palmetta, the coconut, and the seisel hemp. That is one of their traditional crafts. Any little girl can braid a ring or make herself a bracelet from the palmetto.

But to make this craft into a paying business required imagination. Mrs. Mary Anderson of West Palm Beach noticed her maid wearing one of the hats and visioned it for beach wear. It needed just a little styling. Mrs. Anderson called in Mrs. George C. van Dusen, artist, of Palm Beach, and her experienced eye saw the correct shape. Visits to the community resulted in a small venture and thereupon Riviera Crafts was established.

From Years of Success

At least it seems as simple as that in the telling, looking backward over a successful four-year period in which the Crafts has manufactured not only hats, but costume jewelry from shells and fish scales, and has become noted for its shell trees, now in use all over the United States as table and buffet decorations.

The demand for costume jewelry resulted in the opening of a shop at 5 via Minzer, which has operated for several seasons at a decided profit.

Membership in the Crafts numbers about 25 women, who have turned their spare time into profits. The same artist directed their experiments in color and form. Fish scales of all sizes are collected and shells of all kinds are sought and utilized. Some of the shells come from as far away as the Bahamas.

Hats, bags and mats are a weaving process done with the fronds of the palmetto and coconut and the fiber of the sisel hemp or other local materials. The only exception to the use of local growth is the small amount of raffia used in decorating bags and pocket books. The harvesting and curing of the plant material is done in the traditional manner and all of the work, although done with exactness, is nexertheless hand work.

Until recently the natural brown of the coconut and the creamy white of the palmetto were the only colors available. Experiments have shown that dyeing can be done successfully in several shades, and it is expected that delicate shades will be developed.

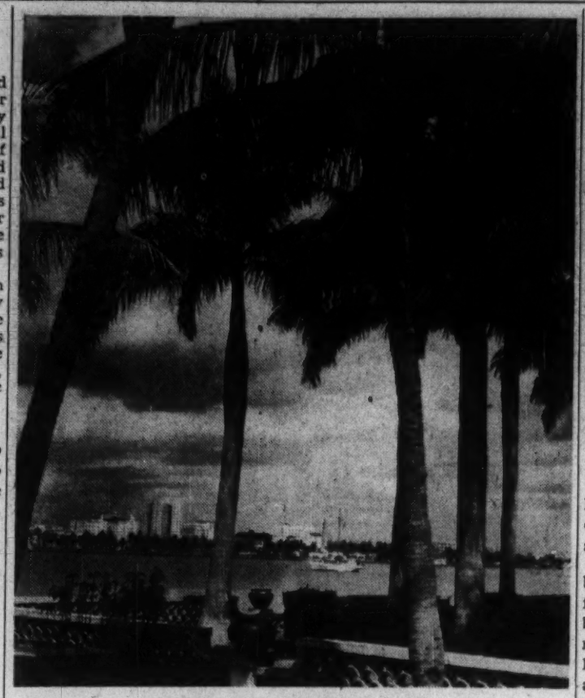
Soon a Professional Designer

Hat designing has been taken up in earnest and has progressed to a point where it is soon to be augmented by a professional designer.

Work is carried on at a community house built with funds from the county's Unified Drive. Each member spends her spare afternoons busy with work of her own contriving, but ready to lend a hand to a neighbor if needed. Children play about, watched over by a designated supervisor. Finished work is labeled with the name of its maker and when sold the profits accrue to her, the only rule being that 10 per cent of each sale goes back into the Crafts organization.

The story of the Crafts and that of Opportunity, Inc., is inextricably one. The group originally interested in the Riviera project began to find other directions in which similar assistance could be given and formed an organization with the ambition to "help people help themselves."

Nursery schools, clinics, and free classes for weaving and hooking rugs are numbered among the accomplishments of Opportunity, Inc.



Vista of West Palm Beach

Glimpsed through the palms that line the shores of both cities is West Palm Beach, resort city of thousands, and sister community of Palm Beach.

Norton Gallery Draws Many Visitors to West Palm Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Although it will not be one year of age until February, The Norton Gallery and School of Art, has become a prime attraction to Florida. From all over the country come daily inquiries as to school facilities, catalogue of paintings, and even from builders who wish to know about the construction, lighting, or some other information.

Florida artists celebrated National Art Week by converging on the Norton Gallery. Led by Mrs. Myrtle Bradford, of Miami, director of the observance in Florida, a motorcade of scores of artists drove from Miami. In the group was A. D. Lord of New York, Director of the American Artists' Professional League.

From the very first the Gallery has known how to reach out to interest everyday citizens. In a community of less than 35,000 population, the Gallery boasts of a record number of 500 caller in one day.

The next step beyond the bringing of visitors into the galleries is to arouse the desire of that visitor to bring "American art into the American home." The Palm Beach Art League, Inc., to whom was given the privilege of managing the Norton Gallery and School, agrees with the National Council for Art Week in this aim, and too that end a "Five and Ten" (dollar) sale was opened in November to run until Dec. 20. Pictures on sale are the work of artist members of the League and are shown in the two new galleries built during the summer by Ralph Norton for the expanding Gallery and School.

Dedication of the galleries, together with the dedication of the Whaler Williams' fountain for the patio and the sculpture gallery will take place after the holidays.

Winter classes were begun at the school on Nov. 1 with opportunities offered to beginners and advanced students in both day and evening classes.

Porpoises Play, Fishes Jump On Halifax River Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Bird and nature lovers get a big thrill when they take the boat trip through the wild Halifax River country to the Ponce de Leon Inlet on one of the regular river yachts that make daily cruises.

On the journey, porpoises play around the boat, fishes leap high out of the water and hundreds of gay plumaged birds of various species abound.

Daytona Beach Called Marvel Of Smoothness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Rarely does a visitor come to Florida without treating himself to a spin up and down this famous "sand strip," hard-packed sandy beach where until 1935, most of the world's automobile speed records were made.

This glass-like course is a marvel of smoothness and while the beach police keep an eye on would-be speedes, the tangy salt air and the wet-smooth beach makes one unconsciously develop the yen that hundreds of speed drivers have felt as they pointed the noses of their racing cars into the landscape.

On Daytona's famous racing beach, 80 official speed records for automobiles have been made beginning with the "Speed Demon" Alexander Winton of Cleveland in 1903 with his 68 miles an hour. On Jan. 27, 1904, W. K. Vanderbilt "upped" Winton's record to 92 miles an hour. Six years later, in 1910, Barney Oldfield made 131 miles an hour. Cars were improving and Daytona Beach had become synonymous with automobile speed. But it took 10 years for Ralph de Palma in 1919 to top previous records with 149 miles an hour.

American makers and drivers let the record stand at 156 miles an hour, made by Tommy Milton in 1920. But nine years later an Englishman, Sir Henry Seagrave set his English-made car on Daytona's beach in 1929 and made an all-time record of 231 miles an hour.

Six years later another Englishman recognized Florida as the "land of speed" and thus Sir Malcolm Campbell sent his giant racer to 276 miles an hour.

They've quit racing cars at Daytona today for two reasons: Daytona's beach is too crowded with both winter and summer visitors and secondly, experts felt the limit in speed had been attained on this particular type of pavement.

The speed decrease is not indicative of Daytona Beach's progress. Speed has given way to recreation and rest, and thousands have come to bathe and oask on these internationally famed speed beaches.

The geographical location of Daytona Beach in combination with its natural advantages made it especially attractive to vacationists. Excellent fishing and a wide variety of accommodations tend to constantly increase its popularity.

As headquarters for the season, it makes a convenient hub with roads branching out like spokes of a wheel to other interesting sections. Railroads, buses, boats and airplanes aid in speedy conveyance to nearby points of interest.

In Daytona itself, a host of interesting places to visit and things to do are offered. Predominating, is the beach with its boardwalk, its bandshell and concessions; the Halifax River with its inland waterways; local boat yards, referred to by yachtsmen as the best in the world; jungles in the rough similar to those in South America or Africa, yet only a stone's throw from civilization; the alligator and ostrich farm where thousands of the saurians are seen in all sizes; the Papaya Farm, most northerly grove of its kind in the United States where 5,000 melons grow in treetops; the Casements, home of the late John D. Rockefeller for many years at Ormond Beach; City Island, recreation center for tourist entertainment; Cypress and Campbell Street playgrounds, where negro population is aided; Bethune-Cookman College, ranked as outstanding educational institution for negroes; ocean pier and casino, where fishing and roller skating are enjoyed high above the ocean waves.

Keystone Oak An Historic Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Keystone Oak, giant show tree of Jacksonville, located on a high bluff overlooking the historic St. Johns River, offers visitors an excellent view of Jacksonville's skyline. This aged tree, estimated to be over 500 years old, has a shade circumference of 540 feet, which is 50 feet greater than the famous Hooker Oak of California.

The longest branch is 100 feet long. A bronze plaque on the trunk bears a verse from "A Forest Hymn" by William Cullen Bryant and serves as inspiration to the thousands who visit this spot every winter free of charge.

Shell Mounds in Abundance In Daytona Beach Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Countless shell mounds and heaps of various sizes and heights abound in this vicinity. They are along both shores of the Halifax River, plainly to be seen on the Peninsula side.

The greatest elevation on the entire East Coast of Florida is that of Turtle Mound, located 14 miles south of New Smyrna. This famous landmark is 50 feet high and originally occupied several acres, but pioneer settlers excavated many tons of shell for lime and road construction. The mound is now owned by the Florida Historical Society, which has a custodian to prevent depredations. From its summit an extensive view of the surrounding country and ocean can be had.

Among other mounds on the coast of Volusia County is Green Mound, severi miles south of Daytona Beach. This shell mound was about as high as Turtle Mound and originally several acres in extent. Many authorities believe Dr. Andrew Turnbull, founder of the colony at New Smyrna, in 1767, commenced the erection of a castle on this mound, to be occupied by himself and family. It was the most appropriate site in the vicinity. The foundations, now exposed to view indicate numerous rooms, doors and windows.

It is estimated that 3,000 aborigines inhabited the Florida East coast in small towns of 100 or more inhabitants. Many of the mounds were built up from refuse oyster, clam and other shells taken from the waterways as the principal food item.

One of the best examples of these mounds is located on Spruce Creek, about 12 miles south of Daytona Beach. Its surroundings are extremely picturesque, with a high bank and forest on one side, and the deep and winding creek and marsh on the other. It is about 40 feet in altitude, 150 feet in diameter with large trees on top.

In some situations the spot where the wigwam once stood is plainly marked by a ring of shells. The advantage of an elevation evidently caused the large shell mounds to be built up and used as lookouts, to warn of the approach of enemies, and to herald the approach of vessels.

One evidence of their great age and successive occupation and construction work is seen in the presence of strata of earth, indicating that different periods of time were consumed in building up the mound by succeeding generations. The lower strata of shell, too, are more decomposed than the preceding layers.

Two ponds excavated by the primitive people to hold rainwater are also located in this vicinity, near Guano River, north of St. Augustine. They are six feet deep and 40 feet in diameter.

Archaeologists for generations have been finding pottery of high quality in these shell mounds. Weapons of hunting and warfare were of quartz or flint. Baskets and mats were made from palmetto and rushes, breechcloths from wiregrass and palm.

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Jacksonville an Ideal City for Homemakers, Tourists and Conventions

Jacksonville and Its Vicinity Have Live Historic Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — There is much of historical interest in and around this Florida resort city.

Pilot Town, practically at the mouth of the St. Johns, is the site of Jean Ribault's pioneering venture with his French Huguenots. It was here that they knelt for the first Protestant prayer in North America, May 1, 1562.

Fort Caroline was established close-by at St. Johns Bluff in 1564, more than half a century before the Pilgrims landed on the bleak shores at Plymouth. Fort Caroline was "eliminated" in 1565 by Menendez and his Spaniards in the first battle in the New World between European nations.

Another historic visit is to the ancient ruins of "tabby" houses and slave quarters on Fort George Island, near the mouth of the St. Johns River. These houses, constructed of "tabby" or oyster rock, are interesting relics of a large plantation. A dense growth of numerous varieties of trees and shrubs is also found on Fort George Island. A similar density and variety is not to be found in this part of Florida or South Georgia.

Pirates Once Roamed There

Fernandina, once a pirates' stronghold, now a thriving fishing and industrial community has survived the dominance of many flags. Reconstructed Fort Clinch and a fine beach are items of interest.

Picturesque Mandarin is just 12 miles from Jacksonville. Once a thriving river port, Mandarin is now known chiefly because of its having been the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The Stowe Lodge at Mandarin is open to visitors. It is a favorite place for teas and Southern dinners.

The Oriental Gardens, beautiful 18-acre estate, overlooking the St. Johns River in Jacksonville attracts thousands during the winter season.

For 30 miles southward, Jacksonville has beach after beach. Many records have been made on these incomparable stretches of sand, which nearly four centuries ago served as a highway for Spanish soldiers marching from St. Augustine against Huguenots' French Fort Caroline. Jacksonville Beach is 600 feet wide at low tide, and the sand is as smooth and hard as concrete for driving.

Tallahassee, the city on the hills, home of the Florida State College for Women, and Florida's Capital city, is an interesting drive for visitors in Jacksonville. Here one finds the atmosphere of the Old South blended with the South of today in an intriguing manner.

Jacksonville's Hemming Park

Light Plant Serves Wide Florida Area

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Jacksonville's municipal electric light plant, with a current investment value of $15,000,000 and an annual net earning capacity of $2,500,000 is rated as one of the finest and most efficiently operated municipal plants in the nation.

Third largest municipal system in the United States, in point of customers served, it is said to be the largest in point of area covered by its distribution system.

The municipal plant, which serves 200,000 persons through 48,000 service connections over 900 square miles of territory, has a generating capacity of 91,000 kw, distributed over a newly improved and extended transmission system.

This efficiently operated utility has been instrumental in holding Jacksonville's taxes to reasonable levels even during the past years of unusual growth and development. The flow of funds into the municipal treasury, from the income-producing utility, has enabled Jacksonville to maintain its record of not levying tax on homesteads of $5,000 valuation or under.

The local light plant became a "million dollar business in 1921, but its net earnings did not pass the million-dollar mark until 1925. During the past four years, Jacksonville's mushroom growth has made severe demands upon the capacity of the light plant. However, far-sighted planning resulted in the adoption of a program of extensions and improvements both to the production and distribution system that is nearing completion, and has enabled the system to keep pace with demands.

Expansion, begun in 1936, totaled $5,210,000 of which Federal aid in PWA grants amounted to $1,127,000. New substations have been built at Atlantic Beach, Fairfax and 21st Streets; San Jose, Island View (Orange Park) and Panama Park. Capacity has been doubled in the stations at Northwest Jacksonville, Tallyrand Avenue, and South Jacksonville.

From 1938 to 1940, output reached a peak greater than at any other time in the plant's history. There is no indication that this increase will slow down in the near future, authorities claim.

Ponte Vedra Beach Provides Gay Seaside Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Christmas holiday season at Ponte Vedra Beach, fashionable seaside colony and north Florida resort, is one of the gayest attractions offered vacationists in Florida.

Dancing under the tropical moon at the Bath Club Patio; joining water cavalcades in the pool; tea dansants, formal balls and "deb" parties at the Monterey Style Inn, with its great raftered lounge, are a few festivities. A wading pool for children, gay cabanas, and a long glass-inclosed porch along the ocean front offer many interesting possibilities.

Golf on the sporty championship seaside golf links, chosen by national authorities as one of the six best courses in the United States; fishing near by at the mouth of the St. Johns River, swimming and fishing in the salty pounding surf of the Atlantic Ocean; driving on the 40-mile stretch of hard-packed sandy beach, 600 feet wide at low tide; horseback riding on the beach or through picturesque bridle paths; archery or tennis tournaments, or motoring to near-by historical spots famed for struggles between early French, Spanish, and British colonists, provide additional amusement.

For a perfect yachtsman's holiday a new and interesting innovation is the log-cabin Ponte Vedra lodge, rambling along the shore of a pine-fringed lake. Here just south of Palm Valley Bridge a ten-minute drive takes the visitor to a new and totally different Florida, a forest primeval with a 25,000-acre preserve.

In order to accommodate the increased number of devotees who are "discovering" this Florida vacation spot so near to their northern homes, the Innlet, a 32-room hotel, was formally opened Oct. 24, 1941. Located on the ocean front, it offers many luxurious features for patrons.

Located midway between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Ponte Vedra Beach is an overnight trip from New York by train and only six hours away by plane, making possible many short winter vacations in Florida for the businessman of the North. Guests arriving by boat, train, or plane are met by station wagons in St. Augustine or Jacksonville. Chauffeurs and maids are arranged by the Ponte Vedra Inn management. The Inn, in sprawling Monterey luxury, is an all-year-round resort hotel.

Much in Historical Line

In addition to "The Inn" and "The Innlet," a variety of cottages and homes are available for rental during the season.

Ponte Vedra offers much in historical lore to its vacationists. This is the site where Ponce de Leon sighted the beach at Eastertide, 1513. Many other historical events occurred in this locality between the Spanish, French, and British colonists.

In 1912 the shining sands of Ponte Vedra Beach were found to hold rich ore composes of ilmenite, containing titanium and iron oxide; zirconite and monozite. For several years great dredges ripped the ores out of the beach for an 18-mile stretch. A settlement known as Mineral City sprang up. During the World War the mine operated to fill ordnance contracts. But later it petered out and was abandoned.

Realizing the superb resort possibilities of this fine stretch of beach, the National Lead Company (owners of the mine) constructed a clubhouse and a nine-hole golf links in 1928, which prospered so well that the second nine was added a year later. Soon this seaside golf course, turning and twisting across numerous lagoons and through heavy jungle, was acclaimed one of the South's sportiest.

The name "Mineral City" was no longer suitable; a new name was needed, one that would recapture something of the colorful history and Spanish origin of the place. Thus Ponte Vedra came into use and took its official place on the map of Florida.

South Is Proud Of Jacksonville's Big Park System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—During the past six years a broad plan for improvement has been evolved in Jacksonville's park system, which comprises 165 separate parks totaling 590 acres, and is generally recognized as one of the finest in the South. Profusely planted with seasonal flowers, shrubs and annuals, these parks are a source of pleasure to winter visitors as well as residents.

A recent appraisal of the land values is $6,876,000. This included 330 additional undeveloped acres.

An outstanding recent achievement is the systematic development of a municipal nursery to produce all of the shrubs and annuals necessary for the parks. This nursery covers 47 acres, and raises 720,000 plants for transplanting annually.

The major project of the park system is a recently completed river-front development known as River Oaks Park, costing $120,000. It covers 26 acres and is one of the City's outstanding beauty spots on the Southside. Most of the cost of this park was underwritten by Work Projects Administration, which furnished the labor, the Park Department donating $8,000 in machinery, materials, and equipment. This represents the transformation of a swampland to a beautiful landscaped park.

In the maintenance of the City's 165 parks, $35,000 of equipment is used, including eight trucks and three automobiles.

Clearing of Slums Exceeds $6,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Over $6,000,000 was spent in 1941 in Jacksonville to eradicate slums and replace them with modern, livable houses and apartments. The 1,500 families were moved out of sub-standard dwellings into low-cost homes to become members of new communities maintaining their own nursery schools, emergency aid clubs, Boy and Girl Scout troops, mens' clubs, vocational music and first aid classes, as well as wholesome recreation facilities supervised by the Jacksonville Department of Recreation.

Jacksonville was the first city in the United States to reach the point of 100-per cent occupancy of a United States Housing Authority-aided project of more than 100 family units. This development, known as Brentwood Park, and built with Federal funds, was completed July 1939 and entirely occupied by December of that year. It contains 230 family units and cost $800,000. New work is now underway to increase the size of the project to accommodate 600 families. Total cost of the finished development approximates $2,022,000.

The first slum eradication project of this vicinity was Durkeeville, with 215 family units costing $1,027,000 opened for occupancy by Negroes June 1937.

Florida Metropolis Draws Many Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — What began as a noble experiment four years ago has put Jacksonville on the map as one of the leading convention cities of the Nation.

Despite gloomy predictions, business and civic leaders organized a Tourist and Convention Bureau in 1937, provided a limited budget, and began to tell the world about Jacksonville's many advantages for tourists and conventions, both in summer as well as winter. Because it was not a political football, this organization grow rapidly and produced results that startled its founders.

Today, Jacksonville is one of the outstanding convention cities of the United States. This year 87 conventions were booked bringing 18,140 delegates. To date, 76,790 delegates have attended 357 conventions since the organization of the Bureau and have brought in an estimated additional $362,000.

With a conservative estimate of $10 a day by each delegate and on a basis of a two-day stay at a minimum, the merchants found a quick return on their investment as increased business came to hotels, restaurants, garages, retail and wholesale merchants, theaters, taxicabs, and other companies.

Headquarters in Park

Headquarters for the Tourist and Convention Bureau is an attractive one story building in Hemming Park, in the downtown business district. In this park where tourists meet for band concerts and to sit on hundreds of benches, the Bureau is easily accessible. In addition to answering thousands of tourist inquiries, the Bureau began the operation on Oct. 1, 1940, of a Housing Bureau for Navy and Camp Blanding personnel.

As a convention city, Jacksonville found many advantages to offer delegates. It has facilities for successful meetings, both from the standpoint of business sessions and entertainment. Hotels and restaurants are among the finest and most reasonably priced. A wide variety of entertainment can be arranged for any taste, whether it is golf on some of the sportiest courses of the country, swimming, motoring, driving on the world's famous beach, or ocean trips.

A visit to Oriental Gardens is included in practically every convention program. This 18-acre tract initiates all newcomers to the flowers, trees, and shrubs native of Florida, as well as to many rare imported blooms. Stone lanterns, Chinese pagodas, fountains, and Oriental ornaments embellish this estate that stretches from San Marco Boulevard to the St. Johns River. In January, February, and March a blaze of azaleas and camellias reward the visitors; the feature of May is a profusion of blue and pink hydrangeas that line the walks and paths throughout the sunken garden.

Interesting Trips

A choice of eight interesting trips in the immediate vicinity are included in entertainment for delegates. Busses generally are chartered for trips, including a drive to Fernandina on Amelia Island, visiting Fort Clinch and the new $7,000,000 pulp and paperboard mill; a tour of the wealthy Avondale and Ortega residential sections to the $30,000,000 Naval Air Station and Moosehaven; a drive through industrial Jacksonville, visiting the piers, municipal stadium, huge Ford assembly plant, and large naval stores terminal; a drive past the Zoo and municipal airport to many historical ruins, and a trip through the new South Jacksonville residential section to the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Of interest also is a trip to Jacksonville's beaches, where one may drive for 40 miles on the hard-packed sands. Another drive is to Green Cove Springs and a visit to the Memorial Community of Penney Farms. This trip also includes a visit to Starke, and Camp Blanding, one of the largest encampments of the Army. The return drive is through Lawley, strawberry center of North Florida. During January, February, and March, grinning lads stand along the highways holding baskets of choice, red berries. The eighth tour for delegates is to St. Augustine, oldest city in the United States, and a visit to th Marine Studio oceanariums.

Another feature that brings conventions to Jacksonville is the fact that it is Florida's largest industrial city, the commercial, financial, and industrial capital of the State. It is a widespread city of attractive homes and churches, fine schools, and 165 beautiful parks.

Being at the hub of air, rail and water transportation, Jacksonville is easily accessible to all parts of the United States. This gay Florida background with its friendly sun and stimulating climate offers an unforgettable yet inexpensive holiday.

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Tampa Puts Out Largest Welcome Sign in Anticipation of Record Season

City Has Ample Accommodations for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla—Florida and the Tampa area are swarming with defense workers, and 100,000 men in service have been added to the population in 120 Army and Navy bases. More people than ever before have money for Florida vacations and, according to the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, intend to take them.

Government workers in Washington, as an example, are planning speedy winter trips, and in every defense manufacturing center in the nation workers are budgeting for winter vacations. Florida sunshine is now on the market and available to everyone.

Railroads, bus and air lines are furnishing the greatest amount of equipment in their history and the State of Florida has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last year to improve its highway system for motorists.

Tampa has put up the largest welcome sign it could find, offering ample economical accommodations for everyone. The State of Florida has no State income tax, no sale tax, no luxury tax, no poll tax, and no State tax whatever on real estate. In addition, homes are exempted from county and municipal taxation up to a valuation of $5,000. There is no other State in the Union which grants so many governmental benefits in addition to sound opportunities for investment in business, industry, or agriculture.

Floridians themselves are getting along in fine shape. The growth of Tampa is excellent and business has risen this year like a chart of defense production. Bank clearings in Tampa are up—the highest since the early 30's. Florida's manufacturing industries are processing more than $300,000,000 of products annually. Tourist allurements drew 2,800,000 visitors last winter, and livestock and agricultural assets have expanded by leaps and bounds.

New Shuffleboard Courts

All economic statistics prove that Florida is far ahead of immediate years past, and that its gains are increasing. In several months, Florida has led the nation in monthly increase in retail sales.

The focal point for recreation of Tampa winter visitors is an attractive club house on the bank of the Hillsborough River. This is the tourist center in Plant Park where thousands of visitors gather each year to play games, pass the time of day, dance, have picnics and parties.

The very modern shuffleboard club with more than 2,500 members, holds tournaments each week, and keeps competition alive among the expert and less expert guests of Tampa from all parts of the United States.

An indoor games club providing recreation such as checkers, bridge, bunco, and all types of card games has a membership of more than 300. The two-story club house which has grown in 10 years from a one room office, is the meeting place of thousands of tourists.

New shuffleboard courts were built this year providing the center with 44 courts in all. All of the courts are lighted for night playing and protected by shelters and back-drop curtains.

Spanish Lessons Are Provided Free To Tampa Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Free Spanish classes for visitors is the offer this Florida West Coast resort makes to its annual winter visitors.

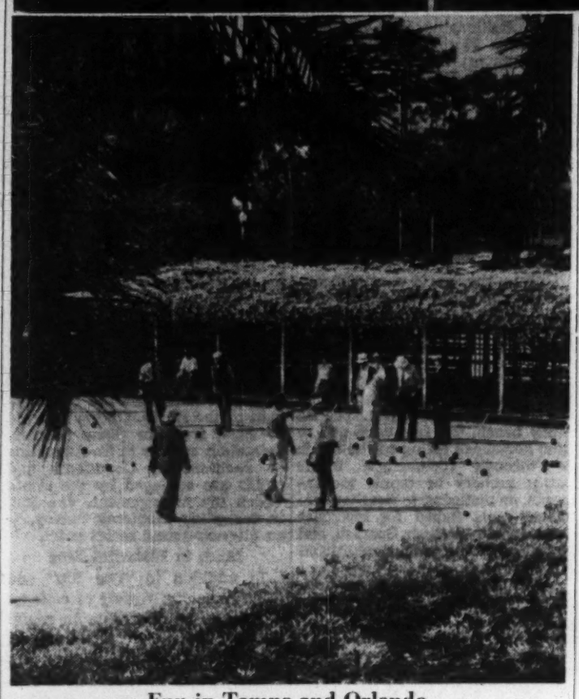
Competent instructors have been obtained by the Tampa branch of the Pan American League and during the past months classes have been held at the Seminole Garden Center every Thursday evening. During the height of the winter season the Tampa Chamber of Commerce also will offer free classes in Spanish.

According to a survey made by Tampa officials it was learned the tremendous interest in the Spanish language is due to America's increasing friendship for the peoples of Mexico and South America. Tampa, they point out, has more Latins living in its confines per capita than in any other city in the United States. The people of Tampa are naturally Spanish-conscious and attend Spanish movies, patronize the restaurants at Ybor City where they eat Spanish food and also read the daily Spanish newspapers.

R. Ambler Liggett, President of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, said that this opportunity to learn Spanish free of charge has resulted in men and women and children remaining in the city much longer than formerly.

"Spanish," he declared, "is easier to learn than most foreign languages. While in most localities of the United States the average citizen cannot learn the language unless he pays for a course, Tampa guests have this privilege and are able to return to their homes with a fair knowledge of Spanish."

Year-around citizens of Tampa, of course, also are entitled to join these "free" Spanish classes and employees of the city's business firms trading with Latin America are taking advantage of this opportunity.



Fun in Tampa and Orlando

Upper: Commander Smith of Tampa's famous Harbor Patrol prepares to assist two young ladies into the Harbor patrol boat for an exciting trip along Tampa's water front. Lower: Outdoor bowling is always one of the major activities in the Sunshine Park recreation center at Orlando, Fla.

Many Events at Fort Myers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla.—A well-rounded and diversified program of recreational and social activities has got under way in this tropical resort center of South Florida as visitors from the North start pouring in for the winter months.

In announcing the series of events which will continue through the winter season Max McKeown, Recreational Director, promised that the program has been so arranged as to include all who wish to participate in some form of recreation.

Popular gathering place of many visitors is the recreation center in the City Park where inpromptu checker games and other entertainment programs are continually available. Golf, of course, will be one of the leading sports for visitors and the Fort Myers Golf Club offers a program of tournaments to be conducted by Terry Dolson, Manager.

The spectacular Edison Pageant of Light will be held from Feb. 11 through the 15th. It will be held under the auspices of the Fort Myers Chamber of Commerce. Another outstanding event will be the South West Florida Fair which opens the following week. This Fair exhibits an interesting display of citrus and tropical produce grown in South Florida. Sanibel Island will be the scene of the three-day annual Shell Fair in March.

From a business standpoint Lee County, of which this City is the center, has been forging ahead with great rapidity. The early part of this month the million-dollar airport was being completd. In the business district of Fort Myers there stands a new Elks' Club. Many new houses have been built during the summer months and accommodation facilities have been enlarged to take care of the anticipated increase of vacationists.

Seventh Festival of Bach Music Planned for February at Winter Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—The Bach Festival Society of Winter Park has announced the dates and soloists for the Seventh Annual Festival, one of the outstanding musical events of Florida which each year is attended by music lovers from many parts of the United States.

for the Festival, which will be held Feb. 26 and 27. Soloists announced are Rose Dirman, soprano; Lydia Summers, contralto; Harold Haugh, tenor; David Blair McClosky and Mac Morgan, baritones.

These nationally known singers will appear with the Bach Choir, a finely balanced chorus of selected voices composed of members of the Rollins Chapel choir and choristers from Winter Park, Orlando and neighboring cities, assisted by faculty members of Rollins conservatory, all of whom give freely their time and energy to further this movement.

The choir will interpret for the third time, in its entirety, what is known as the greatest of all choral music, Bach's "Mass in B Minor." The program for the festival is: Thursday, Feb. 26, at 3 p. m. "The Passion according to Saint John" (abridged); Friday, Feb. 27 at 3 p. m., "The Mass in B Minor," Part I, and at 7:30 p. m. "The Mass in B Minor" Part II.

Stetson University Holds Open Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAND, Fla.—The John B. Stetson University offers winter visitors to Deland a wide variety of cultural and educational programs which include an Open Forum series featuring 10 of the Nation's outstanding authorities on topics of vital interest to everyone.

Not only does the student body of 700 members sit in on the various events, but all visitors are welcome to attend these functions.

Dramatics are produced by the University Little Theater Group and recitals and concerts are given throughout the winter months by the University students.

The University further places at the disposal of tourists the facilities of its large library, which includes about 38,000 volumes.

On Feb. 2 the annual series of Sunday afternoon concerts by the Stetson University band, sponsored by the City of Deland for the benefit of winter visitors, will begin. These concerts will continue for 10 weeks, closing April 6.

Rehearsals are now in progress

Sports Plentiful At Fort Myers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla.—A limitless variety of sporting activities including shuffleboard, roque and tennis, all available in the city park, will be offered to visitors to Fort Myers this winter.

Within a two-mile drive of the city, along the palm-lined McGregor Boulevard which passes the home of Thomas Edison, is the city's 18-hole Donald Ross Golf Course. The clubhouse has been remodeled and now offers to visitors up-to-date conveniences. The annual championship of the Senior Professional Golfers' Association will be held on the Fort Myers' course from the 15th through the 18th of January.

An excellent beach is available to visitors just a few miles from the city limits. Known as Fort Myers Beach, it has a seven miles expanse of silver sands washed by the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Just off the coast of Lee County are the famous winter resorts of Boca Grande, Captiva and Sanibel Islands. The last two places are outstanding as the finest shellgathering grounds in North America.

Kumquat Bowl Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—In the only post-season high school football game of its kind, two all-star elevens, one from greater Cleveland, Ohio, will meet another from West Florida, Christmas afternoon at the Kumquat Bowl here.

Orlando Winter Program Gets Off to an Early Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Early season arrivals here has forced this city to advance its winter cultural and recreational program several weeks ahead of schedule.

Such sporting events as shuffleboard, horseshoe pitching, lawn bowling, golf, and tennis, already are in full swing with scores of visitors tuning up for the important tournaments ahead.

Swimming is one of the favorite diversions in Orlando, for within its borders there are 31 fresh-water lakes. Considered one of Florida's best landscaped cities Orlando now is in its best dress with a profusion of flowers in bloom.

There will be frequent tournaments at the Orlando Tennis Club and the city's four golf courses offer competitive events for all. The State tennis championships will be held in January.

Many top-grade musical entertainments, including a concert by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 28, are on the calendar. Prominent artists to appear here include Enza Pinza, of the Metropolitan, Dusolina Giannini, Nathan Milstein, Russian violinist, and the Salsedo Ensemble.

The winter season actually got under way here on Dec. 5 with a mammoth Christmas parade — 12 colorful bands from communities as far north as Daytona Beach and south of Avon Park taking part.

Displaying a wide variety of floats appropriately decorated, the parade was augmented by patriotic, defense, school, and civil units. Also a number of automobiles of early vintage and buggies of many years past were brought out for the occasion by their proud owners.

Orlando is now experiencing one of its greatest winter seasons. Officials here see new tourist records piling up on the books. For the visitor who long has taken Florida for granted a number of interesting facts about the Sunshine State have been compiled.

For example, Florida lies in the same temperate zone as Egypt, Arabia, northern India, southern China, Spain, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Its northern border is farther South than the southern border of California, and Key West, its southernmost city, is almost 400 miles further South than Cairo, Egypt.

Florida has a total area of 58,666 square miles, which is equal to the combined area of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

It boasts the oldest permanent white settlement (St. Augustine) in the United States, yet was the last State to be developed.

Florida has the largest single tract of undeveloped land in the United States, the Everglades (4,000,000 acres).

It has the longest coastline of any State in the Union which if it were to be laid out in a straight line would extend half way 'round the world.

Florida grew faster than any other State during the period 1930—'40, from 1,468,211 to 1,877,791.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Home Life on Broadway

By John Beaufort

New York

Neither a visitor from an outlying American hearthside nor a commuting suburbanite from Larchmont would be likely to credit Broadway with an active family feeling. Suburbanites, who invariably know best about these things, and occasional visitors, who are apt to maintain minor reservations about Broadway's frivolities, would not believe it if you told them that Times Square is, in its own modest way, a staunch upholder of the home as an institution.

Yet, it is true. Along the Great White Way, where there is said to be a faded hope for every neon flicker, the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" can be heard at several points. Both for its pertinence to the subject and because this department always welcomes an excuse to mention it, "Life with Father" continues propagandizing for family life at the Empire Theater. Further than that, tnere are statistics (always reliable are they not?) to show that plays about family relationships arriving on Broadway in recent weeks number no fewer than ten.

Before permitting enthusiasm to run away with cold facts, I may as well admit that only five of these plays have managed to make family life pay at the box office. And only two of the five could ever be put forward as inducements to abandon the single life. In fact, these hopefully begun paragraphs boil down to the observation that, if you would see home life attractively, affectionately, amusingly, and entertainingly portrayed among the new plays, you had better look up "Spring Again," at Henry Miller's Theater, or "Junior Miss," at the Lyceum. Perhaps Broadway is not laying a domestic cornerstone, after all. But, in times of uncertainty and changing values, 10 tries must merit some credit as steps in a homing direction.

* * *

Although Donald Oenslager's comfortable setting doesn't obviously suggest it, the Carters—Halstead and Nell—of Isabel Leighton's and Bertram Bloch's "Spring Again" are living in genteel poverty. They are also living under the shadow of Halstead's father, a Civil War general whose memory is kept verdant in his son's affections. Nell shares neither the hero worship of her husband nor the uppity notions of her daughter, who has the poor judgment to think that a penniless young writer is not good enough for the Weybright-Carter family.

Nell achieves her freedom, a not altogether sweet revenge, and a pretty penny by putting old General Carter on a radio serial, which infuriates Halstead—but only temporarily. No one could remain annoyed very long with Nell as she is enchantingly acted by Grace George. Miss George can pat a line on the head as if it were a good child, can taunt it or flatter it as almost no other comédienne can. C. Aubrey Smith, who has become more generally associated with cricket, crumpets, and the British Empire than with ancestor worship, plays Halstead, looking and acting with all the gruff charm he had always exhibited—as C. Aubrey Smith.

There are good supporting performances by people like John Craven, Robert Keith, Ben Lackland, Betty Breckenridge, Jayne Cotter, Ann Andrews, Richard Stephenson, and Ben Lackland. And there is an explosively funny tour de farce by Joseph Buloff as a Hollywood producer. "Spring Again" is rather at a loose end for its first act but it gets better as it progresses. Guthrie McClintic polishes off his family ornament with direction that is fluid, warm, and humorous.

"Junior Miss" is a Broadway commercial success which might also have been a rare play. Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields accommodated the Sally Benson stories gracefully by thinking up a pleasantly unobtrusive plot with which to surround the irresistible Judy Graves, her family, and her friends. In what was perhaps an effort to make success doubly sure, Moss Hart injected elements of farce and other artificial props which have detracted from the underlying charm and quality of the play. It was a case of the Broadway touch and the home touch getting somewhat in each other's way.

* * *

Nonetheless, "Junior Miss" is full of good feeling, recognizable family relationships, kindliness, some tenderly evoked wistfulness, and a great deal of fun. It is all about Judy and her friend, Fuffy Adams, who think they perceive a family crisis and then try to solve it in terms of life as they have learned about it from Hollywood films. Patricia Peardon makes a glowing Broadway début as the little girl whose good intentions finally catch up with her; and Lenore Lonergan acts Fuffy Adams with a voice pitched with comic overtones and a technique that, in one so young, is nothing short of overwhelming.

Every day is children's day at the Lyceum but there are assured and helpful performances by some patient grown-ups: Philip Ober and Barbara Robbins as Judy's father and mother; Matt Briggs as Mr. Graves' blustering employer; Francesca Bruning and Alexander Kirkland as the romantic subjects of Judy's plot; Paula Laurence as an acid maid. Joan Newton plays older sister Lois Graves in a high key, attended by a court of comical swains admirably impersonated by Peter Scott, Robert Willey, Jack Manning, Walter Collins, Jack Geer, and John Hudson. Billy Redfield has both the unruly hair and the tentatively changing voice demanded of the man in Judy's life. Among its many cherished moments, "Junior Miss" offers a prize Christmas morning scene.

Elsewhere in the theater district, family life takes on darker complexions. "Angel Street," by Patrick Hamilton, is an uncommon thriller, written with balanced precision and set in dark shadows, about a man who tries to get rid of his wife by driving her insane. As "Gaslight," it was done in London in 1939. At the Golden Theater, it is being capitally acted by Vincent Price as the husband, Judith Evelyn as the wife, and Leo G. Carroll, as a welcome intruder.

"Walk Into My Parlor" (Forrest Theater) is Alexander Greendale's somewhat faltering but vigorously purposed play about an American-Italian family in a Chicago slum. Mr. Greendale is not only an earnest commentator, he has the makings of a good playwright. The acting, like the play, is uneven but occasionally impressive.

* * *

Finally, there is the George S. Kaufman-Edna Ferber cavalcade play, "The Land Is Bright," which illustrates, in lurid terms, the rise, decline, and reclamation by its younger members of an American family whose founder was a robber baron. Its principal merit is that it employs a good-sized cast of players who wear quite a prodigious amount of make-up from the time old man Kincaid steals a railroad and is shot by his partner until a descendant goes to Washington (1941) as a dollar-a-year man.

Such, in brief, is the family situation on Broadway. To complete the record, there are from last season "Claudia," at the Booth Theater, and "Watch on the Rhine," which goes on at the Martin Beck, and this season's "The Wookey," in which Hitler intrudes upon an English domestic scene.

Broadway may not have so many home fires. But those it has are kept burning.

English Music on the Air

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

An invitation from the British Broadcasting Corporation to see their new studios, from which most of the musical programs now embark on their etheric adventures, furnished an experience at once pleasant and profitable. The drive from London to a quiet country town "somewhere in the south of England" confirmed the extent to which a new means of expression plays its part in the daily round. Every isolated farmhouse and cottage has its aerial, and through that antenna-like collecting wire the loneliest can, at will, gather in music of any kind they fancy, ranging from immortal masterpieces to what is professionally known as "tripe"—the tripe à la mode.

But in the cataract of relayed music now flooding millions of English homes perhaps nothing is more important than the passage of works by contemporary English composers; not, of course, including those who are still writing for the period when Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort used to invite Mendelssohn to play his exciting contemporary music at Buckingham Palace. Happily England is no longer a musically occupied country, although like Wilde's Baroness Bernstein, a critic or two may still insist on discussing music as if it were actually written in the German language.

Nothing could have been more English than the countryside—wearing its autumn robes of russet, green, and gold—through which one passed, the glimpses of "stately homes . . . amidst their tall ancestral trees"; the picturesque old villages; the winding, thickly-hedged little lanes disappearing into the November mist; the ancient churches whose bells are silently waiting for the peace; the ploughman, companioned by encircling gulls, following his furrow; all these and a hundred other familiar sights of what Henry James called "The English Scene" have stimulated and nourished the art of generations of English poets, painters, and composers.

There could have been no fitter prelude to arrival in a town as unmistakably English as the country surrounding it. And, fitly, booths erected in the market place showed that it was market day. A welcome from Sir Adrian Boult, the B. B. C.'s director of music, and one entered one of those halls so familiar to the touring artist, the atmosphere of which is strangely different to that of a London concert hall. The Spartan wooden chairs, the rather dingy organ pipes and case, the general bareness, such externals are perhaps generally of less interest to the visiting virtuoso than the size of his audience—especially if he is on "sharing-terms."

* * *

Today, instead of the usual solitary big concert grand piano, the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra crowded every inch of platform, a cheerful sight as well as sound. At the desk, swaying forward with his beat, stood a slim, shirted figure: William Walton. A few hours later, added to the token audience in the hall, vast numbers of music lovers would be listening to his Violin Concerto (of which more on another occasion) and a new Overture with the title "Scapino." Apart from the suspended "mikes" there was nothing visible to indicate the amazing development, now taken for granted, that has taken place in the distribution of music. To the eye things looked much as they did half a century ago. To the ear—but that, of course, is another story.

Scapino is a character born of the "Commedia dell' Arte," an ancestor of Figaro. Judging by Walton's overture he was a stout fellow with tremendous vitality, mischievous, impudent, a back-slapping "hearty" of "hearties." "Scapino" is destined to popularity and is guaranteed to resuscitate even the most lethargic of audiences on a wet Sunday afternoon. What, one speculated, would our amiable erstwhile Gauleiter, Mendelssohn, have thought of Scapino's idiom? It is quite unlike that of the musical home life of Queen Victoria.

* * *

Then came a round of the new studios. But a visitor ignorant of kilocycles, frequencies, amperes, watts, and all the other what-nots, could only gaze helplessly at the mysterious mechanism which performs such marvels in the mastery of space. One felt a little more at home looking at a rehearsal of "Aïda" through the plate glass of a control room. But what of the recitalist and accompanist left alone with that unfriendly little metal contraption which is "all ear"? No interested faces, no applause, no flowers, no getting on intimate terms with your invisible audience; do arch lieder singers bestow their smiles and "do their stuff" on this recording "angel" which never drops a tear? Perhaps so; think of the smiles wasted daily on telephones! To the artist there is something a little inhuman in these un-peopled, silent rooms.

The B. B. C. has the impossible job of trying to please everybody—including those who refuse to be pleased at any price. Musical listeners in England have their grumbles, but Sir Adrian Boult pointed out that, relatively to the hours of broadcasting, the Germans now give less time to serious music than we do—and they never hear a contemporary work. The musical clock has been stopped. Dissonance later than that of Wagner, it seems, is seditious and cannot be allowed to corrupt the harmony of the New Order.

The B. B. C., on the other hand, is shameless in its encouragement of living composers. Realizing that lack of familiarity is the chief obstacle to appreciation of contemporary works, it has lately adopted the effective method of "plugging" them—the modern child may soon be lisping in numbers of Stravinsky, Bartók, and Schönberg. And progressive English composers now find themselves "on the air" instead of having to whistle for the wind of public support. Himself one of our leading conductors and of wide musical culture, Sir Adrian may be trusted not only to preserve the great traditions of his art but to foster the art that creates traditions. Musical vitality forsakes the composer and public where it can no longer find expression. Musically the B. B. C. is very much alive and deserves a bouquet or two as a change from the conventional kicks.

Phyfe

Grete Mosheim

In "Letters to Lucerne," a new war play, now at the Plymouth Theater in Boston and scheduled for the Cort Theater in New York Christmas Week.

Mozart and Bruno Walter

By Oscar Thompson

New York

To mark the Mozart anniversary on Dec. 5, the Metropolitan Opera undertook a special performance of "Don Giovanni" under the musical direction of Bruno Walter, whose status remains that of guest conductor. The cast was that of last season, with two important exceptions. Rose Bampton and Charles Kullman assumed for the first time anywhere the roles of Donna Anna and Don Ottavio, respectively. Both were successful with the matinée audience, though neither presented a fully rounded study.

Miss Bampton's was an impersonation of dignity and something of the grand line. Her treatment of the recitative was as praiseworthy as that of any member of the cast. But the airs, particularly the vengeful "Or sai chi l'onore," were taxing for her. Rather surprisingly, she sang one phrase of the air named an octave low, but vaulted back to the next with the requisite power. Mr. Kullman brought to Ottavio the illusion of youth. He had the breath for "Il mio tesoro" and the vocal grace for "Dalla sua pace," though he sustained some tones a shade below pitch.

Of the others, Jarmila Novotna had the style and carriage for Elvira, if not the weight and thrust of voice. The "Mi tradi" air was omitted. Bidu Sayao was engaging in song and action as Zerlina. Arthur Kent's Masetto, though slightly overdrawn, was likable and musical. Ezio Pinza's Don was particularly well sung, if with an excess of bounding about. Salvatore Baccaloni's Leporello was distinguished by some delightful comedy and marred by some that was too obvious.

* * *

There was a definite and welcome toning down of some of the near-slapstick of previous performances, particularly in the mock serenade under Elvira's window, although Leporello and the Don stood in a path of light so bright that only a blind woman could have failed to see that there were two men concerned with the protestations of love to which she was listening. There remained one highly unfortunate detail—that in which Leporello has ruined the delightful effect of the quotation from "Nozze di Figaro" in the supper scene by parading back and forth with a property fowl.

Miss Novotna figured in a new and successful bit of stage business that was of credit to her and to the stage director, Herbert Graf. At the end of the ballroom scene, when Don Giovanni so inexplicably escapes the punishment that the maskers seem about to bring upon him, the Elvira of this performance stepped between the Don and Ottavio's menacing sword. This was consistent with the character of Elvira, who blows hot and cold but remains enamored of the Don, and it provided just what was needed to enable him to elude the avenger.

Mr. Walter retained the epilogue, concerning the fitness of which devout Mozarteans are as divided as ever. There was much beautiful playing in the pit. Tempi were just and consistently alive. Moreover, there was an ensemble—not only as to the singers but as to the inter-relation of singers and orchestra. And "Don Giovanni," as Mahler taught New York audiences to appreciate in the performances he conducted at the Metropolitan some 35 years ago, is essentially an ensemble opera.

* * *

A surprise Sieglinde companioned Helen Traubel's first Brünnhilde at the Metropolitan. Replacing Lotte Lehmann, who was reported indisposed, Astrid Varnay made a favorable début in what was said to be her first appearance on any stage. There was nothing of the novice in either her singing or her stage portrayal of a difficult role. This was a little less amazing when it was learned that her father had been an operatic stage manager in Stockholm. Miss Varnay, who has grown up from childhood in this country, thus would seem to have opera in her blood. Her performance was one of assurance and sound routine. In her blond wig she was altogether Nordic in appearance and pleasant to look upon. Perhaps the picture she presented was a little too youthful for Sieglinde. She should be a charming Eva in "Meistersinger." Musically, the role was heavy for her. Her lower voice was not always to be heard above the surges of Erich Leinsdorf's orchestra, and some details of her production must be left for other performances to make clear.

Mme. Traubel's voice is one for heroic singing and it flashed triumphantly through Brünnhilde's "Ho-yo-to-ho." If inclined at times to be a little hard-edged and tremendous, much of her singing thereafter was genuinely stirring. But her impersonation of Wotan's erring daughter was a plodding one, as if she were faithfully carrying out instructions, without the part having greatly stimulated her own imagination. It should be given time to mature before any very final judgments are formed.

The Boston Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

Novelties have been relatively few in the first third of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixty-first season. The repertory so far has consisted largely of standard works, with special attention to two composers for whom this is a year of commemoration—Mozart and Dvořák. The orchestra is as usual in its top form. What with the Pop concerts in the spring, the Esplanade concerts in early summer, and the Berkshire Symphonic Festival later, it is never out of form. Changes in personnel have again been few and unimportant. Dr. Koussevitzky still demands and receives the utmost in virtuosity and expressiveness.

Of the new works the most impressive was William Schuman's Third Symphony. It marks a definite advance over his last composition in this form—although as to form, none of his symphonic works adheres very closely to convention. This one consists of a Passacaglia, Fugue, Chorale, and Toccata. The important thing is that it contains some good music, especially in the first half, which shows uncommon skill and imagination.

Another novelty was the second Symphony of Arthur Lourié, which he labels "Kormtchaia." Here again, growth of the composer is evident. Although the "symphony" is encumbered by obscure program notes, the music is fortunately clearer than the explanations. This is Russian music with a liturgical atmosphere, but there are tunes which recall Moussorgsky and rhythms that are Stravinskyan. The claims of originality made for the work can hardly be sustained; there is nothing new about writing in no definite tonality, nor in building up themes from scraps.

Two pieces which had their first performances at these concerts are well known elsewhere: Respighi's Suite, "The Birds," and Lekeu's Adagio for string orchestra. There was also a new Concerto Grosso by Martinů which I did not hear.

Soloists have not been numerous; and here a problem enters Because the Boston orchestra is not unionized, it is not now permitted to employ the services of members of the musicians' union. Since these members include most of the ranking virtuosi, the problem of soloists for the orchestra becomes serious. So far, we have had Ruth Posselt in Dvořák's Violin Concerto and Antonio Brosa in Mozart's D major, No. 4. Miss Posselt gave a really superb performance; no one could complain of a let-down. Mr. Brosa disclosed a good technique, a small tone, and an inadequate feeling for the Mozartean style. He is without doubt an excellent musician, especially proficient in modern music; but he is evidently not the man for Mozart.

The only guest conductor so far has been Désiré Defauw, the distinguished and accomplished Belgian who made his first American appearance a year ago with the Boston orchestra. This time besides the near-novelties by Respighi and Lekeu mentioned above, he gave a brilliant account of Dukas' "Apprentice-Sorcerer" and a commendable one of the Franck Symphony, marred, however, by extravagant ritards and holds.

Stage Notes

New York

"Yeoman of the Guard" is next week's offering by the Savoy Opera Guild at the Cherry Lane Theater in Commerce Street. Performances are given Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. Due to the war situation the Guild withdrew "The Mikado" from this week's program and substituted "Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Rachel Crothers has recently told John Golden the plot of a new play. Mr. Golden immediately contracted to produce it as soon as Miss Crothers has completed the writing, which should be in time for an opening next Easter. No title yet.

Early Chinese Art

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The Art Institute is featuring an exhibition of Chinese works of art of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-221 A.D.), which is attracting the public more strongly than anything previously offered by the Oriental Department. Perhaps this is due in part to the focus of public attention on Chinese matters. This would serve to get the public into the show, but it would not keep people there unless the objects on exhibition proved unusually interesting. This seems to be the case. A wide variety of materials—jade, bronze, painted pottery, glazed pottery, all sorts of articles of daily use, or replicas made for burial—is on view. We really get a definite idea of how the Chinese lived 2,000 years ago.

* * *

The Han emperors were striving to weld China into some sort of cohesion from a loose and formless collection of feudal states, and this at a time when foreign influences were beginning to have some effect. Then as now, contrary to general opinion, the Chinese were ready to assimilate new and foreign ideas, and this is reflected in Han art. Their contact with the wild nomads whose "animal art" took the form of handsome harness and chariot trappings of fighting animals produced vivid animal forms that still have the power to thrill us.

Evidently the Chinese thought they lived in a universe swarming with supernatural beasts of terrific aspect, such as could hold their own in a company of dragons, and these appear frequently in the decorative friezes which adorn their tombs (here shown by rubbings) and on bands of enrichment for pottery and bronzes.

* * *

A notable selection of jades from the Sonnenschein Collection displays many sword mounts, belt hooks, and ornaments which indicate that Chinese art ideas were pretty well standardized at that period (as in all others), showing a number of subtle changes on very restricted patterns, rather than experimentation in novel fields.

The heavy ceremonial bronzes of the earlier periods have become definitely a thing of the past. The art of Han is not concerned with massive forms, but is extremely sensitive to line. The simplified ceremonial bronzes, stripped of decoration, often show a marvelous feeling for line in their contours as well as in the engraved decoration which has supplanted the relief. These weird Han animals, too, are built on the most dynamic lines of life and force and vivid motion.

What the meanings of these forms may be is in most cases not known to us. What everybody knew nobody wrote down. They evidently had very definite meanings to the Han people, but we must enjoy them only in the music of their forms.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • Opens Tuesday Night, 8:30 MATINEES WED. & SAT.

GEORGE HALE presents A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY starring

Jessie Matthews in "THE LADY COMES ACROSS"

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RUTH WESTON WYNN MURRAY RONALD GRAHAM GOWER & JEANNE THE MARTINS

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Book by FRED THOMPSON and DAWN POWELL; Book directed by ROMNEY BRENT. Music and lyrics by VERNON DUKE and JOHN LaTOUCHE. Choreography by GEORGE BALANCHINE. Scenery and costumes by STEWART CHANEY. PRODUCTION UNDER SUPERVISION of MORRIE RYSKIND

EVES.: $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c; WED. & SAT. MATS.: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c. ALL SEATS RESERVED.

PLYMOUTH • LAST WEEK Beg. Monday Night

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN PRESENTS

"Letters to LUCERNE" A NEW PLAY by FRITZ ROTTER and ALLEN VINCENT

Grete Mosheim • Katherine Alexander with Sonya Stokowski • Phyllis Avery Nancy Wiman • Mary Barthelmess Faith Brook • Beatrice de Neergaard And Others

Directed by JOHN BAIRD Settings by RAYMOND SOVEY

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"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter, News JOHN C. WILSON presents

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BLITHE SPIRIT A Farce by NOEL COWARD

MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230 EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present HELEN HAYES in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play CANDLE IN THE WIND Staged by ALFRED LUNT

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. CI. 6-5990 Evgs. 8:35. Matinees THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times Max Gordon presents JUNIOR MISS by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields Based on the stories by Sally Benson Directed by Moss Hart

LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256 EVGS. 8:10. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib. MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON in MACBETH Shakespeare's

NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30 No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram Grace GEORGE and C. Aubrey SMITH in SPRING AGAIN

HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times "A highly prized playgoing experience." The Christian Science Monitor ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	1,118,761
1941 volume to date	149,571,889
1940 volume to date	195,159,218

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Steels led a selective recovery excursion in today's stock market as the war news took on a somewhat brighter hue.

While many issues displayed considerable rising reluctance, gains of fractions to a point or more were sprinkled over the list at the opening. Advances were well maintained near the final hour of the brief session.

Heartening to financial quarters were bulletins telling of American forces pushing the offensive against the Japanese in the Pacific, Russian claims of big victories against the Nazis and signs the British were holding their own in Malaya. The international picture tended to obscure business happenings.

Conspicuous shares on the advancing side included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chesapeake & Ohio, Great Northern, Texas Co., Phelps Dodge, Patino Mines, Boeing, Sperry, du Pont, Union Carbide, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, and U. S. Gypsum.

Chrysler slipped, along with Goodrich, American Can, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Edison, and Allied Chemical.

Bonds Firm

The bond market today showed a good equilibrium and a number of corporate groups registered new gains to cancel losses suffered earlier in the week.

U. S. Governments maintained the previous day's advances, and volume in this department was comparatively low.

Rail loans were among the best of the corporate division and some of the reorganization issues were up as much as a point. Prominent in this group were St. Paul 5s and Frisco 4½s.

Other corporate gainers included International Paper 5s, Celanese 3s, Columbia Gas and Electric 5s, American and Foreign Power 5s, Southern Pacific 3¾s and Studebaker 6s.

Commercial Mackay income bonds dipped about 5 points. Selling was attributed to belief the war would seriously interfere with the company's operations as a communications unit.

Foreign loans received only minor attention.

United Aircraft Seeks $26,000,000 For Working Capital

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corporation has called a special meeting of stockholders for Dec. 30 at East Hartford, Conn., to vote on a proposal to raise approximately $26,000,000 in new capital through issuance of 265,669 shares of convertible preferred stock with a dividend rate of 4 to 5 per cent.

The proposal would increase to 3,600,000 shares the common stock issue, now authorized at 3,000,000 shares. The company explained that it did not plan to issue any of the increased common stock except in conversion of the preferred.

United's plant expansion has been largely self-financing under the defense program, Chairman Frederick B. Rentschler and President Eugene E. Wilson said in a letter to stockholders, but more working capital is needed with plant investment approximating $56,000,000 and a backlog estimated at $500,000,000.

The new preferred would be offered to stockholders for cash on the basis of one share for each 10 shares of common held. The company said that the issue would be underwritten by a group of investment bankers. Other details had not been determined.

Prices of Raw Wool in Boston Are Firmly Held

Prices of raw wool are firmly held at Boston. Graded French combing length fine territory wools are $1.10 to $1.12, scoured, and $1.08 to $1.12 for original bag fine territory wools, running bulk fine wools of average to good French combing length.

Sales of Australian and South African merino wools are being made at 98 cents to $1.02, scoured, duty paid, for average 64s combing Australian wool, and at $1 to $1.05 for South African merino wools of good combing 64s-70s.

Mohair is being sold in small lots now and again, mostly sorted domestic mohair, with prices practically unchanged from a week ago.

Securities Decline Sharply in London

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Security prices were marked down sharply today as the war front widened.

Actual selling pressure was light and the declines were viewed as precautionary. The market steadied at the lower levels.

Japanese bonds showed heavy losses. The 6s of 1924 were quoted at 17 against Friday's close of 28. Hong Kong & Shanghai bank shares were off 9 points at 68.

Recessions among industrials ranged from 6 pence to 1 shilling. Oils and domestic rails followed the way down.

Among Far Eastern issues tin shares and rubbers showed only modest losses. Kaffirs, diamonds and coppers were generally depressed.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅜
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4)	3	45½	44	45½	Dec11
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	19	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19	19	19	Dec10
15⅞	9⅝	Addressog (1)	14	10¼	10	10	Dec12
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	8	37¼	37	37⅛	− ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec11
5	1¾	Alaska Juneau	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21½	12	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5⅝	5¾	5¾	− ¼
167½	141¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	11	141¾	141	141	− ¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Dec10
14⅝	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	6	12½	12	12	Dec12
9	5	Allied Stores	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	− ⅛
87	71⅞	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	Dec11
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	38	27⅛	26¼	27	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Dec12
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec12
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	7	54	53	54	+ ⅝
227⅛	143⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21½	21½	21½	+1¼
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	3	49¾	49	49	− ⅝
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	6	6⅜	5¾	5¾	− ½
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	6	4⅛	4	4	
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	7	30¼	30	30	− ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	69½	Am Can (4)	15	70	69½	69½	− ⅞
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	Dec12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	67½	66¾	67½	+1
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (2g)	4	19¼	18¾	18¾	− ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	96	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101½	100	101½	Dec12
83¾	43¼	Am Col'type(.60)	5	53¾	51⅝	53¼	Dec11
97⅛	43⅜	Am Comm Al	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	3⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	17½	17½	17½	
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	3	19½	19½	19½	
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	− ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	3	33	33	33	+1
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Dec12
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	4	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¾
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec11
30⅛	20	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3¼	3¼	
13¼	7	Am Inv III (.80)	4	7½	7	7	Dec11
50	41	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41	41	41	Dec12
17⅛	7¾	Am Locomotive	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	82	82	82	Dec12
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	8	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	10	4⅛	4	4	Dec12
23	15½	Am Metal (1)	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	½	Am Power & Lt	9	½	½	½	− ⅛
46¾	22	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	9	25¼	25¼	25¼	+1
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ½
7¼	4	Am Rad & S (.60)	113	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	26	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (.g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	15	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ¾
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	Dec12
54	29⅞	Am Snuff (3½g)	6	29⅞	29¾	29¾	− ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fd 1½g	9	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (¾g)	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅜
13½	8⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (1⅜g)	2	18	18	18	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	90¼	90¼	90¼	Dec12
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	15⅜	15½	15½	Dec12
168¾	130	Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	134¾	133	133⅛	+ ⅞
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	11	46¾	45¾	46⅜	+ ⅝
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	21	48	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	143	143	Dec10
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	9	4	3⅞	4	Dec12
29½	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	14	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	Dec12
77¼	21⅜	Am Water Wks	29	3	27⅛	27⅛	
99⅛	70	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	72	70	72	Dec10
8⅝	3⅛	Am Woolen	8	5¼	5	5	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	4	70	68¾	70	−1
8	2⅜	Am Zinc L & S	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	53	25½	25	25½	+ ½
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	4	13	13	13	
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	4	1	¾	¾	Dec 9
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Dec12
51¾	21¼	Armour Ill	24	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	4	57½	57¼	57¼	− ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
34⅜	22¼	Armstron' C 2¼g	26	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	−1⅜
9¾	6⅛	Arnold C (¾g)	1	7	7	7	Dec12
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4	4	4	Dec12
10⅜	5½	Assd Dry Goods	5	6	6	6	
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	75½	75½	79½	Dec 9
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	88	88	88	Dec 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2a)	7	24	24	23	Dec11
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	25	23¼	23	23	
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	4	56¼	56	56	+ ⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	9	20	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	3	32¼	32	32¼	Dec12
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	7	41	39	40	Dec10
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	9	26⅝	25½	26⅝	+1⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec11
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	49½	49½	48½	Dec12
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	66	66	66	Dec11
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec12
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	166	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	44	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅞
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Dec12
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	4	9⅜	9	9	− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	7	7	7	Dec12
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	14	16⅜	15½	16⅛	+ ⅞
31⅜	18	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	Dec11
27⅝	21½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	21	21	21	− ½
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Dec 6
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	7	7	
41¾	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	12	36½	36	36	+ ⅛
20⅞	12¾	Benef Ind (1.70g)	12	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	− ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Dec11
34¾	23¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	8	25	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	53	58¼	57⅜	57¾	+1
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	+1½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
23⅞	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec12
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18⅝	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	14¼	14	14	Dec 9
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	38	18⅝	18½	18¼	+ ⅜
33	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	3	29	29	28	+ ⅛
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18	18	18	
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	10	20¼	20	20	− ⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	19	19½	18⅝	18⅜	−1¼
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	
4⅝	3	Brew Corp (.40)	3	3½	3⅜	3½	
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport Br 1g	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
25⅜	15⅝	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27	26⅝	27	Dec11
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	43	43	43	Dec12
2⅜	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	28	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Dec10
14¼	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Dec12
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	14	14	14	− ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	3	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅞	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	33	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	20	19¾	19¾	
35⅝	24	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Dec12
10⅞	5½	Burling M (1½g)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53½	53½	53½	
9¾	6	Burr Add (.70g)	9	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
23	19	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	7	7	7	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	8	18½	17½	17½	− ½
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (3½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Land	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	6	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−1
5½	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	33	Cannon Mills (2)	3	34¼	34	34½	+ ½
3⅝	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	2¼	2	2	Dec12
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25	25	25	+ ⅜
3½	2½	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
87⅜	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	3	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	36½	Caterpil Tr (2)	21	39	38¼	38½	− ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	9	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	7	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ½
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec11
34½	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	2⅛	2	2	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	3	17½	17	17	Dec 8
22½	15½	Cham P&F (1g)	2	15⅞	15½	15½	Dec10
18	6⅞	Checker Cab	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec11
44⅛	31⅞	Ches & Ohio (3a)	39	33¼	32⅛	33	+ ¾
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	ll	ll	ll	
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	3½	3	3	Dec12
2	⅛	Chi Great West	28	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅜	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	5	4½	4¼	4½	Dec12
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Dec12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	52	51½	52	Dec11
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec12
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec12
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Dec11
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec12
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
72½	48½	Chrysler (6g)	85	48⅝	47	47	−2
10¾	8½	City I & F (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4½	2⅛	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec12
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	7	28⅞	28⅜	28¾	− ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	15	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	7	36	35¾	36	+ ½
106	84¾	Coca-Cola (5g)	15	85½	84½	85½	
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	14	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	103½	103½	Dec 9
30¼	12½	Collins & A (3g)	7	14	13¾	13¾	− ¼
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	11⅞	Colum Br A (2g)	2	12½	12½	12½	− ¼
21	11⅞	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
47⅛	11¼	Col G&E (.10g)	54	13⅜	1¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
82½	45	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	46	45¼	46	
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	6	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	71	71	71	
31	18⅜	Coml Credit (3)	26	18⅞	17⅞	18	− ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	21⅝	Coml Inv Tr (3)	17	21⅞	21¼	21¼	− ¾
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Dec10
11⅞	7⅝	Coml Solv (.55g)	22	8¾	8	8¼	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	105	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	43½	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	− ¼
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	63	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	2⅜	2½	2½	Dec10
18¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	5	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aircs (4g)	42	22⅛	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
15⅞	10½	Consol Cig (1½g)	1	11	11	11	Dec12
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	13	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	12⅛	Cons Ed (1.80g)	95	12¾	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
107⅜	91¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	91	91	91	− ¾
1¼	¼	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Cons Film pf(1k)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	24	5½	5¼	5¼	− ¼
9¾	8¼	Con RR Cuba pf	9	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec12
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	2	17½	17½	17½	+1
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	Dec 8
16½	11	Container (1½g)	2	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ⅜
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
111⅛	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅞
40½	27¾	Cont Can (2)	21	28½	28	28	− ¼
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	33	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Dec12
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	32	26½	25⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	2	17¼	17	17	+ ⅜
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
56¾	50½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec10
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	15	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (1⅝g)	7	3⅛	3	3	Dec12
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	18	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	21	13	12⅜	12¾	
19	12¾	C of Wheat(1.60)	3	14	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec12
27⅜	16¾	Crown C&S(1g)	7	17¼	17	17¼	− ¼
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Dec12
15⅜	10	Crown Zel (1g)	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	9	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅞
98½	73½	Crucible (5)	2	78	78	78	Dec12
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	8

Commerce and Finance

Complete Cessation of Auto Production Under Consideration

Business and Industry

Better Farm Plan Needed, Says Babson

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK CITY—"I wish I had the pull with the County Agent that John Jones on the other side of town has." . . . "The present plan of helping agriculture is very unfair to the honest farmer." . . . "I got a check for $125 today for doing something which I have done every year for 20 years." . . . "Can't some farm aid plan be devised of which the crooks cannot take advantage, something not only foolproof but burglar-proof?"

The above are a few extracts from letters recently received. As a result, I have been studying the farm problem. I find that the Federal Government is now returning each year about $1,000,000,000 to the farmers in the form of various kinds of bonuses. Politics, carelessness, and even injustices have crept into this distribution. These troubles can increase every year until pandemonium reigns. The distributin of this money can become so complicated and create so much hard feeling — neighbor against neighbor and all against the Government—Congress will sometime lose its patience and wipe out the whole business. It is for the interests of farmers, therefore, to quit the policy of "Let's get all we can while the getting is good." Instead they should seek some fool-proof simple method of accomplishing better results with more fairness and less waste.

Problem Complicated

The problem has become further complicated by President Roosevelt allowing the railroad employees a wage increase of $325,000,000, with the sub-rosa promise to the railroads of a further rate increase when lower freight rates are needed. I, therefore, want to tell of a plan which will save both the farmers and the railroads. I will call it the Prince Plan after the name of Frederick Prince who first suggested it. It should interest every taxpayer as well as every farmer and railroad bondholder. Politicians, however, will not like it; neither may some county agents and labor leaders.

Instead of paying the farmer on the present set-up which encourages him to plant as little as possible, the Prince Plan allows him to plant all he wishes, but gives him a reduction in railroad rates and protection against unfair foreign competition. Interview 100 farmers and 95 of them will tell you that they could make a fair profit on their products if it were not for transportation costs. The difficulty is that the farmers, fruit growers, and live stock raisers are suffering from too high freight rates. In many instances the freight amounts to more than the price of the product at the farm. This plan also gives farmers freedom to raise what they wish and to sell for what they wish.

Restrictions Illogical

The railroads will reply: "But we are as hard-up as the farmers. Just now we are making money; but after the war we will be in worse conditon than ever. We need higher, rather than lower, freight rates. To add to our troubles our railroad employees have now been given a raise which will cost us over $300,000,000 more a year." I reply by saying that de do not want the railroads to lose a dollar. The Government should send the railroads a check each month equal to the amount the railroads reduce their freight rates for the benefit of the farmers and increase their wages for the benefit of the Brotherhoods.

The whole system of restricting production to build up prices, or of raising railroad freight rates to increase income, is "cock-eyed." We get richer as a nation only as we produce more and reduce costs, not as we produce less and raise prices, wages, or freight rates.

The farmer, who is willing to live out on the prairie away from the advantages of the city, should receive some compensation for doing this. The natural way to compensate him is through rebating freight rates, not by raising them.

Perhaps my best argument in favor of this plan is the fact that most market gardeners, fruit growers, and others living close to the cities are making more money now. In other words, it is the freight rates that are raising havoc with the farmers and now we are talking about raising them more!

Elected

Kalden-Keystone

Gerard S. Nollen

Elected chairman of the board of the Institute of Life Insurance. He succeeds M. Albert Linton, President of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. Nollen is President of the Bankers Life Co. of Des Moines. Holgar J. Johnson was re-elected President and Arthur C. Daniles, Secretary.

Despite Peak Power Use Utilities' Outlook Clouded

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Vitally essential to the war effort of the Nation is the present and near-future capacity of the electric utility industry. In this connection the views of the government as expressed recently by William L. Batt, chief of the materials branch of the Office of Production Management, are decidedly pertinent. He said the OPM foresees a power shortage in 1943. Of prime interest also to that large section of the public which holds ownership directly of securities of utilities and indirectly through trusts and insurance companies is the outlook for the industry's earnings.

Since the entry of the United States this week in a second world war many problems which have appeared to need expeditious settlement take on an academic appearance. Unless the security holder can look forward to a fair return upon his investment, any legal right he has to combat changes in the status of his company or in the industry brought about by public bodies has a tendency to become a hollow shell. The necessities of war will determine the ultimate value of utility issues and whether security holders' grip on their investments will be loosened to an extent that presages public ownership.

Power Shortage Not Present

There have been some complaints of a power shortage in New York State, but the testimony two weeks ago by the Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission was to the effect that no shortage existed. Throughout the country generally power supply appears to have been ample for industrial and commercial uses, except for a threatened shortage in the south due to inadequate rainfall.

The magazine Electrical World reported last month in a study of "off-peak" power for 1940, that electric energy totaling above 5,000,000 kw. of capacity was unused 95 per cent of the time. The assertion was also made that the energy should be available in blocks as large as 100,000 kw. or more, and in general would be available though in varying quantity in all months of the year.

The use of this idle capacity should certainly be of keen interest to the nation, especially since 1,000,000 kw. of off-peak electricity can be translated into almost 800,000,000 lbs. of aluminum, according to a statement by Colin B. Fink, professor of electrochemistry, Columbia University.

Industry Still Expanding

For all of 1941, it has been forecast that total electric generation will be between 160,000,000 and 165,000,000 kilowatts, which represents a gain of fully 16 per cent over production in 1940 and a new record high. The Federal Power Commission has reported an increase in electric energy output for public use in October of 17 per cent above the like 1940 month, making the third month in which average daily output has set a new peak.

A few more figures may be helpful.

As of Nov. 1, 1941, the capacity of generating plants in service in the United States total 43,412,706 kw., a net increase of 455,670 kw. over that reported a month previous. This represents a gain of 1,773,750 kw. or 4.25 per cent over capacity on Dec. 31, 1940. Such a gain is well below the anticipated rise in capacity for the year of 3,520,000 kw.

Thus, prior to an all-out war effort, there was a steady expansion of capacity in the industry. Estimates were made early in 1941 that $900,000,000 would be spent for utility construction, but interferences developed due to defense program needs and, it is now thought the total 1941 expenditures for power and light development will total only $600,000,000. In this connection, it will be noted that the OPM has prohibited the utilities from starting any expansion program without Government approval, an order designed to save critical materials.

What does the war effort portend for the owners of the utility industry? It can hardly be designated as encouraging. While it will produce more power and sell more, it will make less money. And this can be laid to the war effort or defense preparation, whichever phrase is preferred. It is true that revenues have been rising in 1941 in somewhat greater degree than fuel prices and wage rates. This would have indicated larger profits than in 1940, except for one all-important factor—heavier taxes. Standard Statistics has estimated that Federal taxes will consume 8.3 per cent of total revenues of the industry compared with 5.5 per cent in 1940.

Dividend Outlook Clouded

There may be a few companies that will show a rise in income in 1941, but the bulk of them will have to struggle ineffectually with a tax load estimated at 22 per cent heavier than that of 1940. Where certain concerns are benefitted by the war program, their sales expansion may be sufficient to offset the increased tax burden. However, utilities generally operate on a rather fixed ratio of expense to revenue, and it is expected that as a whole the industry will suffer a decline in net earnings of some 7 per cent.

The advice some time ago that private companies finance their money requirements by the sale of common stock could hardly be expected to apply to the utilities. There would even be difficulty for most in selling preferred stock, since their investment standing has depreciated so materially in recent years. The industry is still under the disadvantage of drastic SEC policies which becloud the outlook, especially of holding companies. In the revamping of capital structures now being required, various common stocks will show little or no value. Since the outlook for 1942 is no more favorable, maintenance of common dividends in the public utility industry can hardly be assured except where the most favorable factors are present.

Hog Prices Advance To New 15-Year High

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Hog prices rose to a new 15 year December high Dec. 12, on gains ranging from 25 to 40 cents as demand remained unabated and salable receipts at major markets continued to run under last week.

A top of $11.35 was paid late in the session for choice swine, compared with an $11 peak Dec. 11. Average price was more than $1 above a week ago.

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In Dec. 6 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended Dec. 6, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline, continued the report, placed the index at 92.2 per cent of the 1926 average, largely because of lower prices for foods. At this level, wholesale commodity prices were nearly 23 per cent above those prevailing in August, 1939, when war broke out in Europe, and 15.5 per cent higher than in the first week of December, 1940..

In addition to a decline of 0.6 per cent in wholesale food prices, farm products and fuel and lighting materials dropped 0.3 per cent. Textile products and miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, advanced 0.1 per cent.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	Dec. 6 1941	Nov. 29 1941	P. C. Changes to Dec. 6 '41 from Nov. 29	Dec. 7 1940
All commodities	92.2	92.3	— 0.1	+15.5
Farm products	90.8	91.1	— 0.3	+30.1
Foods	88.7	89.2	— 0.6	+20.0
Hides & leather	115.4	115.4		+12.0
Textile products	90.7	90.6	+ 0.1	+22.1
Fuel & light mtls	79.2	79.4	— 0.3	+ 8.8
Metal & products	103.3	103.3		+ 5.9
Bldg materials	107.4	107.4		+ 8.4
Chem & allied	89.7	89.7		+15.6
Housefurnish'gs	101.9	101.9		+13.0
Misc commod	87.2	87.1	+ 0.1	+12.7
Raw materials	90.0	90.2	— 0.2	+22.6
Semimnfd atcls	89.7	89.6	+ 0.1	+11.4
Manufact prods	93.9	93.9		+13.0
Com other than farm products	92.6	92.6		+12.8
Com other than farm and foods	93.7	93.7		+11.0

Engineering Awards 28 P. C. Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering construction awards declined sharply this week, totaling $59,065,000, a drop of 37 per cent from the previous week and 28 per cent below the corresponding week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

A lull in federal defense construction contracts was responsible for the decline. Private awards were nearly three times as large as the previous week and 18 per cent greater than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$26,706,000	$9,105,000	$22,574,000
State and municipl	14,119,000	13,488,000	17,259,000
Federal	18,240,000	70,895,000	41,892,000
Total	59,065,000	93,488,000	81,725,000

OPM May Halt Production Of Autos Entirely

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Defense chiefs are debating whether to choke off passenger automobile production entirely after Feb. 1.

That possibility was admitted by an Office of Production Management official on the heels of Thursday's order cutting December and January output 25 and 50 per cent, respectively, under the limited production previously ordered for those months.

The new restrictions, added to earlier curtailments, will cut automobile production 60 and 75 per cent under the output of the same months a year ago.

As the steel shortage brought the automobile industry to a new crisis, representatives of labor and management in a related field, the rubber industry, gathered in Akron at OPM's request to study problems of unemployment and plant conversion arising from the ban on tire and tube sales and nonessential rubber processing.

While the rubber ban was ordered only until Dec. 22, there was every indication that by then OPM would have fixed on the industry a drastic curtailment to prevail until the restoration of rubber imports from the Far East.

Production of passenger motorcars, previously set at 204,848 this month and the same for next, will instead amount to 153,636 in December and 102,424 in January. Light truck quotas were cut proportionately, under the order signed by civilian supply director Leon Henderson.

Mr. Henderson warned, moreover, that manufacturers may be unable to get the critical materials needed to fill even the new quotas. Between now and February, he said, OPM will conduct "intensive study to determine how production will be affected beginning Feb. 1."

No spare tires are being placed on passenger cars and light trucks now leaving assembly lines, he added.

DETROIT, Dec. 12 (AP)—The first of what spokesmen for the industry said would be wholesale shutdowns of automative plants as a result of sharply reduced production quotas came Dec. 12.

General Motors Corporation was the first of the automobile industry's big three to feel the pinch of the OPM's order cutting December and January production of passenger cars 25 and 50 per cent, respectively.

Its Chervolet gray iron foundry and Chevrolet transmission division have shut down at Saginaw, Mich., except for a few departments working on truck orders. Chevrolet and Fisher body plants in Oakland, Calif., employing 2,150, and a Fisher plant at Cleveland employing 3,100, also have suspended activities.

The corporation said Oldsmobile and Fisher plants in Lansing, Mich., employing an estimated 9,000, and Cadillac and Fleetwood divisions in Detroit, employing another 5,000, would follow suit immediately.

Passenger car production at other plants will be suspended next week, the corporation said. A spokesman estimated that defense orders would have to double to take up the employment slack.

Plants to Reopen

The corporation said its plants would reopen Jan. 5 or 6 to begin production of the January quota and that a change-over to defense production would be accomplished as rapidly as possible after government orders are received.

Officials of the Ford Motor Company, which employs more than 100,000 in 17 cities, said: "We don't know ourselves just what's going to happen, but it is certain that there will be extensive shutdowns as early as next week, and that all nondefense production will suspend whenever the December quota is reached."

The Ford Company said Army truck production would keep many of its departments at work full blast. General Motors and the Chrysler Corporation also have defense orders for trucks.

A Chrysler Corporation spokesman said the quota reduction would mean that plants of the Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge and Plymouth divisions would reach their December limit sooner than expected, and said the number of days' operations during the remainder of the month would have to be reduced accordingly.

Airline Official

Selwyn, Ltd.

Max J. Pollet

Elected a Regional Vice-President of American Airlines, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Mr. Pollet has been associated with American Airlines since 1930.

U. S. Lend-Lease Pact With Bolivia

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States has signed a lend-lease agreement with Bolivia. Details were withheld, but it was reported to allot from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to Bolivia.

Heaviest Tax Bill on Record Being Drafted

WASHINGTON (AP)—The heaviest tax bill in American history, which may raise about $6,500,000,000 for the victory drive against the Axis, has started through the legislative mill.

Immediate steps to draft the measure were announced by Chairmen Robert Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee and Walter George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance Committee after a conference with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

The only word as to the size of the bill was "several billion dollars," but speculation in informed circles centered around the figure $6,500,000,000.

The Congressional leaders declined to discuss probable sources of these revenues, but the size of the task indicated large new burdens on individuals, corporations, and commodities.

For individuals, there were suggestions from the Treasury that new taxes be deducted by employers from each pay check.

The legislators said the next few weeks would be devoted by the Treasury and committee experts to intensive preparations for public hearings to begin about the middle of January.

Mr. Doughton indicated the size of the program by saying that "a bill which did not raise several billions of dollars would not be much of a tax bill."

Altogether, existing taxes are supposed to bring in about $12,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year. The same taxes probably would bring in a little more in the following year, according to experts, who pointed to improved business. Thus, in the next fiscal year, the new tax program might bring the total Federal revenues to as much as $20,000,000,000.

Railroads' Costs to Soar Under Adjustment of Workers' Pay Demands

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad's wage bill would be boosted around $33,000,000 annually and that of New York Central would jump $28,000,000 under the compromise adjustment of rail workers' wage demands, Dow, Jones & Co., business news agency, reported.

Railroad traffic executives discussed the question of seeking higher freight rates and passenger fares to offset pay roll increases expected to total about $300,000,000 a year. It was estimated that the upward revision of the pay scales would add between $300,000,000 and $325,000,000 to the railroads annual operating expenses.

Additional pay roll costs involved by the wage awards for various important Class I railroads were figured by Dow, Jones & Co. as follows (on an annual basis):

Southern Pacific	$13,800,000
Baltimore & Ohio	13,400,000
Santa Fe	12,600,000
Union Pacific	11,000,000
Chicago, Mil., St. Pa. & Pac.	8,300,000
Illinois Central	8,200,000
Southern Railway	7,400,000
Louisville & Nashville	7,200,000
Chicago & N. W.	7,100,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	6,900,000
Burlington	6,800,000
Missouri Pacific	6,500,000
New Haven	6,300,000
Rock Island	6,200,000
Erie	6,100,000
Great Northern	6,000,000
Norfolk & Western	5,700,000
Northern Pacific	5,300,000
Atlantic Coast Line	4,100,000

These computations, said the news agency, were based on estimated 1941 pay rolls without taking into account savings in Federal normal and excess profits taxes and without giving consideration to additional pay-roll taxes.

Penna. Road Plans $18,465,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $23,081,250 equipment purchase program was outlined by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in an application filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The company asked for authority to issue and sell $18,465,000 of equipment trust certificates, Series M.

The application said the company would build in its own shops 6,020 freight cars, 50 cabin cars, 15 electric passenger locomotives and 12 steam locomotive tenders.

The application said the company had invited bids on the issue by banking firms, insurance companies, and savings funds.

Week's Auto Output Is Slightly Larger

DETROIT (AP) — Output this week by the automobile plants was estimated today by Ward's reports at 95,990 cars and trucks compared with 92,205 last week and 131,175 this week a year ago.

The survey said: "Manufacturers were preparing most rapidly for immediately enlarged volume on armament output."

Exchange Seat Off $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange membership was sold Wednesday for $19,000, off $2,000 from the last transaction. The price set a new low for memberships since 1898 when one changed hands for that figure. The high for this year to date was $35,000.

Canadian Commodity Licenses Granted

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadian dealers in all commodities are being granted licenses by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and a detailed explanation of this general licensing system will be issued soon, the board announced.

Donald Gordon, Chairman, said the board might find it had sufficient control of all branches of industry to enable it to discontinue the specific form of licensing which was adopted before the price ceiling policy was decided upon.

Would Limit Leather Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson told the leather industry that, if ceiling prices on leather became necessary, they would be based on established ceilings for domestic hides, kips and calf skins and not on prices prevailing for imported hides.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
Dividend

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable January 2, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., December 22, 1941.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer
December 11, 1941.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 17
Brighton Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada Plans War Loan Of $500,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—In February the Dominion will float the fourth of its war loans, this one being for $500,000,000 or thereabouts. The terms have not as yet been fixed and will not be announced until just before the loan is offered to the public.

The new war in the Pacific will bring with it "a corresponding increase in the urgency of our financial requirements," the Finance Minister has stated, and the new loan is the result.

Pay-as-You-Go Basis

The Government's financial policy in the war is so far as possible on a pay-as-you-go basis. As large as possible a proportion of war expenses is raised through taxation, that is up to the economic danger point, where additional burdens would lead to diminishing returns.

In the present fiscal year the total revenues of the Dominion Government will reach a total of about $1,400,000,000, which represents approximately 75 per cent of the estimated expenses of the year, without including the financial aid to Britain. This revenue figure for the present year is roughly $530,000,000 greater than the revenues for the previous fiscal year.

In his last budget speech Mr. Ilsley, the Finance Minister, estimated that war expenses for this year would be about $1,450,000,000, the costs of civil government about $470,000,000, and financial assistance to Britain $900,000,000.

These amounts are approximate and subject to some revision, but they are not far astray. They represent a total of something over $2,800,000,000, which means that half of the required amount will likely be covered by revenue receipts, leaving one half to be raised by borrowings. The loan for $600,000,000 floated last June brought a total subscription of $837,000,000.

It is evident, therefore, that with the new loan of $500,000,000 the Government's financial needs for the year will be approximately covered. The total governmental expenditure of $2,800,000,000 represents about 47 per cent of the national income, which according to the latest estimate is about $6,000,000,000.

New Sales Unit

The sale of war bonds and war savings certificates, which has formerly been in the hands of separate committees, will hereafter be administered by a single body, the National War Finance Committee. Mr. G. W. Spinney, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is to be chairman of this committee. The national body will be assisted by provincial committees, which will be replicas of the Dominion committee.

"The purpose of the committee," the Finance Department says, "will be to promote the greatest possible flow of war funds into the national treasury through the voluntary purchase by the people of Canada of war loan bonds and war savings certificates." It would reduce the number of loan campaigns and reduce promotional expenses. It would promote "all feasible plans for systematic savings through pay-roll allotment or other channels, so that all in Canada, be their means large or small, may have a sense of sharing in the national effort."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

David Low, that wonderful portrayer of Britain's social, political, and economic evolution, in one of his recent cartoons depicted very simply and effectively the way in which the average man in this country is thinking of our outstanding problem—that of financial stability.

A rowing boat called "Stabilization" is struggling hard to follow an even course in a sea of pound notes. There are four occupants of the boat. In the stern is a passenger "Taxation" absolutely dejected, in the middle are two rowers "Labor" and "Direction," each of whom is pulling in an opposite direction, while in the stern sits Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, holding the rudder called "Wages Policy," and made to ask rather perplexedly, "I wonder what this thing is for?"

Seek Higher Wages

The cartoon is so apposite because at this time new demands for increased wages are being presented to the National Arbitration Tribunal. At the end of August, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Foundry Workers applied for an increase of fourpence (4d) an hour in the basic wage rate for male employees. The employers' organization rejected this claim on Oct. 27 last, on the grounds that to grant it would mean an annual increase to the wages bill of £37,000,000 on the basis of a 47-hour week—not including overtime or the effect on piece rates. The Arbitration Tribunal must now deliberate and make its decision.

Only a few weeks ago, a minimum wage of £3 a week was granted to agricultural laborers. This advance and the finding of the Tribunal, will, together, set the new standards for both unskilled and skilled workers. In wartime, these findings are matters of vital importance to the nation, because any increases must be met by the consumer or the taxpayer.

The employer in wartime has not to worry as in peace as to where the money will come from. He can recoup himself from subsidies paid by the taxpayer or increased prices passed to the consumers of food. In 1938-39, agriculture cost the community more than £1,000,000,000 a year, in subsidies, remission of taxation and the raising of prices above the world level. Since then, the wages bill has been increased by £30,000,000 to £40,000,000 a year.

Britain has hitherto attributed its economic place in the world very largely to its cheap food and raw materials. But judging from a recent statement in the House of Commons, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, evidently thinks otherwise for he declared: "It was the cry of cheap food which depressed agricultural wages and kept them depressed. Cheap food was responsible for much of the curtailment of our export trade and much of the consequent unemployment."

No Settled Policy

That aspect of the problem concerns postwar policy. But there is an urgent immediate issue which cannot be long postponed. The danger of rising cost and price movements is again beginning to show itself. This is largely because there is still no settled public policy on wages.

The Government statement on price stabilization and industrial policy, some months ago, was more or less accepted generally, but the General Council of the Trade Unions did not accept the recommendation regarding wages. At the time, the Government issued the warning that "persistence in the tendency toward rising wage rates, which necessarily increases costs of production at every stage of the productive process, would compel the abandonment of the stabilization policy." Wage adjustments for lower paid workers were not excluded by the Government, but general wage increases were. The Trade Unions, however, replied that "any attempt to control movements for increases of wages is impracticable and undesirable."

The National Arbitration Tribunal seems to have been set up primarily for the peaceful settlement of trade disputes not for the interpretation of the Government's economic and financial policies. Its deliberations may, therefore, be determined more or less by the general principles relating to arbitration in ordinary times. But even if that proves to be the case, its findings must have an important influence upon future Government action. For the granting of the engineers' demands would make it almost impossible to reject the railwaymen's claims which are awaiting decision by the Railway Executive. The situation can also easily develop to a point when there will be strong agitation for a better adjustment of the great differences between the wages of civilians and men in the fighting forces.

Against such demands, it would certainly be extremely difficult to maintain financial stabilization. Taxation is almost as high as can be borne, and it is doubtful whether savings could fill the "inflationary gap" which would thus be created, even though the total of small savings for the second year of the war (to Nov. 22) was £633,262,731 as compared with £484,043,375 in the previous 12 months—more than £12,000,000 a week as compared with £9,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Acme Steel	$1		Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Aetna Insurance Co	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Crum & Forster Insurance Shrs Corp, A	40c		Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Do B	40c		Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Godchaux Sug	50c		Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Goodyear Tire & Rub Co of Canada	$2.50		Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Heller (W E) & Co	25c		Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Howe Sound	75c		Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Loews Inc	$1		Dec. 31	Dec. 19
McGraw Electric Co	80c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Virginia Ry	37½c		Dec. 27	Dec. 18
Initial				
Am Window Glass	10c		Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Do pf	31¼c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Bell Aircraft	$2		Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Resumed				
Walworth Co	25c		Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Stock				
Jefferson Standard Life Insurance	100%		Dec. 20	Dec. 19
Reduced				
First Nat Bk (NY)	$20	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Year End				
Allied Chem & Dye	$2		Dec. 27	Dec. 13
Am Rep Corp	25c		Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Arnold Print Wks	$1		Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Bliss & Laughlin	$1.25		Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Bird & Son Inc	70c		Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Briggs Mfg Co	75c		Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Broad Street Inv	47c		Dec. 24	Dec. 16
Budd Wheel	60c		Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Chamb Metal Weather Strip	20c		Dec. 19	Dec. 16
Cons Coppermines	25c		Dec. 19	Dec. 13
Fed Lt & Trac	50c		Dec. 20	Dec. 11
Gen Am Investors	35c		Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Gen Printing Ink	20c		Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Greenfield T & Die	$1		Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Do non-cum conv pf	$1.50		Dec. 29	Dec. 23
Intl Cellucotton Pr	$1		Dec. 27	Dec. 9
Marlin-Rockwell	$3		Dec. 26	Dec. 10
McGraw Elect Co	50c		Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Nat Malleable & Steel Cast	75c		Dec. 27	Dec. 13
Neptune Meter "A" & "B"	$2		Dec. 20	Dec. 10
N E Wat & Elec	85c		Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Owens-Ill Glass	50c		Dec. 29	Dec. 13
Package Mchy Co	$1.25		Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Pitts Coke & Iron	50c		Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Quissett Mill	$2		Dec. 15	Dec. 9
Reece Fold Mach	10c		Dec. 26	Dec. 17
Reliance El & Eng	50c		Dec. 26	Dec. 16
San Carlos M	25c		Dec. 30	Dec. 17
Sharon Steel	25c		Dec. 27	Dec. 19
Spicer Mgf	25c		Dec. 20	Dec. 16
Square D Co	$1.50		Dec. 24	Dec. 13
Starrett (L S) Co	75c		Dec. 30	Dec. 17
Stl Steel Spring	50c		Dec. 29	Dec. 16
Stroock & Co	$2		Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Superheater Co	50c		Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Univ Cyclops Stl	$1.10		Dec. 29	Dec. 19
U. S. Rubber	$1.50		Dec. 22	Dec. 15
U. S. Chem Joints	15c		Dec. 8	Dec. 1
Wellington Fund	30c		Dec. 29	Dec. 16
Regular				
Aetna Ins (Hartf'd)	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Bank of NY	$3.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Bliss & L 5 conv pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Ca Pac Ry 4 pf	2½		Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Florsheim shoe A	50c		Jan. 2	Dec. 17
do B	25c		Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Goodyear T&R Can	62c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
do 5 pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Grand Rap Varnish	10c		Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Ham Mfg Co pf A		Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 12
Heller (WE) & Co	10c	Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Howe Sound	75c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Intl Paper pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Koppers Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Old Colony Tr Asso 1st Ser tr shs (np)	25c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Pa Co for Ins	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Reiter Ind pr pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Superior Port Cem, Inc, $3.30 Cl A	8¼c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Texas Elec Serv Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Tri Conti Corp pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Tubize Ch Cp pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
United Lt & Rys 7 pf	58	1-3c	M Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do 6.36 pf		53c	M Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Do 6 pf		50c	M Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Va Ry	62½c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 18
Western Elec	75c		Dec. 30	Dec. 23

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Dec. 13

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables†	$4.03⅜	$4.03⅜	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2340	
Sweden—krona	.2392	.2392	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1465
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†	.2410	.2400	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5300	.5300	.8583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2350	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8838	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **Less average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Business Personals

Directors of Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company have announced the election of William L. Cronin, formerly an assistant vice-president, as a vice-president. Ford Wright, manager of the bank's Grand Central branch, was elected an assistant vice-president.

Raymond C. Cosgrove, Vice-President and General Manager, manufacturing division of The Crosley Corporation, has just accepted an appointment by President Galvin, of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, as a member of the priorities committee of the R. M. A. Mr. Cosgrove's committee duties will include working with the Government on all priority matters which have to do with the radio industry.

R. N. Webster, President of Standard Aircraft Products Inc., has been elected a director of Smith & Wesson, Inc., of Springfield, Mass., manufacturers of small arms since 1854.

R. F. Morfa of New York has been named Secretary-Treasurer and Director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company to succeed William Wyer of Newark, N. J., who resigned. Mr. Wyer's firm, William Wyer & Co., was employed in connection with the Missouri Pacific's reorganization plan.

Joseph W. Phair has retired as treasurer of Lawyers Mortgage Corporation. Mr. Phair became associated with Lawyers Mortgage Corporation, the predecessor company, 42 years ago, and was Vice-President and Treasurer of the predecessor company at the time of its reorganization.

Nathaniel S. Chadwick, since 1932 an executive in the personal trust department of Manufacturers Trust Company of New York, has joined the staff of the economics and investment department of National Securities and Research Corporation, Fred R. Macauley, directing economist of the corporation, announced.

George Emlen Roosevelt, of Roosevelt & Son, has been elected President of Fundamental Investors, Inc. He was also elected President of Investors Fund C, Inc. Mr. Roosevelt has been a director of Fundamental Investors, Inc., since May, 1939, and a director of Investors Fund C, Inc., since January, 1939.

The firm name of Heller & Levenson, members of the New York Curb Exchange, has been changed to Stanley Heller & Co., effective Dec. 1.

Announcement of the opening of a branch office in Miami, Fla., under the management of Robert H. Cook, is made by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., New York municipal bond firm. Mr. Cook, President of Robert H. Cook, Incorporated, a Miami municipal bond firm, has been elected a vice-president of B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., and is affiliating himself and his staff with the Van Ingen firm.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, December 15

Field (Marshall) & Co. (Com.) (9:15 A. M.)

Green (H. L.) Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 P. M.)

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. (Com.) (12 M.)

Tuesday, December 16

Endicott Johnson Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 A. M.)

Island Creek Coal Co. ($6 Pfd. & Com.) (2 P. M.)

Mandel Bros., Inc. (Com.)

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. (Com. (3 P. M.)

Wednesday, December 17

General Foods Corp. ($4.50 Pfd.) (9:15 A. M.)

Lehman Corp. (Com.) (2:30 P. M.)

Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. (Com). (11 A. M.)

Thatcher Mfg. Co. ($2.60 Pfd.) (9:30 A. M.)

U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. (5½% Conv. Pfd.) (10:30 A. M.)

Thursday, December 18

Continental Insurance Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.)

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co. (Com.) (12 M.)

MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 A. M.)

National Bond & Share Corp. (Com.) (3:15 P. M.)

Friday, December 19

Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) ($5 Pfd.)

Current Farm Prices Under 25 Years Ago

CHICAGO (AP)—American agriculture goes into the new world war with prices considerably below levels prevailing when Uncle Sam started shooting a quarter century ago. Moreover, stocks of some commodities are the largest on record, and farmers are scheduled to step up production to peak levels in 1942.

Although farm prices have followed much the same course they took during World War I, today's market quotations, hovering around highs for the last four years, were hardly comparable in most cases to those of 1917.

Prices Were High

Farmers who recall peak prices of the war and post-war period, when wheat and rye were worth $3 a bushel, corn $2, oats $1, hogs $20 a hundred pounds, and cotton more than 40 cents a pound, face a different picture in 1941.

Grain production then was stimulated greatly by the demand to feed Europe, and prices of cereals soared. Now, American farmers are being called upon not so much for grains, abundant at present, as for products of grain consumption, meat, eggs, and milk products. Much of the export market available in 1914-1920 cannot be reached now.

Commodity markets have taken the shock of definite American involvement in the new struggle with comparative calm. Prices have risen moderately since first shots were fired Sunday.

In April, 1917, when America went to war, the price of May wheat in Chicao soared from $2.14 a bushel to $2.80. The next month it reached a peak of $3.25. Futures trading in wheat was suspended in September and the price was pegged at $2.20 a bushel. Trading in other grain futures was continued, however.

Course of Prices

The course of farm prices since Sept. 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland, precipitating World War II, and a comparison with those on April 6, 1917, when the United States entered World War I, are shown in the following table (approximate prices given for comparison purposes only):

	Yesterday's Close	Sept. 1939	April 1917
Wheat futures	$1.28	.88	3.14
Corn	.80	.44	1.31
Oats	.53	.29	.66
Rye	.70	.41	1.80
Hogs top	11.00	6.90	16.00
Butter, spot	.34¾	.32	.44
Eggs, spot	.37	.18	.32
Cotton futures	16.43	8.25	18.40
Cattle top	14.35	10.35	13.00

Peaks reached by three commodities during World War I or in the year or so immediately following the armistice included: $3.45 for wheat, $2.17 for corn, $1.29 for oats, $2.95 for rye, 69 for butter, 73 for eggs. Hogs sold above $20 a hundredweight, cattle were above $16 and cotton was priced above 42 cents a pound.

General Aniline Director Resigns

NEW YORK (AP)—General Aniline & Film Corp. directors have accepted the resignation of one German born director and asked—but were refused — resignations from two others, German born, but naturalized American citizens.

Mr. H. Aickelin, a German born but naturalized American citizen, submitted his resignation "in view of the circumstances." It was accepted.

In addition, Mr. Dietrich Schmitz and Mr. Ernest Schwartz were asked by a vote of the board to resign, but declined to agree to the board's demand.

The resignation of Mr. Aickelin leaves 11 directors, including Mr. William C. Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to France and friend of President Roosevelt, and John E. Mack, president of the company, who has also been on friendly terms with the President.

Seventeen U. S. Treasury Department agents, under the direction of Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., assistant to the general counsel of the department, were installed in the organization's main offices in New York, and its three factories in Renssaelaer and Binghamton, N. Y., and in Linden, N. J.

Dep't Stores Check Stocks For Blackout Line Demands

NEW YORK (AP)—Department stores were checking their stocks in preparation for a large demand for blackout materials.

The first call for such goods started Wednesday, store executives reported, as a result of two successive days marked by air-raid warnings.

Principal demand centered on black sateen to cover windows; flashlights, candles and portable radios.

Customers' queries and the expectation of a considerable call for types of goods needed during air raids prompted a number of stores to send their buyers into the markets for galvanized pails, long-handled shovels, alcohol stoves, axes and hatchets, electric lanterns, kerosene lanters and similar items.

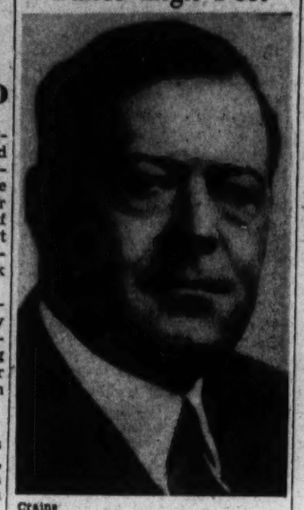
Receives Trolley Coach Orders

KENT, Ohio—The Twin Coach Company at Kent, Ohio, has received orders for 10 trolley coaches from the Kansas City Public Service Company, Kansas City, Mo.; for 13 from Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Ga.; four from Youngstown Municipal Railway, Youngstown, Ohio, and 20 from Akron Transportation Company, Akron, Ohio, according to Ross Schram, Vice-President.

Savings & Loan Dividend

PHILADELPHIA—The board of directors of First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Philadelphia has declared dividends at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum for the six months period ending Dec. 31, 1941. Samuel A. Green, Secretary-Manager of the association, reports total assets amounting to $2,410,648 as of Nov. 30, 1941, compared with $1,860,794 a year previous, or an increase of over 30 per cent.

Takes High Post



Craine

John Bridge

Elected chairman of the Inter-State Motor Freight System's board of directors. Mr. Bridge formerly was Vice-President and General Manager of the system. W. F. Drohan, former western regional vice-president of the system, has been named Vice-President and General Manager succeeding Mr. Bridge.

Officials Announce Florida-Tennessee Pipe Line Completed

ATLANTA (AP)—Southeastern Pipe Line officials have announced the completion of a 456-mile tube from Port St. Joe, Fla., to a point near Chattanooga, Tenn. The line will be dedicated Dec. 19.

The pipe line, granted the right of eminent domain by Congress as a defense necessity after the State Legislature had refused such powers, "may prove of untold importance if war comes to our shores," said A. Steve Clay, counsel for the Southeastern company.

Mr. Clay said that the system would provide the area, which consumes almost 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually, with vital gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil.

Refined petroleum products will be brought by tanker from Gulf Coast refineries to Port St. Joe and piped to outlets in Georgia near Bainbridge, Albany, Americus, Macon, Griffin, Atlanta, Rome and Lookout Mountain Station near Chattanooga

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia and Representative William P. Cole, Jr., of Maryland, Chairman of the House Petroleum Committee and author of the bill granting rights of way, are among those scheduled to speak at the dedication, to be held at the line's Chattahoochee terminal outside Atlanta.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yest'day	Close Yr Ago
Wheat			
December		1.26⅝	88⅛
May	83½	.85	93⅛
July	1.28¾	1.30	80⅛
Corn			
December		79¾	58⅛
May	1.28¼	1.29½	65⅝
July	.65	.66⅛	59⅛
Oats			
Dec.		.52¾	.38⅜
May	.56	.56⅞	.39⅝
July	.54¼	.55⅛	.31⅛
Soybeans			
Dec.	1.71	1.77	.80⅞
May	1.77	1.81⅞	.89⅝
July	1.76¾	1.82¾	.89⅝
Rye			
Dec.		.60	.42¾
May	.74½	.75⅝	.46⅝
July	.76⅛	.77⅝	.47⅛
Lard			
Dec.		10.57	6.18
Jan.		10.62	
March		10.80	
May		12.30	5.80
July		12.47	5.77

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	99.0b	99.3
May	.....	.....	.....	98.1b	98.8
July	.....	.....	.....	97.5b	.....

Tops

March	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.0b	127.2b
May	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0b	125.4b
July	124.9	125.0	124.9	125.2b	124.8b

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.50	8.61
May	8.59	8.59	8.49	8.51	8.60

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.35	6.30	6.25	6.27	6.31

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	23¼	22½	22½	23¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	43	42¾	43	43¼
1.60b	Bos Her-Trav	14½	14½	14½	14
...	Bos & M st A pf	1½	1¾	1½	1½
...	Bos & M st B pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.64	Bos Ports Prop	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10½
...	Eastern SS	8¾	8½	8¾	...
1.25b	Employers Grp	23½	23½	23½	23¾
...	Mass Util As	10c	10c	10c	10c
1.25a	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5⅛
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	104½	103	103	104
...	N E Tel rts	28c	22c	25c	28c
...	North Butte	21c	20c	21c	21c
.75a	General Cap	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.00
...	Old Colony	11c	10c	10c	10c
.87½a	Shawmut Asso	8¾	8½	8½	8½
1.60	Torrington	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	51¾	50¾	50¾	51
1.40	Unit Sh M pf	42¾	43¾	43¾	42½
...	Utah M&T	21c	21c	21c	24c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncludinr extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Cuban Sugar Exports Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Dec. 6 this year increased to 2,987,224 tons from 2,001,943 tons in the comparable 1940 period, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	110.91	24.80	14.07
Net change	—.33	—.19	—.10
Previous close	110.58	24.61	14.17
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.69
1941 low	109.01	24.35	14.13

*Preliminary

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

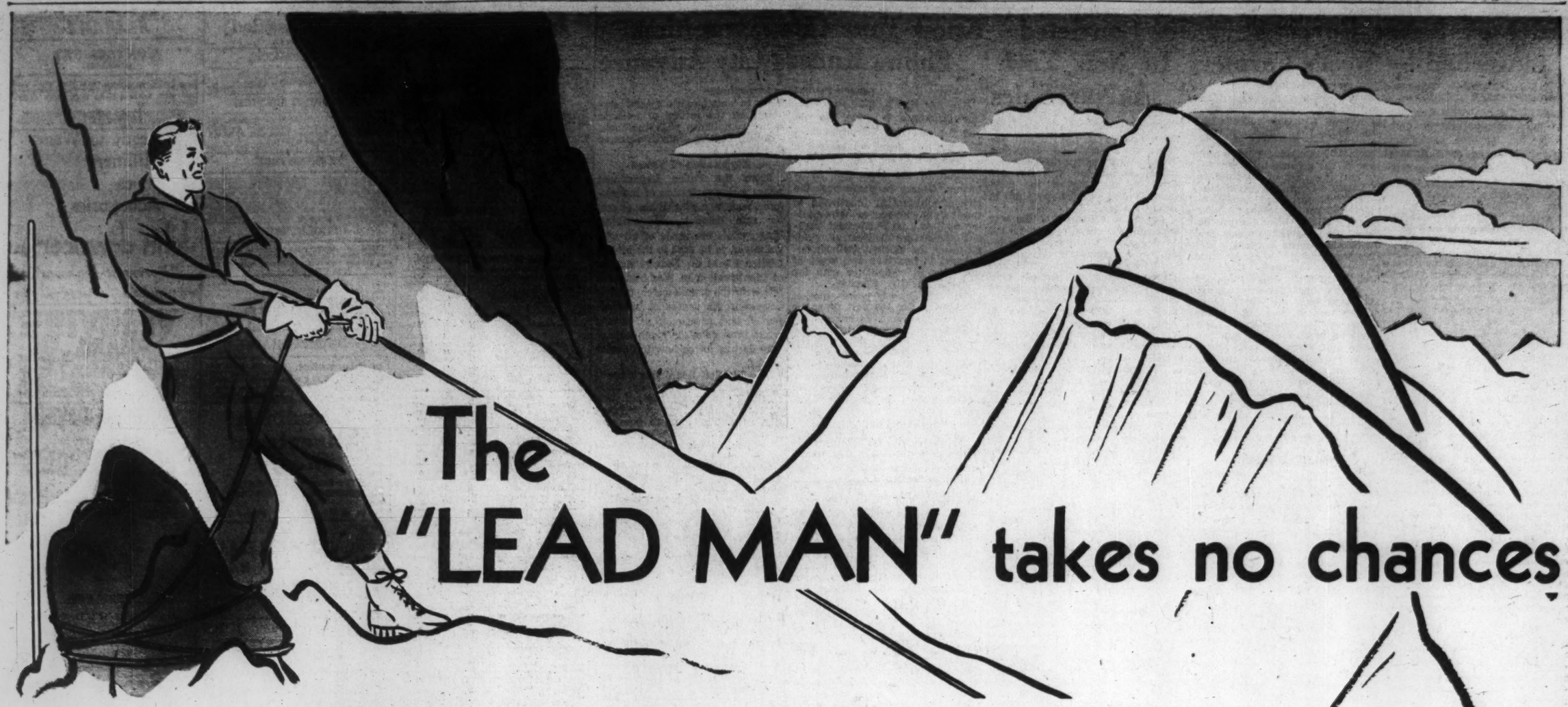
United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
Federal Farm Mortgage			
10 3s 47-42	100.16	100.16	100.16
New York City Bonds			
35 3s 80	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛

Corporation Bonds

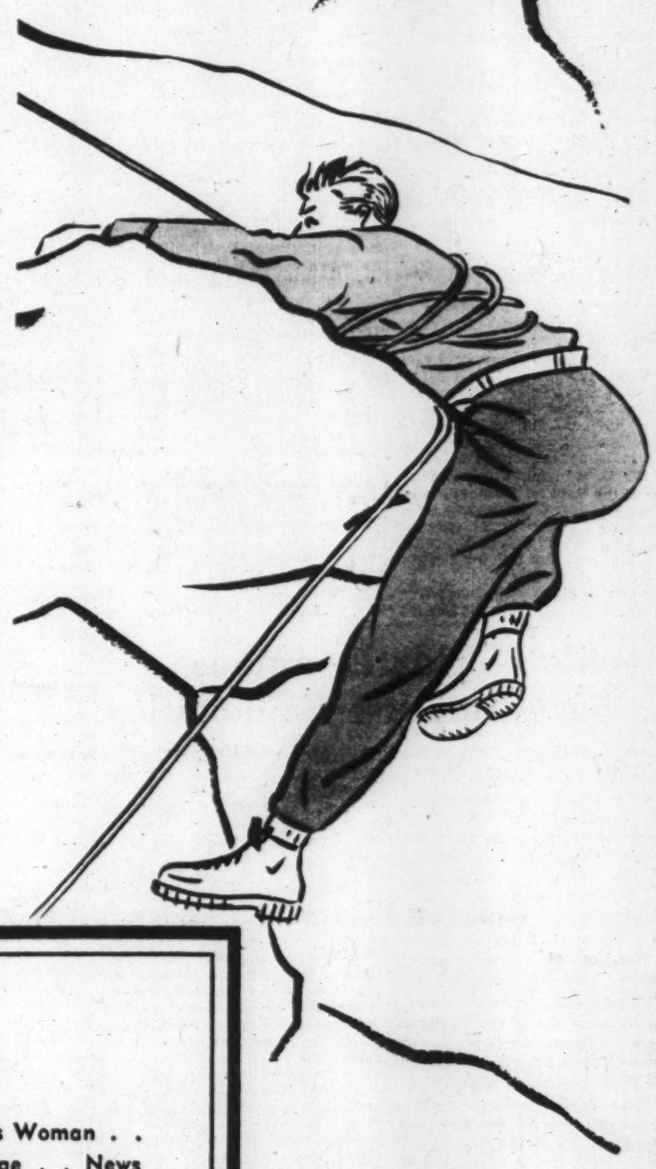
Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
6 AbitibiP&P5s53st	83½	83	83
1 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Allegh Val 4s 92	100 17-32	100	17-32
19 Am&For P&s 2030	62	61⅞	62
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
14 Am T&T 3½s 61	107½	107½	107½
81 Am T&T 4s 56	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 55	103½	103½	103½
3 AT&SF 4s 95	106½	106½	106½
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	14¼	14¼	14¼
17 A C Line 4½s 64	61¾	60¾	61
12 A C Line 5s 45	95	94½	95
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	54½	54	54
30 B&O 5s st A	29¾	29½	29¾
8 B&O 5s st C	23¾	23½	23¾
7 B&O 5s st P	29	28¾	29
63 B&O cv 4s st	30¾	30½	30¾
4 B&O 4s 48	56	55½	56
12 B&O S W 5s st	39¼	39	39
9 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	49¾	49½	49½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	49½	49½	49½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 65	104	104	104
1 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102	102	102
21 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35¾	35	35¾
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Buf R&P 5? st	34½	34½	34½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	46	46	46
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	14	14	14
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	79	79	79
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅞	103¾	103¾
13 Chi & Alton 3s 49	13	13	13
10 CB&Q gen 4s 58	74¼	73¾	74
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	89	89	89
1 CB&Q 3½s III 49	93½	93	93½
1 ChGtW ine 4½s 2038	39¾	39½	39½
362 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9¼	7¾	9¼
42 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¾	1½	1¾
2 CM&StP 4½s 89 C	38¾	38¾	38¾
40 CM&StP 5s 30	38	38	38
6 CM&StP 5½s 89 B	34½	33¼	34½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12½	12	12
91 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Chi&NW 5½s '37	19½	19½	19½
26 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	10½	10⅜	10½
2 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
250 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	8¼	9
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
2 Ch Un Sta 2½s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Ch&W2Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	44½	43½	44½
4 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	44	44	44
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	81	81	81
3 ClevUnTerm5s '73	67¼	67	67
15 Clev UnTerm4½s'77C	60	59½	60
15 Col&So 4½s '80	15	14¾	15
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
12 Coml Mack Ine 6Bww	32	32	32
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
1 Contin'tal Oil 3½s 48	102½	102½	102½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	26½	26½	26½
1 Curtis Pub 6s 55	93	93	93
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58½	49½	56½
81 D&RG 4s 36	10¾	10	10¾
1 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
22 D&RG West 5s 78	10½	10	10½
8 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
9 Erie rfg 5s 53	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 Erie rfg 5s 75	36½	36½	36½
16 Erie 4½s	51¼	50¾	51¼
25 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59	58¾	59
1 Erie cv 4s 53A	55	55	55
5 Erie cv 4s 53B	54½	54½	54½
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8½	8½	8½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Goodrich 4½s 56	103	103	103
2 Gour & Ostby 5s 42	100	100	100
4 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	82½	82½	82½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	82½	82½	82½
9 Gt Nor 4s 46G	94½	94½	94½
6 Gt Nor 3½s 67	75¾	75½	75½
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	38¾	38¾	38¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	8½	8½



The "LEAD MAN" takes no chances

Scaling treacherous snow clad peaks, a mountain climbing party is roped together for safety. When the rope is used for support in getting over a particularly dangerous spot, the man in the lead always anchors himself firmly, never trusting to his own strength or footing in case the climber below should slip.

The Christian Science Monitor is an acknowledged leader in the field of unbiased, dependable journalism. When it publishes a news report as factual, you may be sure that report is firmly anchored in a carefully confirmed authority. The Monitor cannot trust in the uncertain support of hazy information or devious rumors. That is why it continues to be a leader in the daily press. You can rely on what you read in this great international newspaper. You can ascend the cloudy trail of world events today with its aid, and never fear that you will be let down. As the "lead man," it takes no chances.



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LMG

Drive on Labor Boycotts Launched by West's Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A pledge of whole-hearted co-operation in producing bumper crops during the wartime emergency, vigorous criticism of a national policy of appeasement toward organized labor, and launching of a State-wide drive to outlaw the hot cargo and secondary boycott as trade-union weapons characterized the eighth annual convention here of the Associated Farmers of California, a strong, individualistic group of men and women who own and till most of the farms in California's No. 1 industry, agriculture.

The pledge to produce bumper wartime crops was taken, although Associated Farmer spokesmen declared they think the Federal Government's right hand does not know what its left is doing. The appeal of Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, calling for increased farm production of food for defense, especially in dairy products, was cited in contrast to the dumping of 28,000 gallons of "hot milk" in Los Angeles city sewers under protection of Federal labor legislation because dairy farmers serving metropolitan Los Angeles refused to sign closed-shop union contracts.

In California the drive to outlaw the hot cargo and secondary boycott, which means that union truck drivers, packers or warehousemen refuse to handle produce not grown or marketed under union-contract conditions, centers on a referendum before California voters at the 1942 election in November.

Repassed Over Veto

At the last session of the State Legislature a bill to outlaw these trade-union weapons was passed, vetoed by Gov. Culbert L. Olson, and repassed over his veto. The California State Federation of Labor has obtained sufficient signatures to assure a referendum on the measure.

The drive on hot cargo and secondary boycott may become coast-wide, perhaps region-wide in the Far West. "If Yakima apples are hot in Seattle, why ship apples to Seattle? If lemons are hot in Oakland, why ship to Oakland? If milk is hot in San Francisco, why ship milk to San Francisco?" asked John S. Watson, former President of the Associated Farmers and Chairman of its Labor Relations Committee. His questions indicated that the farmers would employ boycott against boycott as a means of combating union interference.

Mr. Watson cited the 1941 agricultural strike record in California as indicating clearly "the pattern of the future." He listed loss of milk in Los Angeles, a similar situation in the San Francisco area where it was necessary to divert 10,000 gallons of hot milk from its normal market to cheese at a large loss to farmers, the loss of a $1,000,000 asparagus crop, and hundreds of cargoes of lemons as the 1941 result of union activity in California agriculture.

Opposition to any make-work schemes and an enthusiastic declaration in favor of "old-fashioned democracy" was expressed in an interview with this correspondent by Lloyd W. Frick, of Kern County, new President of the Associated Farmers. A charter member of the organization, Mr. Frick is also President of the California Cotton Co-Operative Association.

By "old-fashioned democracy," Mr. Frick said he meant the American tradition of initiative, hard work, and individual endeavor by which he said he had had to make his way and by which he thinks all self-respecting Americans should want to make their way.

At the convention it was emphasized by many speakers that 95 per cent of the union workingmen in California were wholehearted loyal Americans but that they were under the economic and physical duress of union leaders. The Associated Farmers regard themselves as primary movers in preventing the United States from becoming another France by pointing out and opposing union leaders whom they consider Communists and openly hostile to the American way.

Duress by Picketing

How a union drive to secure a closed shop against a well-known soft-drink bottling firm had curtailed its retailers in a Los Angeles suburb from 32 1to 21 in 14 months was described by Russell Parsons, special prosecutor of subversive activities in the District Attorney's office of Los Angeles County. He said that retailers handling this soft drink were compelled to destroy their merchandise in the streets at a big loss to themselves or see their stores picketed. He charged that union leaders "don't give anyone a fair trial. They act in star chamber and at night."

The Farmers urged that a coordinator of priorities for West Coast agriculture be named, that key men on farms be declared exempt from the draft, since agriculture is a defense industry, and that all public work relief projects which take labor away from farms be discontinued.

To show that agricultural labor in California is much better off than the same type of labor in other parts of the Nation, William Starke Rosecrans of Los Angeles, District Co-ordinator for the Division of Contract Distribution and Priorities of the Office of Production Management, declared that the per month rates for agricultural labor, without board in 1940, were as follows:

South Carolina	$22.75
Arkansas	31.75
Florida	33.25
Oklahoma	39.25
Texas	38.25
California	89.50
U. S. average	45.47

A charge that the Federal Government is encouraging the growth of National Socialism, a system developed by Adolf Hitler, by appeasing labor unions, was made by Representative Leland M. Ford (R), of Santa Monica, who flew to Sacramento from Washington for the occasion.

14 Convicted In New York As Nazi Spies

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The conviction of 14 tight-lipped defendants accused of supplying military information to Germany today capped the Government's drive against one of the most fantastically-operated spy rings in recent history.

Against a backdrop of the war between the two countries, the 14-week-long trial ended early today with a comparatively speedy verdict. A jury of nine men and three women deliberated only eight hours before finding the 14 guilty on both counts of an indictment charging conspiracy to avoid registering as German Government agents and conspiracy to delivery to the Nazi Government vital American defense secrets.

The verdict carried a maximum sentence of 22 years. Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers said he would set a date for sentencing Monday.

George Gordon Battle, one of the defense attorneys, said he expected to appeal and several other lawyers indicated that if Mr. Battle had the 2,150,000-word record printed, they also would appeal.

Judge Byers said in his 2½-hour charge to the jury that it was "unfortunate" that war started during the trial, declaring it was "probably no exaggeration" to say the defendants had "manifested deep sympathy for Germany."

"Bear in mind, however," he cautioned the jury, "that men are not sent to jail for their opinions in this country. A man is entitled to believe that the German race is a superior race, and that the world was created in order that the German race might dominate it. So long as he does nothing to carry those views into effect to the detriment of the United States there is no attempt on our part to discipline him merely for what he thinks."

The trial disclosed that the Government had scored what its agents believed to be an unparalleled triumph in counter-espionage.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation virtually fathered the spy ring, said to have 20 unapprehended members now in foreign countries, by handling all its coded short-wave messages between here and Gestapo headquarters in Hamburg, Germany. The FBI built and operated a "spy" station on Long Island, where agents learned the identity of German spies, their assignments, and activities.

Know Your City Exposition Shows Kansas City Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12—The difference between the old and the new city Government in Kansas City is being emphasized in a three-day Know Your City Exposition in the Municipal Auditorium. Where in years past the city administration functioned to the behind-the-scenes wire-pulling of Boss Tom Pendergast, present officials are demonstrating for all to see the efficient methods developed in less than two years of operation in compliance with the nonpartisan City Charter.

With the show has come another innovation. For the first time, the city's annual report is being made available for general distribution as required by the City Charter. Visitors to the exposition are receiving an 80-page booklet describing simply and interestingly the achievements of the present administration in its first fiscal year.

Other Exhibits

The display, in preparation of which city employees spent many weeks, comprises dozens of booths and demonstrations covering every municipal department. The Park Board has provided a summery setting of grass, flowers and trees for the entire show. Into this background blend the swings, slides and teeter-totters of the Recreation Division of the Welfare Department, a division that has increased its work greatly in the last two years.

The big Public Works Department demonstrates with maps, photographs, diagrams, charts and models what it has done and what it proposes to do in providing trafficways, buildings and other facilities to meet city needs. A major point of interest is the second municipal airport, for which a site has been bought on the uplands 10 miles south of Kansas City. It is intended to relieve congestion at the Municipal Air Terminal in the Missouri River bottoms, and to provide an alternate landing place for airliners when fog obscures the downtown airport.

The Water Department demonstrates with working models, photographs and diagrams how it purifies the muddy Missouri River water and distributes it over the city. The water softening equipment now being installed, is explained. This improvement, like the upland airport, was long promised by the old machine administration and never made a reality. The Health Department shows its work in detail, with special emphasis on the testing of milk to assure compliance with the more stringent control ordinance passed this year.

Registration of Voters

From the Police Department comes a demonstration of law enforcement, along with an appeal for safe driving and walking. Fingerprints are made of all who volunteer, to be sent to the identification file of the Federal Bureau of Identification in Washington. A test with the drunkometer, used to determine the degree of intoxication of persons accused of driving while intoxicated, is given anyone who desires to see how the device works.

The Election Board has a booth where new residents, or those reaching voting age, may put their names on the permanent registration rolls. The citizen's share in government is emphasized at another booth, where complaints and suggestions are received. To assure the citizen his ideas have been given attention, a letter will be mailed him explaining what has been or will be done about them.

L. P. Cockingham, city manager, said the purpose of the show is to bring about a more intelligent interest in municipal affairs.

"A better knowledge of the workings of the city government," he said, "will do much to guide citizens in planning for the future."

The show is regarded as a prelude to the spring election campaign. The reform element will face in March its first test at the polls since it drove the Pendergast machine out of the City hall two years ago.

Youth Center at Grand Rapids Due to Vision of Police Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Elimination of the juvenile crime problem in a crowded district where arrests annually ran into the hundreds, through educational rather than regulation police methods, is an achievement which this industrial community owes to the vision of its Superintendent of Police, Frank J. O'Malley.

Father of five children, Chief O'Malley believes that lack of decent recreation, more than anything else, is responsible for street gangs and subsequent lawbreaking.

To prove his theory he opened, experimentally, a club house and workshop for youngsters from 8 to 18. Today, three years after its inception Grand Rapids Youth Center No. 1 each week provides entertainment and remunerative work for approximately 500 boys and girls.

That there is nothing new in the community house idea, Chief O'Malley admits. Many large cities have such institutions, equipped and endowed. It is the fact that his project was started with no resources but an idea.

Inspiration for the Youth Center came when a lad of 13, from a section of the city whose population is 60 per cent Negro and 40 per cent a mixture of all the races of the world, was brought to the chief's desk for questioning.

Two Basements Offered

Bright-eyed and intelligent, the lad, already contemptuous of the law, was determined one way or another to get the things his more fortunate school-fellows possessed. Noting that the boy came from an area where juvenile arrests were frequent, Chief O'Malley sought a plan whereby he and others like him might be kept in hand.

The chief's first move, he realized, was to get potential miscreants off the streets, to find a place where they could come and equipment attractive enough to keep them coming. Offer of two basements, rent-free, in adjacent frame houses used as a church mission was readily accepted.

The houses were dilapidated, the basements "Michigan cellars" dug from the solid earth and flooded after every heavy rain, but with the aid of volunteers from the police and fire departments the chief set to work to make the place habitable. Aided by neighborhood youngsters, who were paid 10 cents an hour, he soon had the space enlarged, cemented, and furnished with windows. Beams were installed to support sagging floors, a tunnel dug between the buildings.

With something to show his fellow citizens the Chief was ready to ask help, not in money but in goods. Response was immediate. A manufacturer donated paint for the houses, another firm gave the service of its painters for six days. Tools, machines, games, books flowed in a steady stream to the now gleaming houses in the dingy street.

His plant established, Chief O'Malley faced the problem of its upkeep. Incorporating the project as the Grand Rapids Youth Commonwealth, he soon had a list of 400 supporting members, each of whom annually subscribes from $2 to $100. Proceeds from the annual Police Field Day, roughly $900, are turned over to the work. Last year an additional sum was raised when Joe Louis contributed his services as referee at a Police Boxing Show.

Trade Crafts Taught

Activities at the Center begin at 3 in the afternoon and run until 10 in the evening. Courses in wood and metal work, directed by an instructor from the public school system who generously gives his time, attract dozens of youngsters. Benches, tools, and essential supplies are donated or purchased at cost. The motor needed for an electro-plating plant was salvaged from a discarded player piano. Other gift pianos have made possible a music course so popular that it is regularly attended by 75 children and a dozen adults. Guitar and banjo classes are also regularly scheduled.

Through the generosity of the Kiwanis Club and the local gas and electric companies a model kitchen has been installed on an upper floor. Here each week 80 girls and 20 boys are taught cooking and table service. From time to time movies are shown. The shelves of a lending library are always open and current magazines are kept in a convenient corner of the clubroom. Ping-pong tables are in constant use. Gloves from the Center's large stock are brought out to settle quarrels, now not so frequent as they once were.

Outside activities include basketball, football and baseball, played on a near-by recreation field. In the winter the flooded backyard makes an excellent skating rink. In summer community gardens in the river bottoms near the city's sewage disposal plant are tended with "farm tools" supplied by the center. A Boy Scout troop of 24 and a cub troop use the Center as their headquarters.

With an eye to the future Chief O'Malley recently purchased 12 acres of woodland on the Thornapple River a short distance from the city. Next year he will begin the development of a camp which he hopes will be used not only by his Center boys and girls, but by all Grand Rapids children who wish to avail themselves of the privilege. Naturally, much of the clearing and building on the camp site will be done by boys from the Center, paid, as they are for all work for the project, at 10 cents an hour. All payments, whether for work or for articles made in class, are made in scrip, redeemable in shoes, Scout equipment and other necessities or applicable on summer vacations.

Fertile Florida Everglades Face Immense Exploitation

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Pioneers of a vast agricultural frontier—the Florida everglades—are being rescued again, this time from a burden of debts and taxes that has retarded development of the fertile marshlands potentially capable of producing more winter vegetables than the entire Nation could consume.

Farmers have been beset by floods and hurricanes, then, paradoxically, by fire, in their efforts to cultivate the huge alligator-infested swamp that is a 4,500,000-acre backyard for the resort cities of Palm Beach and Miami.

The dredging of hundreds of miles of canals, the construction of flood levees around Lake Okeechobee and the cost of fire control methods imposed a $17,500,000 debt the landowners were unable to pay. Tax collections dwindled to a trickle.

Out of this financial chaos the State now is bringing a semblance of order by reducing the debt to approximately $5,600,000 through refunding of bonds.

Reclamation of the everglades has caused one difficulty after another ever since efforts were begun to tap this agricultural gold mine.

Soil Extremely Rich

Enterprising explorers long ago discovered that the soil of this swamp, roughly 150 miles long and 75 miles wide, is remarkably fertile if properly drained. For centuries decaying vegetation and marine matter has made a muck deposit several feet thick in places.

It was into this virtually impenetrable wilderness that remnants of the Seminole Indians, refusing to make peace with the white man, retreated to exist among the wild animals.

Moisture seeping southeastward from the lake to the sea covered most of the land, but a great engineering feat partially solved the problem. Drainage canals were dug until they criss-crossed much of the area.

Winter vegetables—beans, celery, cabbage, tomatoes and others—flourished and found a ready market in the North. Sugar cane was another profitable product. Cattlemen and dairymen moved into the grassy plains.

Packing houses were constructed around the lake. Boom towns sprang up, with railroads and highways as outlets.

Then disaster struck again. More than 2,000 persons perished in a flood after a tropical hurricane swept the Lake's water over its banks. To prevent a recurrence, a levee was built halfway around the Lake, at a cost of millions of dollars.

Other blows fell. It was found that the drainage had been done to well.

During droughts immense grass fires swept the plains, burning into the tinder-like peat. The underground water table dropped so low that sea water backed up the canals and rivers. Municipal wells in the coastal resort cities turned salty, their fresh-water supply endangered.

More money was spent—and still is being expended—to regulate the drainage, keeping the water level low enough for farming yet high enough to avoid fires and ward off the salt infiltration.

Landowners Now Better Off

Landowners began to have trouble paying their taxes in the late 1920's during the economic aftermath to the Florida boom. As a general depression followed, farmers went broke, taxes were unpaid. The district's bonds finally went into default in 1931.

A decade later the only important new enterprise was a big cane sugar development. Property values declined as the delinquent taxes piled up.

Noise Waste, Calm Wins, Group Tells the Nation

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Suppress that urge toward shouting, horn-honking or the rattling of pots and pans—step softly and speak quietly for the nation's sake.

Such is the program recommended today to all citizens by the executive committee of the National Noise Abatement Council, which declared that reduction of unnecessary noise would strengthen American morale and efficiency.

"Noise makes waste, calm wins fights," the committee set as its slogan.

Coats for Fliers Assured

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Office of Production Management took over control of the entire shearling supply in this country today to prevent a shortage in flying suits, jackets, and coats needed by United States air forces. A shearling is the skin of a sheared

Blackout in New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13 (AP)—Illuminated outdoor advertising signs on highways and buildings in metropolitan New Jersey were ordered blacked out, effective last night, until a master plan for extinguishing them during air-raid alarms has been evolved.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.

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REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, CONN.—RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD: beautifully built — stone, steel beams; 20 rooms; equipped with generous heat and water supply; now a lovely modern family home but could be used for real home or school. Write Box 8-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 8151

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 2F N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

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offers a buying service of unusual merit. Desires additional accounts in
READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALTY SHOP MARKET
We buy everything a woman wears except shoes. Thoroughly fashion conscious and market wise. Many years' experience with exceptional clientele.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, successful background, best references; willing to go anywhere, prefer western Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma; knows furniture department, appliance trade; also wholesale and retail auto and hardware. C. P. LANG, 7306 PARKDALE, CLAYTON, MO.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

LEXINGTON, MASS.

NEW HOMES—3 at TAFT, off Mass. Ave.: 1 at Watertown St. and Concord Turnpike, 2 and 3 bedrooms; unusual investment offers Lexington Lumber Co., Lexington 0370.

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

NEAR WOODSTOCK, VERMONT—100 acres and small Cape Cod type 1790 farmhouse worth remodeling because of 2 fine views; some work has been done; no electricity or water in house but both available; price $3000. Address WHITE CUPBOARD INN, Woodstock, Vermont.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Owner will sell direct: 6 rooms, all brick; beautifully landscaped 7000 ft. lot, good location; garage; near school; photo and description mailed on request. Box 8-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Season rentals to meet your need
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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Surprise Lake Apartments, also house and duplex, in exclusive residential section; corner 46th and Prairie Ave.; suites and efficiencies.

MIAMI BEACH, Isle of Normandy section—Normandy Arms Apartments, 6916 Bay Drive. Furnished apartments for light housekeeping, selected clientele only; steam heat; moderate rates; long or short rentals.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, evening hours; beautifully appointed; centrally located. Telephone mornings 9-12, Com. 0060 (Boston).

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BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractive room and board in small family for business woman; good train and bus service; references. Mystic 0650-J after 6 p. m.

Local Classified (Continued)

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BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance on Hemenway St.—Room for 1 or 2 persons; transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BOSTON, 175 Newbury St.—Attractive rooms, fireplaces, near bath; excellent location, near Copley Sq. subway; business people. Com. 9295.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny corner room in apt. house; conveniently located; kitchen priv.; Christian Scientist preferred. Trow. 6607.

MIAMI, FLA.—Light, airy, comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses; close in. MRS. COCHRAN, 911 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 2-6843.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Delightful sunny rooms, finest beds, near women's club and golf course on beautiful Snell Isle. MRS. LAURA DOUGHERTY, 211 Estado Way.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Tourist Rooms; quiet, comfortable in refined home; one block on Main Highway—31-60-231. 923 South Lawrence.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41882.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

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MIAMI BEACH bungalows, 1½ blocks ocean; quiet section; $850 season; transportation. Owner, 1032 Cotorro Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.

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HELP WANTED—MEN

LAUNDRY DRIVER for metropolitan Boston district; permanent position; salary plus commission. Write Box W-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DENTAL HYGIENIST — By Boston dentist; write stating age and experience. Box W-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple and elderly lady; Sundays off; references. Tel. evenings Michigan 2-0385, Ozone Park, New York.

NEAT, capable, middle-aged woman to do general housework; small family, no heavy work; 8 miles north of Boston. Box F-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Refined, middle-aged woman to share housework and care of small kennel with another middle-aged woman on small hill-top estate, delightfully situated in N. H., about 20 miles west of Concord; congenial, educated woman who could share the pleasures of life there with the work; one in family except husband week-ends, occasional guests; liberal salary. Box M-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, experienced corporate estate, transportation, insurance, personnel lines, Smith, Write Box S-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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GENERAL ASSISTANT (Protestant) wants position in SMALL ADULT FAMILY. Vicinity BROOKLYN, N. Y. Sleep in. Moderate salary. Christian Science family preferred. Write Box G-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Lincoln National Bank of Chelsea, Chelsea, Massachusetts, will be held at its Banking house, on Broadway, corner of Fourth Street, in the County of Suffolk, City of Chelsea and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on January 13th, 1942, at 8:30 A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.
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FLORIDA

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Sweet Building Arcade

Rowley Battery & Electric
Willard Batteries
Delco Remy-Auto Lite
Official Parts and Service
615 N. E. 1st St. Phone 1535

Paris Cleaners-Launderers
533 North Andrews Avenue
Phone 533
All work done in Ft. Lauderdale.

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall Phone 648

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CONTRACT PLUMBING AND REPAIRS
H. R. STUART
SHOWROOM DISPLAY
305 N. W. 1st Ave. Phone 511

THE LITTLE GALLERY
"Distinctive Dresses"
For Sport, Afternoon and Evening
1508 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1067-J

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST AVENUE

Flowers
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

The BURT BOOK Shop
Fort Myers Beach, Florida
RENTAL LIBRARY
NOTIONS GIFTS BEACHWEAR
GIFT WRAPPINGS GREETING CARDS
STATIONERY

NAT GAILLARD WALKER F. A. I. A.
ARCHITECT
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

FORT MYERS NUT SHOP
1311 First Street
Specializing in Gift Packages of Citrus Fruit
Full Bushel Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines $3.00
Mail orders filled.

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

For fresh Film—Prompt developing—Complete stock Movie and Still Cameras — Latest Books, Magazines and Papers
TRY
PARKER'S BOOK STORE

MILLER'S GIFT SHOP
New jewelry—compacts—purses—distinctive gifts for men—Della Robbia glassware—colorful pottery—greeting cards for all occasions.
1019 FIRST STREET

BE SURE AND TRY
Bradford Coffee Shop
1032 First Street
Specializing in Western Steaks and Florida Sea Foods

JEWELL'S BEAUTY SHOP
6 CLEVELAND AVENUE
(Tamiami Trail)
We recommend
NUTRI-PAK
America's outstanding machineless permanent wave

FORT MYERS (Continued)

PHONE 143
SATCHELL'S LAUNDRY
ON THE TRAIL

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
HENRY STREET

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

Hebbard Lock Store
Locks Repaired — Keys Made — Mowers Sharpened—Saws Filed—Bicycles and Accessories.
1918 Hendry Street

McLAUGHLIN DAIRY
For 25 Years
Grade A Dairy Products
Accredited Tuberculosis and Bang Free Herd
Live Steam Sterilization
PHONE 1187-W

Evans & Park Company, Inc.
Headquarters for Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Underwear, Hosiery
1025 First Street Phone 364

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

GOFF JEWELRY CO.
Serving Florida's West Coast
1115 First St. Fort Myers, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware.
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32405 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT
720 West Flagler Street
Serving
BREAKFAST · LUNCHEON · DINNER
Friendly Atmosphere
Efficient Service
Plenty of Free Parking Space

Lily Chavel
Merit of Honor Cosmetics
Miss Billee's
BEAUTY SALON
Established 1920
126 S. E. SECOND STREET
Air Conditioned
Soft Water Shampooing Ph. 2-1686

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 2-5514

Bob's
ICE CREAM GRILLE
591 N. E. 79TH STREET
We make our own ice creams and frosted malted
Phone 7-4040 *WE DELIVER*

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
Member of Miami Chamber of Commerce
Florida Souvenirs
Alligator Leather Goods
Costume Jewelry and Bags
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET

Marinda's
Original Handmade and Handpainted novelties
Christmas Cards and Gift Wrappings
Gifts Wrapped
1819 Biscayne Boulevard
Opp. Christian Science church

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
Established 1928
"Only the finest work—Only the best materials"
Tel. 2-7925 983 S. W. Sixth St.

MIAMI (Continued)

Poly CRAFT SIGNS
Signs of Distinction
1134 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-4934

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

DUDLEY-SOMES PRINTING COMPANY
802 Fifth Street Phone 5-1385

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

Neele Cooper
Individual Clothes
For Smart Women
At Moderate Prices
665 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

PURCELL CO.
Clothing—Furniture
Nationally Known Merchandise
Courteous Service — Good Value
Cor. Church and Hughey Sts., Orlando, Fla.
Also in
Sanford, Fla.—Haines City, Fla.

KNOX
TEXACO ROOFING
HARDWARE WALLPAPER
***Watson-Standard* Paint**
25 East Pine Street Phone 3163
Orlando, Florida

PHONE 5727
Jean's EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
22 North Orange Avenue Orlando, Florida

Are you hard to fit in dresses?
Are you tall and slim?
Are you short and stout?
Half sizes are carried, making fewer alterations
Prices $4.97 to $8.97
News Dress Shop
111 S. Orange Ave. Orlando, Florida

STELLA B. PINARD
Formerly with
Paramount Studios, Hollywood, Calif.
Dressmaking—Tailoring
2171½ S. Rosalind Ave. Phone 8653
ORLANDO, FLA.

WALTER MENGES
Clothiers to Men
Specialists in style and quality
206 N. Orange Phone 8872
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

THE COTTAGE SHOP
Infants, Toddlers, Children 3 to 6 yrs.
Baby-alls, Suits, Hand-made Dresses
Ladies' Sweaters, Hosiery, Lingerie
Toys and Gifts for Christmas
Parking Space at Food Palace Court

Vera Daniel Flower Farms
Brooks Avenue Phone 9-5738
Floral Designs, Cut Flowers, Pot Plants, Shrubbery, Orchids
Flowers for All Occasions

STELLA B. PINARD
Formerly with
Paramount Studios, Hollywood, Calif.
Dressmaking—Tailoring
2171½ S. Rosalind Ave. Phone 8653
ORLANDO, FLA.

The Whistling Oyster
Famous Gift Shop
Near Patio
In Washington St. Arcade
Orlando, Fla.

Fuller Brushes
4 Church and Main Arcade
Phone 7335

ORLANDO (Continued)

Dine at **The Colonnade**
Home Cooking
Catering to Discriminating People At Reasonable Prices
Free Parking
Private Dining Rooms
478 No. Orange Ave.
Phone 2-0122

CLARENCE BROWN
34 N. Orange Avenue
"Things Men Wear"
ORLANDO, FLA.

Newell Electric Company
Phone 9648 59 East Pine Street
Electric wiring and appliances
Norge Products

TUTHILL'S
The Complete Food Store
Groceries, Meats, Sea Food, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables, Bakery, Delicatessen
470 N. Orange Ave. Phone 6189

GRUEN — TAVANNES
ELGIN — HAMILTON
WATCHES
HART SWALSTEAD
JEWELER
SAN JUAN BLDG. ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious.
Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

For Christmas
Tree ripened oranges and grapefruit. Also jellies and marmalades. Packed for shipping.
Wise Fruit Co. 376 Main Street

SHOP AT
Sears
AND SAVE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
230 MAIN STREET PHONE 2157

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

PENNEY'S
welcomes readers of this paper to shop in their Sarasota store
J. C. Penney Company

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS
338 MAIN STREET

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

Helena Shop
Gifts
DISTINCTIVE ACCESSORIES
Mira Mar Block

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.
See "MARK" before it happens

THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

SARASOTA (Continued)

Hamilton's Standard Service
Main at Osprey Phone 7181
- ATLAS TIRES
- BATTERIES
- ACCESSORIES

OFFICE SUPPLIES, BOOKS
STATIONERY
The
JOHNSON CAMERA-ART SHOP
"Gifts of Distinction"
PICTURE FRAMING RENTAL LIBRARY
243-45 MAIN STREET

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Christmas Gifts
Beautiful and Useful
AT FIVE POINTS

Infants' and Kiddies' Wear
Greeting Cards
LINENS
Roxanna Shop
Distinctive Gifts for All Occasions
LORD'S ARCADE

JOHNNEY'S COFFEE SHOP
Food Prepared to Please by Master Chef
239 Lower Main Street
Completely Air-Conditioned

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal Typewriters
Kodaks, Films, Developing
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

PALM CAFETERIA and COFFEE SHOP
Main Street at Five Points
Coffee Shop entrance Pineapple Ave.
Also Cummer Arcade and Clearwater

419 Main Street Phone 2707
THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Bendix Washer
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Wiring Fuel Oil Heaters

Sloat's Grocery
Fruits and Vegetables
We Specialize in Fine
WESTERN MEATS
— DELIVERY —
Opposite Ringling Art School

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 4546

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum for Kitchen and Bathroom

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
CUMMER ARCADE
Sarasota — Clearwater

Shoe Repairing Service
MALTBY SHOE SHOP
"Everything in Leather"
520 MAIN STREET

GREMLI'S GARAGE
Phone 2013
158 West Eighth Street
Sarasota, Fla.
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
Wheel, Axle and Frame Aligning
STATIC AND DYNAMIC WHEEL BALANCING
24-Hour Wrecking Service Gen.-Repairing

Burnell Studio
Portrait Commercial
Aerial Photographs
225 South Palm

THE ELEANOR GALLERY
(ELEANOR JOHNSON)
229 South Palm Avenue
DECORATIVE ACCESSORIES
The Better Costume Jewelry
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Greeting Cards

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
For Your Christmas Dinner
Eatmor Cranberries
and many other Monitor advertised products
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2290

Helen Buliung
Teacher of Piano
331 N. Orange Ave. Tel. 6803

TELEPHONE 2229
POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
17 years in same location.
12 LORDS ARCADE

NATHANS
At 5 Points
For Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Red Cross Shoes Beach Wear

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SARASOTA (Continued)

boys • girls
juniors • misses
jack and jill shop
Lower Main Street

SARASOTA STATE BANK
IN SARASOTA
Complete Banking Facilities
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Kickliter Hardware Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
B. L. P. Paints, Varnishes and General Hardware
440 Main Street Phone 2795
Open Front Store

THE LITTLE BLUE GENTIAN
RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
in the Woman's Club
Cor. Palm and Park Ave., Rt. 41
HOME COOKING TELEPHONE 9285

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Get Your Paint Supplies at
MOWRER'S
Corner Orange and Main Streets

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

Pianos Built by
Baldwin
All pianos treated for Florida Climate
Expert Tuning
EDWIN JONES
Florida Theatre Bldg.

Vitality Shoes — Selby Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

Lightfoot Printing Company
PRINTING
364 W. 11th Street, Telephone 7157

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4201

CHAMPION SHOE REPAIR
"The Best in Shoe Repairing"
119 3rd St. North
OPP. WILLIAMS PARK
Phone 56-195

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

TAMPA

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
SAVE AT
Sears
In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Tea—Luncheon—Dinner
The Cricket
TEA ROOM
241 Hyde Park Ave. Tampa

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Breakfast from Seven-Nine Thirty
Luncheon—Dinner
JACKARANDA TEA ROOM
109 PLANT AVE.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Claire Gown Shop
Quarter, half and large sizes exclusively
716 FLORIDA AVENUE

"South Florida's Leading Furniture Store"
Home Furniture Co.
1007 FRANKLIN STREET

Home of Time Tested Paint Products
FLOOR COVERING
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
EMERSON RADIOS
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
815 Florida Avenue Phone 4625

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

Office Economy Index, Inc.
Office Supplies
Complete line
Christmas Cards and Gifts
Two 214 Twiggs St., opp. Hillsboro Hotel Entrances 606 Florida Ave., opp. P. O. Steps
Phones 2967—2968

PAUL T. WARD, Inc.
Interior
Designers—Decorators
Studios, 305 Hyde Park Ave.
Phone H 3609

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
Cowen's
Franklin and Twiggs
MASSAGIC Shoes for MEN POLL PARROT Shoes for CHILDREN

Tampa's Headquarters
for
Walk Overs, Red Cross and W. L. Douglas Shoes
Walk-Over Bootery
822 Franklin Street

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1323
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

Send Flowers
LARSON
The Florist
2801 Florida Ave. Phone 4554

Charles Meyers, Proprietor PHONE H34-123
SUNOCO
LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE
TIRES—BATTERIES—ACCESSORIES
BAYSHORE DRIVE AT MAGNOLIA

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Catalog Order Office
409 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

SEA FOODS
Bait—Fishing Tackle
ATLANTIC FISH MARKET
207 Okeechobee Road (Bet. Ga. and Lake)
West Palm Beach, Florida

PIONEER INC.
222 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
Gifts for the Home
Linens, Towels, Sheets, Bedspreads, Novelties

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

EDWARDS MEN'S SHOP
Manhattan Shirts, Pajamas and Sportswear
Coker Building

DEE-BAUGH'S
Millinery You Love to Wear
McCrory Bldg. Third St., N. W.

Carroll Smith INCORPORATED HARDWARE
"The Friendly Store"
A Complete Line of Sherwin-Williams Paints

HOME KITCHEN
Loraine Black, Proprietor
Home Cooked Meals
Fried Chicken a Specialty
247 West Central Avenue
Winter Haven, Florida

Prompt Service—Supplies
Jolley Motor Co.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

HAVEN FLORAL CO.
Flowers by Wire to All Parts of the World
Cut Flowers—Ornamentals
Potted Plants

WINTER HAVEN BOOK STORE
Greeting Cards—Books—Gifts—Office Supplies
272 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE

BALFOUR BROS.
*HARD*ware
PHONE 26-491 62 4TH ST. N. W.

THE STRICKLAND OFFICE SUPPLY CO
Office Equipment, Typewriters, Greeting Cards, Fountain Pens, etc.
253 West Central Ave., Winter Haven, Fla.

THE LAKE REGION COFFEE ROOM
Mrs. F. J. De Haven, Prop.
Lunches and Dinners 50c up
Delicious Food
Attractive Surroundings
5th and Avenue B N. W.
Lake Region Hotel

CENTRAL GROCERY
A PLEEZING Food Store
Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
102 W. Central Free Delivery
R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

FREDERICK'S MEN'S SHOP
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits
Arrow Shirts
267 West Central Avenue

WINTER PARK

Marmalade Restaurant
A Distinctive Eating Place for Fastidious People
East Park Ave. No., Winter Park, Fla

BAKER'S MEN'S STORE
Nationally-known lines of Men's Wear—Sportswear
E. Park Ave., Winter Park, Fla.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

B. B. WARREN
Groceries and Meats
FLAKO PIE CRUST
Phone 1273 2102 18th Ave.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery and Delicatessen
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

Joe Kibler
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6673

the Union
Macon's Style Center

M. C. Pittman Roofing Co.
Bird's Composition Shingles and Built-Up Roofs
Full line of Composition Roofing, Paints and Varnishes

Edmondson & Irby Plumbing Co.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Repairing a Specialty
Phone 4571 569 Mulberry St.

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Alabama Rose Bushes in Bundles
10 for $1.25
Northern Grown Rose Bushes
Your choice 35c
KARSTEN-DENSON
Phone 5411 519 Third Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

672

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

ELECTRICAL GIFTS
TOASTMASTER
MIXMASTER
LAMPS
COFFEE SETS
All Kinds of Appliances
Christmas Decorations
A number of other useful gifts.

PUTZEL ELECTRIC CO.
420 Second Street Phone 6050

Make Wood-Peavy's Your Christmas Shopping Headquarters

With their Georgian Gallery in which they are showing a complete line of Period sofas and chairs together with a beautiful assortment of furniture accessories and their eight-room cottage, showing the newest styles in home-furnishings, they have every facility to assist you in your Christmas selections.

Wood-Peavy Furniture Co.
Triangle Block

FORSYTH ST. BAKERY
Home-Made Products
Phone 9378

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

NUTTING FLORAL CO.
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Ave.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 30
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

CONFISERIE TEA ROOM
WINIGER
Spalenberg 16
Spezialgeschäft für feine Dessert, Konfekt und Torten.
Tel. 4.09.85

MARIE BEUTLER
Couture Diplomée
Pfluggasse 5. Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277 Tel. 4.11.71
(GROCERIES)

PAPETERIE
SCHWESTERN ECKENSTEIN
Güterstrasse 244
(STATIONERY)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL (Continued)

Speciality House
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

SLOW-FOOTED counsel is much the best, for swift counsel ever drags repentance behind it.—LUCIAN.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How many Japanese warships have been sunk by U. S. armed forces?

2. Why will December 11 go down as an important day in United States history?

3. What additional precautions have been taken to protect the Panama Canal?

4. How do the Germans explain their retreat on the Russian front?

5. Of the 40,000,000 men in the United States how many can be available for Army and Navy service?

6. Why has OPM found it necessary to place a temporary ban on the civilian purchases of automobile tires?

7. What has Russia's reaction been to peace feelers put out by Germany?

8. Why has the United States authorized Mexico to move troops across United States territory?

9. How are violators of black-out regulations punished in Hawaii?

10. With what countries is the United States now at war?

(Answers to these questions will be found elsewhere on this page.)

Current Events Test

Answers

1. Three have been sunk and one badly damaged; U. S. Army planes sank a 29,000-ton Japanese battleship believed to be the Haruna; Navy patrol planes are reported to have badly damaged another battleship of the Kongo class; the marine garrison at Wake Island succeeded in sinking one light cruiser and one destroyer by air attacks.

2. Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. Immediately afterward the United States Congress listened to a request for a war declaration from President Roosevelt and responded quickly with action that put the nation at war with Italy and Germany.

3. The Panama Canal will be closed from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. until further notice. Precautionary blackouts have also been ordered for the Canal Zone and the city of Panama.

4. Berlin explained the German retreat on the Russian front as a tactical withdrawal to winter lines.

5. Brig. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, director of selective service, said that of the 40,000,000, about 10,000,000, eventually could be made available to the U. S. Army and Navy.

6. Because of frenzied consumer buying of automobile tires that followed cessation of rubber imports from the Far East. The ban will last until Dec. 22, long enough for price and production officials to get the market back on an orderly basis.

7. Russian officials have declared that a Russian peace with Germany would be made only by joint agreement with Britain and the United States. Of this peace move the Russian newspaper Pravda said: "The Hitler gang is ready any day to sign a peace with Russia if only our government would talk with them."

8. The United States has given Mexico permission to transfer troops across the United States for the purpose of reinforcing the defenses of Lower California.

9. Individuals violating blackout rules in Hawaii are liable to $5,000 fine or five years at hard labor.

10. The United States is at war with Germany, Italy, Hungary, Japan, Manchukuo, and possibly certain satellite states.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Anything can happen under the new process by which milk is converted to wool. Fancy slipping on one's breakfast and eating one's vest.

Los Angeles Times: "In all Iceland there are no trees." It is not known what the Icelandic fire departments have to come and get a cat down out of.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Moscow's declaration that Foreign Minister Molotoff doesn't have a son, after the Nazis claimed to have captured him, is the unkindest cut of all. Imagine letting the facts interfere with a good Goebbels story!

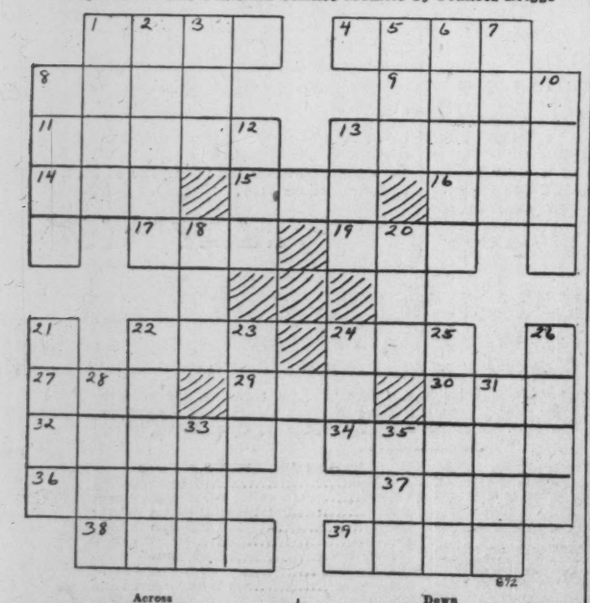
The Judge's Selection

Minicam Photography.

"He exhibited a mirror!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you saw a musquaw at the zoo, it would be what?
4—What was first name of Keats, English poet?
8—Miners sometimes find what by panning?
9—Would you wear, sail, or feed a charuk?
11—What are assumed parts?
12—What is a body of burning gas or vapor?
14—Devoured.
15—A simian is what?
16—A thing.
17—Recent.
19—What is a diminutive of Dorothy?
22—What is a female swan called?
24—What is color of one of stripes in Bolivia's flag?
27—Employ.
29—Sherbet is what?
30—What do you call striped appearance in mahogany?
32—What article of apparel was formerly made at Paisley, Scotland.
34—Who was famous Greek philosopher?
36—What is an East African hartebeest?
37—Allied by nature.
38—Who is the soprano in opera "Lohengrin"?
39—Cards marked with a single spot are what?

Down

1—Italy is said to be shaped like what?
2—What is plural of "el"?
3—Who wrote "Fables in Slang"?
5—What bird blinks in full light of day?
6—Part nearest the center is what?
7—What is term or title by which a person or thing is called?
8—African goose has plumage of what color?
10—What musical character stands for silence?
12—Snout of a sawfish is what?
13—Gave food to.
18—Who was first woman?
20—Unity.
21—Wind is laden with what in a simoom?
22—What is first name of Miss Buck, American novelist?
23—Male nilgai is what?
24—What is a corded fabric?
25—Disney's Donald Duck is really what?
26—What is a rare, inert, gaseous element?
28—Children who ate broth without any bread lived in what?
31—What is first name of Mr. Skinner, American actor?
33—Existed.
35—What is used in making varnish?

672

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Hobby Nobbing

Hobby That Aids National Defense

By Irving Bacchus

America's bristling new air arm—considered by many experts as our first line of defense—is being strengthened by thousands of young Americans who landed with a running start in military aviation because of valuable aeronautical knowledge gained while pursuing model building and flying as a hobby.

Harold M. Lambert

The future pilot's preliminary training

No hobby is contributing more to national defense. Not only are these young hobbyists grasping control sticks they dreamed of in model days; many are turning in excellent work as mechanics, while others are serving in large aircraft production plants—a few still making models. In miscellaneous but vital capacities Uncle Sam has utilized this group whose love of wings has been a natural stimulant to record production.

Do you recall those thrilling trans-Atlantic flights of 1926? Awakened to the wonders of the airplane by these jaunts, adventurous youngsters discarded "toy" planes and began building simple flying stick models with tissue and balsa wood. Properly constructed crafts sometimes soared for hours. Fuselage designs became popular and kits of factory-cut models appeared on the market.

The tiny gas motor with its glamorous purr and oily smell was invented and the "gas job" began to make special appearances at contests. No sooner were regulations established for these advanced motor-powered units than they began to steal the show. The hobby spread rapidly.

Today's developments include radio-controlled gas models which do the bidding of their flyers via the ether waves. The amazing performances of these planes have caused U. S. defense observers to launch a study into their possibilities as a defense weapon.

Another new thrill which the modeleer has provided for himself is tether flying. By arresting a ship with two long wires it flies in a large circle. The wires are attached to a stick which the hobbyist holds. A pull on the stick zooms the plane. A push sends it groundward. The new gadget is especially apt in acrobatics.

Credit is due the Academy of Model Aeronautics and Air Youth of America for speeding the progress of model aviation. More than 600 meets are sanctioned by the A. M. A., which looks after the difficult task of providing standard regulations—no easy assignment with bright youngsters constantly adding new twists. Today the A. M. A. is conferring with OPM officials and endeavoring to secure materials for the continuance, during the emergency, of model airplane hobbying.

Air Youth of America, led by Winthrop Rockefeller, has boosted model aviation by developing educational material, promoting organization, and offering awards to "encourage wider participation."

Air Youth has also accepted the responsibility of helping young Americans learn more about potential employment in the industry which 2,000,000 of them nominate as their favorite subject.

Daily Anecdote

Friendly Enemies

When the War Between the States broke out, General U. S. Grant lost many of his dearest friends to the Southern cause, among them General George E. Pickett, whom he had known ever since their participation in the Mexican War. Yet Grant's affection and regard for them never wavered.

When Pickett's first son was born, his army was encamped just across the river from that of Grant's forces, and Grant saw bonfires lighted all along the line in celebration of the happy event. He immediately dispatched scouts to ascertain the cause, and when they had reported said, "Let us join in the festivities by building fires on this side of the line."

A few days later there was taken through the lines a baby's silver service, engraved: "To George E. Pickett, Jr., from his father's friends, U. S. Grant, Rufus Ingalls, George Suckley."

It's a Fact

Christmas, New Year's Day, July Fourth, Etc., Are NOT National Legal Holidays

Owing to the fact that only state and local governments have the power to prescribe legal holidays, there are, correctly speaking, no **national** legal holidays in the United States. The Constitution gives the Federal Government no authority to establish legal holidays in the various States. It can do so only in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. Even the President's annual proclamation designating a day of Thanksgiving does not make a day a national legal holiday.

For commercial purposes the Federal Government has by various acts of Congress recognized Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Labor Day as **public holidays.** That is as far as the Federal Government's power extends. When the term national legal holiday is loosely applied to certain holidays, such as some of those named above, it is appropriate only in the sense that some of these days, having been made legal holidays in every state and in the District of Columbia and all of the Territories, are both **national** and **legal.**

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Paw, did you see that package of self-raising flour when you were mixin' the paste for the wallpaper?"

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

"What is it that you cook on, sit in and eat?"

"I give up."

"Why, a stove, chair and food!"

—Pathfinder

About Face

Mother (on phone): "Helen, dear, could Papa and I leave your kiddies with you and Bob tonight? We're invited out for the evening."

— Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.

And Quicker, Too

Mother: "Charles, aren't you rather extravagant, eating both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"

Charles: "How can it be, mother, when the same piece of bread does for both?"

His Viewpoint

A football coach was explaining a few plays to the earnest substitutes. He said, "Suppose the ball is on the four-yard line last down, one minute to play, and we are three points behind. What would you do, Joe?"

"I'd move down the bench further where I could see better," was Joe's reply.—Grit.

Pure Waste

A mother had tried to impress on her two small sons, five and seven years, the value of money; what was wise spending and what was foolish. The lesson must have carried conviction, for as they prepared to go up to the school carnival the older brother asked of the younger: "How much money shall we waste at the carnival?"

A Verse for Today . . .

But the land, whither ye go to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven.—DEUT. 11:11.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Trader

Salisbury, So. Rhodesia

When the news came through on that Sunday morning of September the third, 1939, that England had declared war, a certain small village in Rhodesia fell into a turmoil. Groups of people stood in the main street discussing and commenting on the event. The excitement was intense. The one individual who remained apparently unmoved was the Arab trader who ran the village general store. He sat calmly on his porch as was his usual custom on Sunday and looked quietly at the excited knots of people.

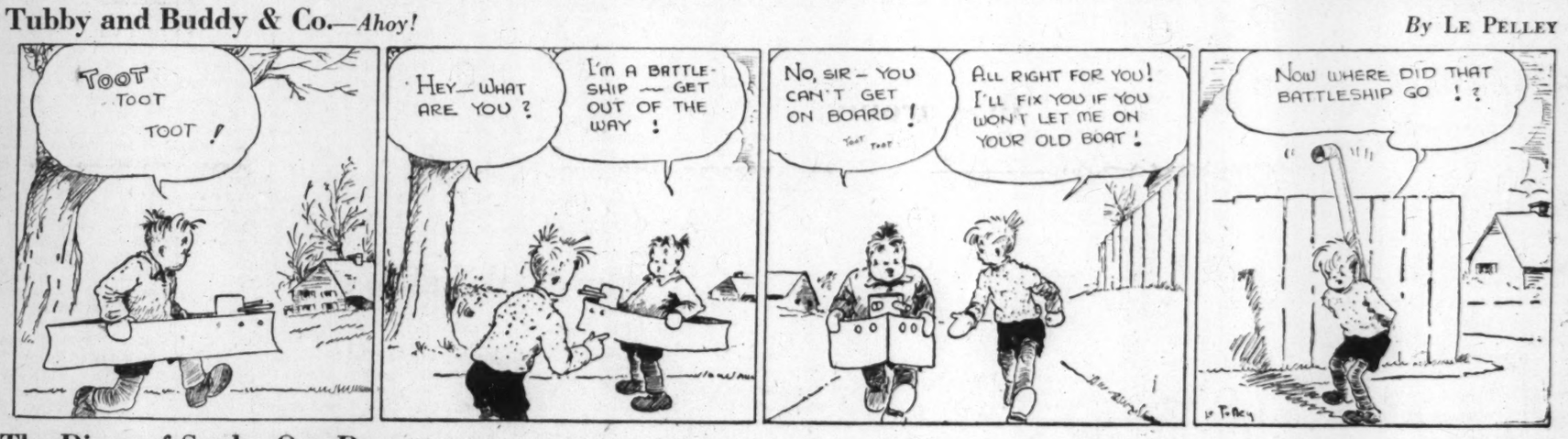
"Of course," said a passer-by, "he doesn't care. What does it matter to him that England is in another war? I don't suppose that he's given it another thought."

But on the Monday morning the magistrate's first visitor was the Arab trader. He had with him a small box which he placed on the magistrate's desk. He then said with obvious sincerity that it was his great sorrow that he had no son whom he could give to fight for England, but that he had brought a small contribution to war funds. When the magistrate opened the box he found in it £60 in bank notes—a considerable sum for the trader.

The passer-by who had condemned the trader's indifference immediately retracted his hasty judgment when he heard of the gift and that afternoon made a point of congratulating the donor on his generosity.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ahoy!*

By LE PELLEY


TOOT TOOT TOOT !
HEY—WHAT ARE YOU ?
I'm A BATTLESHIP — GET OUT OF THE WAY !
No, SIR — YOU CAN'T GET ON BOARD !
ALL RIGHT FOR YOU! I'LL FIX YOU IF YOU WON'T LET ME ON YOUR OLD BOAT !
NOW WHERE DID THAT BATTLESHIP GO ! ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fancy Names for a Good Idea!*

By RODGERS

We had our first snowball battle today, and what a battle it was!
But after a while the Boss's side ran out of "ammunition" and had to "beat a strategic retreat"
PLOP!
SWISH!
At least that's what they called it!
Pretty fancy names for dodging behind a tree while you make some more snowballs, if you should ask me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*For Help Maybe*

By THE HAGERS

CRIED TED, "WHAT HAVE YOU THERE, A FLUTE? IT HAS A MOST ANNOYING TOOT."
"NO, TED. IT IS A FLAGEOLET. THEY'RE VERY RARE, AND HARD TO GET.
SVENGALI USED ONE, I HAVE READ, TO HELP TRAIN TRILBY'S VOICE," I SAID.
"THE WAY YOU PLAY IT, I KNOW WELL THAT TRILBY WOULDN'T SING. SHE'D YELL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Patriotism—A Great Fact

This man has a farm, this woman had a business, this man a house, this woman a car, this man a job, this man a hobby, this woman a private fortune, this man a private hope. All these men and women still have all these things. They are not lost. They are subordinated. What their owners are acutely conscious of now is that they all have a country.

"This is my own, my native land."

In an age of cynicism, when a few people's abuse of the patriotic feelings of their fellows had led to scandal and doubt, patriotism was often explained as the result of clever propaganda. Many had come to think of patriotism as an artificially induced emotion. Right up to last Sunday there were Americans who resisted the efforts of their fellows to awake in them a decisive response to their country's increasing need. These efforts, they felt, were simply a form of well-intentioned but misled and misleading propaganda.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was obviously not propaganda. It disclosed unmistakably the danger threatening America. It also discovered for thousands of Americans one of the great facts of human existence.

Needing no propaganda to support it but strong in itself, this fact is love of country.

The man with a farm may know that his possession of that farm depends on the social system embodied in the State. The man with a house knows the security of his family in that dwelling rests on national security. The man with a job knows he may lose it if the economic position of his country is impaired through political defeat. This knowledge prompts a sane reaction to national danger.

Still this is not the love that prompts men and women to risk home and fortune, family and human life itself, in defense of country. Such love must spring from gratitude for the moral and spiritual values a nation should express. Among these are justice, tolerance, mercy, love of peace, insistence on God's fatherhood as the basis of brotherhood and equality.

As the President said in his radio address to the Nation Tuesday night, it is "not a sacrifice" to give one's all in defense of a country that has bestowed these blessings on its native and adopted sons and daughters alike. The farm, the business, the job—what are these except as through them men and women can feel and express the values that have given deeper meaning to their lives?

A Code for Americans

Not everybody carrying a brief case is a spy. Even a man with a camera may be an innocent amateur. The line between alertness for the national safety and mere hysterical suspicion, is however, a fine one, and one's manner of drawing it may be cause of amusement in some future hour when the world crisis has become history.

Fortunately the wife who discovered that her husband had stayed up late the other evening did not put the FBI on his trail as he ran to catch the eight o'clock commuters' special next morning, though she had discovered that while she slept he had been working out something like this:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
3	-	5	3	-	1	1	-	4	-	2	1

M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
8	6	3	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	3	-	-	-

Next evening she merely asked him, very casually and as if she were not in the least suspicious, whether he had been trying to devise a code so that Americans could get more news from the Far East without giving aid or comfort to the enemy.

This showed the husband that his wife knew something about this warspy business. So he confessed that he had been whiling away the small hours before the dwindling fire by indulging in a self-invented and quite harmless game of patriotic solitaire. The point of the game was to name the States of the U. S. A. in alphabetical order. There were, he found, three States that begin with A, none with B, five with C, and so forth.

This man had never thought he might get himself arrested through such an innocent inspiration. But he decided—and many Americans unofficial and official will agree with him—that you can't be too careful these days. A safer code might be to get a defense stamp booklet for the fun of seeing how fast one can fill it—not forgetting to buy a defense bond or two when in a really serious mood.

Minority Rights

Celebration of the sesquicentennial of the American Bill of Rights could not have come at a time when Americans were more appreciative of their Constitutional freedoms. Nor at a time when the safeguarding of the liberties provided in the Bill of Rights was more necessary. For it is in war emergencies that civil liberties—the defenses of the citizen against the Government—come under severest attack.

Today there are two urgent reasons for Americans to acquaint themselves anew with the great freedoms of the Bill of Rights. One is this need to protect the individual against the mass as represented by government. This is all the more imperative because the majority now is almost total and because criticism of the Government is highly unpopular. The second reason is that pointed out in another column on this page: the hope for world-wide application of the Bill of Rights.

If the four freedoms are to extend their service they must be kept as bright and keen as wartime necessities will permit. The key to this is an appreciation of the value of minority rights and dissident opinion. The Bill of Rights itself was largely a product of minority protest. The framers of the Constitution left it out. Most of them were Federalists who believed in a strong Government and that civil liberties were protected by the common law.

Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and others insisted on amendments enumerating the citizen's rights. This may be useful for Americans to remember when war passions—or necessities—press hard on minority rights.

Watch Africa

A large part of Axis success has been due to deception and surprise. There are obvious signs that something new is cooking in Berlin and Rome today, and it would be a great pity if the Japanese diversion in the Pacific caused Americans to take their eyes off the main source of trouble in the world—the Nazi war machine.

For even when Japan has been defeated, Hitlerism will remain a menace—unless held in check meanwhile. Surprise on one side ought only to warn against surprise on the other. Berlin is closer to Africa than Tokyo was to Hawaii, and Africa is closer to the Americas than Hawaii is. And there are hints that the Nazi war machine is moving toward Africa.

Large German transfers from the Russian front are going somewhere besides into winter quarters. Some of the planes are already appearing in the Libyan area. France has slipped farther down the one-way road of collaboration, and is reported dickering with Rome to let Italy use the great Tunisian naval base at Bizerte, or even some of the French fleet. This would get around the Pétain promise not to turn the fleet over to Hitler, but might be almost as dangerous to anti-Axis defense of the Mediterranean and African coasts. Spain has been making new pro-Axis sounds.

All this may not add up to a great Nazi-Italian drive through Spain and across the Mediterranean. But if such a move should come and Africa, particularly Dakar and Suez, should be occupied, the danger to America would be fully as great as anything the Japanese are likely to produce now in the Pacific. The threat would be chiefly to British-American control of the sea and air over the Atlantic.

Such a drive, if successful, could endanger supply lines to Britain, open a threat to air attacks on the Americas, and strain British-American forces operating against Japan. This is not to say that forces in the Pacific should now transfer to the Atlantic or Mediterranean. It certainly is not to say that people on the United States' Atlantic seaboard should demand ships or planes or guns to guard them.

It is to say that the best protection might be afforded by prompt measures to strengthen British bases and establish American bases in Africa. American air bases in Liberia or at the foot of the Red Sea might be every bit as useful as the bases in the Philippines and Hawaii are proving.

Regardless of the recent fall of the last Italian outpost in Ethiopia, Italy announces the opening of new jobs in Africa as soon as victory is won. It is understood that many of the former jobholders have moved to Australia.

General von Kleist seems suddenly to have remembered that he forgot to turn off the water before he left home for his Russian tour.

To Help Win the War

WAR NEEDS MONEY!

It will cost money to defeat Japan. The United States Government is asking every citizen to help NOW.

Everyone with as little as a dime to spare can buy defense bonds or stamps today. Some can buy them every day. Many can. But buy them on a regular basis.

Bonds cost as little as $18.75. Stamps come as low as 10 cents. Defense bonds and stamps can be bought at all banks and post offices, and stamps can also be purchased at retail stores and in railroad stations.

Our Readers Say—

Beyond the Defensive

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Newspaper editorials and other evidence of public and governmental opinion indicate that there is grave danger this country may ultimately face defeat as a result of the obsession of a purely defensive psychology. If the present war has reinforced any military lesson, it is that wars are not won by defensive actions, but only by seizing the initiative in military operations. Our military writers have stated the case time and again, but evidently not forcefully enough to sway public opinion.

This war can be won, and Hitler decisively defeated, in 1942, if a co-ordinated plan of offensive action be devised between the United States, Britain, her allies, and the Dominions and Russia and China. Our actions to Dec. 8 were purely defensive—the West Indian bases, Iceland, convoying, arming merchantmen. Then came Dutch Guiana and lease-lend aid to the Free French in Africa, instead of removing the African danger to this hemisphere *at the source* and paralyzing Axis action at Dakar *before* it is given an opportunity to become a greater menace.

With America now in a declared war, a grand strategy for victory is feasible. Concerted plans can be thought out, not merely for military operations, but for diplomatic action and propaganda, to impair Axis morale, to swing neutrals to our side, to uplift the spirit of the occupied territories, and to strengthen the morale of the people and armed forces, including our own, fighting for freedom. PHANOR J. EDER

New York.

Shintoism and Conquest

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Though Nazidom had been unmasked to most Americans, the uncovering of the animus of Japan was far from complete. The oligarchy of both used the same refrain—the need of more births, coincidently demanding more territory. Neither had any compunction about destroying millions of human lives to achieve their goal.

China has been persistently deprived of large areas by Japan. Her appetite has been as insatiable as has been that of the old Germany which, under the Fredericks, Bismarck, the last Kaiser, gobbled large areas, though hardly anything compared with the objects of Hitlerian appetite.

Ever since an American Commodore crashed Japan's ports Japan has been obsessed with the intent speedily to achieve its age-old dream of world mastery. Allegedly, her Emperor is a lineal descendant of a mythical "Sun-Goddess," and is thus deity in the flesh. Shintoism offers the Japanese an eternal salvation should he die in promoting this national dream.

By comparison, a Nazi's reward is more limited. He must survive in battle, or he loses the fruits of Germany attaining "world-supremacy." The Japanese is to win in any event. If he succumbs in battle, he enters an alleged eternal paradise.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT BAKER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Don't Let Them Spread!

Collection to Share

Nowadays, when one may term anything from an assembly of geological specimens to an assortment of matchbooks a "collection," few of us can escape being collectors of some sort. But I have been one of the few—and have felt lonely at times on account of it.

Since the inevitable display of one's choice possessions has become the mark of the modern hostess, I have felt a little ashamed at my inability to provide this form of amusement for my friends. "What? You don't collect *anything*!" my guests might say. I began to consider myself a sort of social oddity.

It was not a lack of interest that kept me from collecting. Nor lack of opportunities. I had traveled and could have brought back a few objects characteristic of the sections I had visited. But, try as I might, I just didn't seem to care about knick-knacks.

Only recently I was tempted to buy a myrtlewood lamp as a memento of my visit to Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood. But I had resisted the impulse. How could the lamp—certainly a thing of beauty in itself—possibly recapture the vision of Mt. Hood, its base hidden by clouds, its snow-covered crest seeming to float in the sky as an island at sea, the setting sun illuminating it as a beacon to those winding their way up the snow-covered slope of Oregon's majestic King of Mountains?

Or could the lamp have brought back the feeling of warmth that enveloped us as we entered the door of the lodge? There were huge dancing fires in three center fireplaces, standing guard over a circle of chairs—a skier's paradise after a day in the snow. As though the fires had imparted some of their warmth and gayety to its circle of friends, they greeted us as we entered, though they had never seen us before. We were at home immediately. . . . Instead of the lamp, I brought back a rare moment when strangers meet strangers, and they are "at home."

* * *

Last spring I wandered through three souvenir shops at Yosemite National Park seeking some little treasure to take home. This time I was determined to return with some tangible evidence of my visit.

Browsing among the souvenirs, I remembered the previous evening, sitting on the lawn of the Ahwahnee with others awaiting the Firefall, a tradition each summer evening at nine. To the left was Half Dome, etched in inky blackness against the starlit sky. As a backdrop, so near we imagined we felt spray, was Yosemite Falls. On this mighty stage we saw a tiny red glow on Glacier Point, one of Yosemite's highest spots. We were told that from this place, at a given signal from the hotel, a firefall will suddenly glide down the mountain. Accompanied by the roar of Yosemite Falls, it seemed like magic. We were under the spell of Yosemite.

I left the curio shop empty-handed, yet satisfied with my Yosemite memento.

Three years ago as I started out on a six weeks' tour of the Southern States I imagined I would have to buy a big suitcase for my expected collection of mementos. I returned minus the suitcase, but with a wealth of experiences. Can any hospitality, in Old World or New, equal in warmth and charm that of America's gentle Dixie? And those fine old homes! You can't put all that in a suitcase.

And then the memories of Boston's quaint and dignified Beacon Hill—a living reminder of Colonial days, not a restoration. And Salem and Gloucester and Marblehead!

* * *

It is only recently that I have begun to treasure these pictures without paint, and to set a right appraisal value on them. And suddenly I found myself a "collector" after all. The best part about this collection is that I can give any part of it away to any friend that's interested—and I find my picture's colors acquire a new glow in the process. Odd, isn't it?

MARY LOWNDES WHITE

The Wide Horizon

The Bill of Rights: A World Heritage

By Tully Nettleton

Liberty did not begin with America. Neither Hitler nor Hirohito can end it. The idea of liberty is a boon received through many avenues; its defense is a duty men owe not alone to themselves but to the world as well.

Liberty itself cannot be given to anyone. It must be won; it must be earned and guarded. On December 14 the United States marks the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. If mere passage of time would suffice, the century-and-a-half experience of constitutional government on the North American continent would assure the permanence of the system. But it takes not only a habit of liberty; it takes a devotion to liberty—to preserve liberty; it takes the disposition to grant liberty to others.

"The love of liberty," wrote William Hazlitt, "is the love of others. The love of power is the love of ourselves."

There lies the essential line between freedom and despotism.

There lies the reason why free nations cannot exist in full security, while ambitious autocrats hold millions of their own and other races in militaristic fetters.

The spirit of the Bill of Rights is in perpetual antithesis to the very construction of machines of aggression. The totalitarians of Germany, Italy, Japan, could not even launch on their careers of attempted conquest until they had suppressed civil liberties at home.

* * *

These civil liberties, as expressed in the American Bill of Rights, represent a legacy of thought from British liberalism and French republicanism. The love of liberty, at least, went back to ancient Greece, for Aristides declared to the Lacedaemonians, "The Athenians will not sell their liberties for all the gold either above or under ground."

Out of the Magna Charta of 1215 came rights obtained first for the barons but widened at length to protect the humblest commoner. Out of the trials of Englishmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries came the right to a speedy trial and to the writ of habeas corpus as a protection against false or merely political imprisonment.

This was the history with which the makers of the American Constitution were familiar, as schoolboys today are familiar with the story of the American Revolution. The colonists who formed the United States were claiming, in a sense, the rights of Englishmen, as already largely established.

They incorporated in their charter the freedoms that were becoming crystallized in Britain. Freedom of speech had been championed by John Milton and others. Freedom of the printed word was throwing off the shackles forged by Henry VIII. Englishmen on both sides of the ocean had been marching toward freedom of religion.

Now those freedoms are among the four enunciated by President Roosevelt as goals of American policy.

Does this mean, as has sometimes been assumed, that the United States is expected to engage in a world crusade to impose the forms of democracy on peoples who are not ready for it. Not at all. The Eight-Point Declaration said specifically that the two Governments "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

But it does mean emphatically that the world must be so organized and so ordered that those peoples who do wish to have free, democratic governments may be secure from attack while extending the benefits of civil liberties to their people.

* * *

To this end the democratic Powers today are charged with winning both the war and the ensuing peace.

The Bill of Rights is more than a national document. It symbolizes liberal thought which gave to French political philosophy the writings of Rousseau, to Russia the record of the demands of the First Duma upon the Czar, and to German literature the declaration of Schiller, "Man is created free, and is free, even though born in chains."

This freedom, though really Heaven-bestowed, must in human experience be repurchased every day. Its price must be paid in loyalty, devotion, love, and sacrifice. Let us "Stand fast therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage" (Galatians 5:1).

See Editorial, "Minority Rights," in Column 2.

The Bookshelf

Blueprint of Dictatorship

If the reader of NAPOLEON SPEAKS, by Albert Carr (New York: Viking: $3), eagerly, avidly devours its pages in search of parallels to the career of today's colossus astride Europe, it is a natural reaction: He is doubtless seeking the eventual clue to the inevitable St. Helena.

The author is said to have examined upwards of 40,000 of Bonaparte's letters, besides proclamations, decrees, pamphlets, and the like, and he quotes from 480 of them, thus permitting the voluminous Corsican to tell his own story. These are interspersed with lucid and pointed comments and the history required for a biography which, though brief, gives a clear picture of the ambition-ridden soldier who capitalized upon his undoubted military genius to build a short-lived empire for himself.

* * *

The similarity between Napoleon's acts, aims, and attitudes and those of his present-day imitator are made obvious by Mr. Carr. Each rose from a depressed background of poverty and thwarted ambition, aligned himself with a revolutionary party, underwent imprisonment, obtained a large personal following, posed as the protector of property against left-wing revolution, yet coerced dominant economic groups through his hold on the military. Each man seized and destroyed a legal republican government, suppressed parliament, organized a huge secret service, terrorized his opponents, took under his control all agencies for propaganda and education, preached fanatic nationalism, built an unheard of military machine, and found that to maintain control, enlarge revenues, keep his people in a fervor of patriotic sacrifice, and live up to his preconceived notions of destiny he must embark on a program of conquest.

The commercially dominant British Empire stood in Napoleon's way, as it has in Hitler's. The Corsican corporal, like the Austrian corporal, first destroyed, one by one, Britain's continental allies. Yet one was no more able to invade England than the other. The pattern of dictatorship and ruthlessness is identical—in most respects.

"Fifth columnists" were in vogue in Napoleon's day: The conqueror relied on the secret co-operation of businessmen in Italy and Germany because he offered to free them from their feudal overlords; Hitler offers to protect capital from a socialist proletariat. While Napoleon was on the upgrade, his power-diplomacy was, like Hitler's, that of a dynamic State facing hesitant, unprepared, or divided nations.

Bonaparte also had a scheme for constructing "pocket battleships" of exceptional gunpower and speed for their tonnage. His assemblage of flatboats, pinnaces, and yawls on the Channel coast paralleled the Nazi concentration of barges. The same practice maneuvers were held, and perhaps the printed instructions for landing parties, found in Belgium the other day, matched those of the First Consul in 1803, who organized guide-interpreters—for which Irishmen were eligible. "Masters of the Channel for six hours," wrote Napoleon, "we are masters of the world."

Mr. Carr believes it to be "a curious fact that the Napoleonic wars, while costing England dear in money and men, nevertheless contributed greatly to her future welfare and stability by reviving her democratic spirit."

And, as was inevitable, the subjugated peoples of Europe rebelled at the "new order" of which Napoleon wrote so enthusiastically to his ally, the King of Prussia. Writers in Augsburg and Nuremberg, and all who incited the people against the tyrant's armies, were shot. One Government succeeded another in Britain, yet none was even tempted to yield to the "continental order," whose goal, Bonaparte constantly cried, was only to establish "full rights" for his country.

* * *

Does the Nazi dictator write in defense of falsehood and duplicity? He had a preceptor in the self-crowned Emperor, who wrote to his stepson: "Dissimulation, which comes naturally at a maturer age, has to be practiced and learned at yours."

One may doubt that today's conqueror of Western Europe will ever approach Napoleon's height of popularity. Despite his repudiation of liberalism and his treatment of the masses, millions among them adored their Emperor—and, largely because of his martyrdom, the Napoleonic myth grew for a century. Education, a century of parliamentary governments, and a free press have given all but the most deluded an understanding of the ways of all such frauds. Certainly "Napoleon Speaks" makes the facts of history clearer.

M. W. B.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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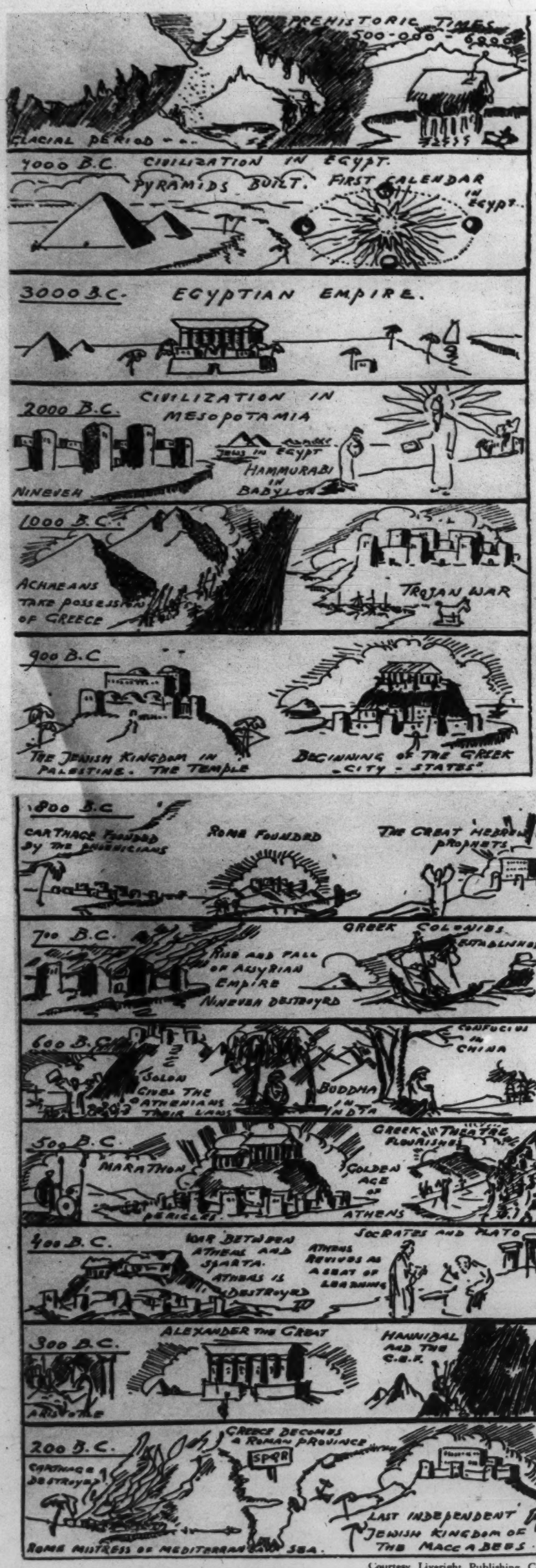
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 13, 1941*

A Personal Primer of Democracy

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon



Courtesy Liveright Publishing Corporation

AN ANIMATED CHRONOLOGY BY MR. VAN LOON

In This Author's Book, "The Story of Mankind," Appear These Graphic Picturings of the Civilizations of the Earth's People, 500,000 B. C.-200 B. C.. This Chronology Will Be Concluded in Next Week's Part of Mr. Van Loon's Article

Q. Why do you suddenly write a Primer of Democracy when you have never bothered much about Democracy during the 30 years you have been busy with your pen and your little bottle of ink?

A. Because, I regret to say, I had always taken Democracy too much for granted to bother about it either one way or another.

Q. Do you consider that that was a mistake?

A. I consider it one of the worst mistakes I have ever made in all my life, and I have made an awful lot.

Q. Why do you take that particular mistake so seriously at this moment?

A. Because it may make me lose something without which I cannot possibly hope to live, and now I shall have to work harder than ever before to keep it, that I myself may go on living.

Q. Does not that sound a little like one of those sentimental novels in which a man suddenly discovers that the wife he had always taken just a little too much for granted had walked out on him and had left him holding the bag?

A. It does. But many of those novels were very true to life. And the husband on such an occasion was apt to find himself in a very uncomfortable position. And as I don't want to be in his place, I am going to make up for my past neglect by giving all my spare time (and a little of my not-spare time) to the problem of our democratic form of life.

Q. Don't you think you repentant lovers are overdoing it perhaps a little? Wherever we pick up a magazine nowadays, it is Democracy this and Democracy that. What is there so wonderful about Democracy that we must have that word DEMOCRACY dinned into our ears until we grow slightly tired of it and begin to wish you would write about something else.

A. You go on asking me a few questions like that and I will try and make it clear to you. Only don't make your questions quite so long. We need our woodpulp for the armament business today. Can't afford to waste it on literature.

Q. There you go again. You talk about the armament business as if we were in a war. What is all the excitement about?

A. It is about Democracy.

Q. That way we will never get anywhere at all. Before we go any further, tell me what you mean when you use the word Democracy.

A. A mode of life—a way of thinking—a cosmic philosophy.

Q. Spare us the two-dollar words! First of all, give us a definition that makes sense.

A. You could have looked it up for yourself in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

Q. Who do you think we are? We live in a flat. We have not got room for old Noah. He takes up as much space as a middle-sized breakfast table. You look it up and tell us. That will save us taking the trouble.

A. Yes, and that, of course, is the trouble with Democracy.

Q. We don't quite follow you.

A. The trouble with Democracy is that it is very apt to say, "We don't want to be bothered. Let the other fellow do the job."

Q. We thought you were going to give us a definition. Instead, you are giving us a sermon. Suppose we get that definition first and then you can draw your "moral lesson."

A. That will suit me perfectly. Here is your definition: "Democracy—from the Greek *demos*, the people, and *kratein*, or to rule. A government therefore by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly (absolute or pure Democracy) or indirectly (representative Democracy) through a system of representative or delegated authority, periodically renewed, as in a constitutional representative government or republic."

Q. Is there much more to it? We want to tune in on the Harvard-Princeton game and this is getting to be awfully long.

A. There is a lot more coming. And the game can wait. For if you lose your Democracy, you will lose your games too. You will be in the stadium yourselves, carrying a gun and shouting *"Heil!"* to some little man sitting all alone in a box.

Q. You are a terrible spoil sport. But go ahead and give us the rest.

A. Here it is: "An absolute Democracy is a government in which the sovereign powers are exercised theoretically by all the people."

THE AUTHOR

Q. Why go any farther? We are the people. We do the voting. Therefore, we exercise all the power. Why waste time on more theory?

A. Okay. You are the people. You do the voting. So I would only be wasting your time about what you are pleased to call "mere theory." But now let me ask you a question, if you don't mind.

Q. Why should we mind? There are still three minutes before the game starts. What do you want to know?

A. Nothing much. But who are the two Senators who represent your State in Washington?

Q. Who are the two Senators who represent our State in Washington? Let me see. Twenty years ago I knew one of them. He used to come to the house to play pinochle with my grandfather. He had whiskers.

A. That is very interesting, but who are the two Senators who today represent your State in the Union?

Q. That one is too much for me. Perhaps my wife knows, but what does that have to do with Democracy?

A. I will get to that in a moment. Who is your Congressman?

Q. You want to know the name of that chump? When I wanted him to appoint my son to West Point, he never did a thing for me. So I got busy, and at the next election we threw him out.

A. Fine! But who is your Congressman now?

Q. Why should I worry about his name? My son has long gone into the insurance business. I don't have anything to ask for any more. Why are you so interested in knowing his name? Can't you look it up for yourself in some book?

A. I could. But as that Congressman is really "you yourself," because you yourself could not go to Washington and had to delegate your power to somebody else, don't you think you should know who that "you" in Washington is?

Q. Perhaps I should, but there are lots of other things I don't know, either.

A. But they are probably not as important as the question I just asked you. Who is our Congressman at large?

Q. I don't know. What does he mean in my life? Any other silly thing you want to know?

A. Lots of foolish things. For example, how do the electors of your own State throw the deciding vote? Do they ever actually come together or are they merely a political ornament and a survival from the earliest days of the Republic?

Q. The electors? Let me think. I never saw one. I think I heard of them though. I sometimes read their names in the obituaries. But why should I know anything about them?

A. Because it is your business to know, since you happen to live in a Democracy.

Q. But I do everything that is expected of me. I vote in every election. Isn't that enough?

A. That means about as much as the fact that you pay the household bills. But, as you know perfectly well, paying the bills is only one part of running your home, or do you really feel that you have done your share as the head of a house when you have paid the bills?

Q. Now, you are becoming insulting. Do you mean to hint that I neglect my duties as a husband and a father?

A. Of course not! I was merely trying to make clear to you that since a Democracy is really very much like a large household, you owe your country a great deal more than an occasional vote for some official whose name you cannot even remember.

Q. But if you want me to take all this so seriously, I shall not have any time for

(Continued on page 13)

An American Foot in Dutch Guiana

By J. Anton de Haas

Netherlands Information Bureau, Courtesy of Knickerbocker Weekly

MINING BAUXITE IN DUTCH GUIANA
The American Demand for Aluminum Has Speeded Up the Production of Bauxite in This Surinam Valley Area

LANDING OF AMERICAN MARINES in Dutch Guiana was immediately proclaimed in Berlin as final and conclusive proof that the United States had imperialistic designs on the countries of Latin America. Nothing could show more clearly the difference between the Nazi and the American method of treating small neighbors. The occupation of the Dutch possession took place after not only the Dutch Government in London but the Brazilian Government as well had agreed to the move. All loyal Hollanders breathed a sigh of relief when the news came. And for a good reason.

Aluminum has become a metal of tremendous military importance in the present war, principally for the construction of war planes, but also for many other ordnance items in which light weight is essential. The metal is also used in the building of submarines, and torpedoes, and in the form of thermit is a constituent of incendiary bombs.

The ore from which the metal is made, bauxite, is perhaps the most widely distributed of any of the metals. Large quantities are found in the United States in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. But all these deposits are of low-grade ore. They are expensive to reduce to the pure metal. In the Guianas—British, French, and Dutch—enormous deposits of high-grade ore are found. In Dutch Guiana, deposits of more than 20 feet in depth are found. This ore is inexpensive to mine and easy to refine.

The spectacular development of the American aluminum industry was made possible by the importation of large amounts of the required bauxite from this Dutch colony. American deposits i. developed could make the United States self-sufficient; but the time and capital expenditures would be very heavy. Airplanes for England and for United States forces will continue to make large use of the bauxite from Surinam, as the Dutch call their colony. Here ince 1936, the Suriman Bauxite Company, a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, has dominated the production.

The occupation obviously did not take place because a sudden invasion by the Axis powers was expected. But other dangers less remote were feared. The generous open-door policy followed by Holland in all its colonies has attracted relatively large numbers of businessmen from all European countries. Many of them hail from Germany. Many of them are residents of old standing. But experience has shown that lifelong residence does not always result in loyalty to the country that gives hospitality. French Guiana is next door. A Nazi-dominated France may mean a Nazi-dominated French Empire. There is always danger of sabotage to the mines, to the mining machinery, or to the ocean-going vessels that carry the ore 104 miles down the narrow, winding, 15-foot channel of the Cottica River to the ocean and so to the United States. America could not afford to take chances with this necessary source of an essential raw material.

Nor would the Dutch Government engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Axis allow anything to stand in the way of continuous operation of American defense plants.

Then there is always the danger that from the neighboring French colony or from the strategically located port of Dakar, some 1,500 miles to the east on the coast of Africa, submarines or surface raiders may begin to prey upon the ships that carry the ore northward. Surinam is outside the ring of newly acquired American naval bases in the Caribbean. Strategically, the American occupation of Suriname was thus a necessary move. And the Dutch Government welcomes the assistance.

Not so long ago, this same Government accepted gratefully the offer of the British Government to send British marines to its other American possessions, Curaçao and Aruba. There the largest oil refineries of the world have since 1900 produced gasoline and lubricating oil from crude petroleum shipped from Venezuela. These refineries have made Venezuela the third largest petroleum producer of the world. In Surinam, and in the islands, the Netherlands had a diminutive army and a few small naval units. No more formidable force could be spared out of the small military establishment of the Netherlands Empire. Most of the strength had to be concentrated in the threatened East Indies on the other side of the globe. The British and American assistance thus enables the Dutch Government to ship practically all its force to the Far East, where they will be needed pending the negotiations between Japan and the United States.

* * *

Surinam has had a hectic history. Except for the architecture of Paramaribo, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, the traveler finds little to remind him of the fact that the Hollanders have been in almost continuous control since 1670. Originally settled by the English and conquered by the Dutch, the Republic of the Netherlands remained in possession when the peace treaty of Breda awarded the "wild coast" of Surinam to them in return for New Netherland and New Amsterdam on the Hudson.

The Dutch West Indies Company considered it a good bargain, in that Surinam produced sugar, tobacco, and a small quantity of gold. The Dutch were primarily traders in those days and were specializing in the lucrative trade in colonial products. During the Napoleonic wars, the colony passed once again into English hands, but since 1814 Dutch control has remained undisturbed.

For many years Surinam was a source of great wealth to the few owners of sugar plantations. Many contemporary fortunes in Holland had their origin there. But antislavery legislation brought ruin to the colony. The blow was somewhat softened by the 300 guilders for each liberated slave paid to the owner by the Government of the mother country. But the Negroes, who in the United States had no place to go and therefore were compelled to develop into free hired labor, in Surinam disappeared in the virgin forests and endless swamps. Here today they still live in primitive African fashion.

More than five times the size of Holland, Surinam has many as yet undeveloped and unexplored resources. Little could be done without labor. In order to meet this situation, the importation under contract of British Indian, Javanese, and Chinese laborers was started in 1870. Many of these workers have become permanent settlers. Today the total population of Surinam is about 175,000. There is probably no more cosmopolitan mixture found anywhere in the world. On the streets of Paramaribo, creole women in their flowered cotton dresses and enormous cotton hats mix with the Javanese in sarong and kabaai, with Hindus, Chinese, Oajana Indians, and with Bombay and Syrian merchants. Recently Jewish immigrants from Poland and Germany have sought refuge under the traditionally hospitable Dutch flag.

* * *

As a result of this heterogeneous character of the population, a language is spoken which contains elements of English, Spanish, Dutch, Negro, Javanese, and Hindustani. The official language is Dutch, but the common people speak "talkie-talkie."

But even this imported labor has not proved to be a solution for the economic problem. Experiments with the growing of coffee, tea, vanilla, rubber, and other tropical products have all been disappointing. Had it not been for the rapidly growing bauxite industry, Surinam would have remained a liability on the treasury of the Dutch Empire.

The trend toward greater autonomy so manifest in the British Commonwealth of Nations has also expressed itself in the Dutch Empire. There are only about 2,000 whites in the colony. But they and all others who are "Netherlands subjects" and who are in full possession of their civil rights are voters and elect every two years members to the Koloniale Staten, a representative body with the right of initiative and amendment. The Governor is appointed by the Queen of the Netherlands. He is assisted by a Raad van Bestuur, composed of four members also appointed by the Queen. Since for many years finances of the colony have been

(Continued on page 15)

THE NATIVES TAKE THINGS EASY
Fishermen Starting Out From a Wharf in Albina on the Marowijne River

Drawings by the Author

A Laugh On the Ocean Wave

By John Allan May

That CAP

"Early English"

"Nose Balancer"

"Admiralty Pattern"

"Jack-my-hearty"

"Neo-Scottish"

WE WERE BEING GIVEN an unofficial oral test by the Seamanship Instructor. His face wore that sly grin peculiar to Seamanship Instructors who have just Thought up a Good One.

"You are a trawler," he said, brightening further. "You are in command. The visibility is poor. Suddenly you see a German submarine 2,000 yards on the port bow. There are two E-boats just in sight on the starboard quarter. You suspect the presence of others. You have only one gun. What do you do?"

There was a silence. The Seamanship Instructor looked in the direction of one particular member of the assembled company and raised his eyebrows into a question mark.

"Oh," said the sailor thus addressed, assuming an airy, offhand manner, "we'll laugh our way out of it."

It's rather a silly story, but it has its points. That is one thing about the Navy, we do laugh. We laugh our way out of things; we laugh our way into things; and, as far as the ocean is concerned, we laugh our way here, there, and everywhere, and a few other places besides. There is nothing like a comic sailor, not even another comic sailor.

While still on the subject of seamanship, I am reminded of a leading seaman who, to pass the time, constituted a voluntary seamanship class on deck.

"Now," he remarked to one of his class, "you are in a small ship, riding to a single anchor and the captain and first lieutenant are ashore and you are in charge and it comes on the blow. Hard. What do you do?"

"Drop another anchor," was the prompt reply.

"And if it's blowing so hard both your anchors drag?"

"Drop another anchor."

Cried the instructor with rising inflection, "No, it's blowing really hard, the ship can't hold, what do you do?"

"Drop another anchor."

"And where, I'd like to know, are you getting all your anchors from?"

"Oh, the same place you're getting all your wind."

We don't talk about the weather much on board ship. There's too much of the stuff. But it does provide us with quite a lot of rough-and-ready fun. In the fo'castle of a destroyer in which I served for some time, there was, in the middle of the deck at one end of our mess, an open round hatch—hole to a landsman—leading via a ladder to the stokers' messdeck. Seamen and stokers lead a life strictly apart. The sea was rough and one of our messmates, who was not quite ready, had his progress toward our mess accelerated when it should have been retarded. With startling suddenness he disappeared down the hatch.

The leading seaman of our mess, a Yorkshireman with a pleasing sense of the ridiculous, peered down the hatchway at the seaman who had thus dropped in upon the stokers. He shook his head and clucked his tongue in a reprimanding way.

"Eeh, lad," he said, "you shouldn't do that. They don't like it."

This fellow always enjoyed himself when newcomers, "sprogs," arrived on board. Like all sailors, he found great pleasure in a successful leg-pull. And few legs are more easily pulled than sprogs-legs. The language of the sea is so individual that it is small wonder he would succeed in getting new hands to venture in all innocence to the galley for such things as a "bucket of blue steam," the sort of joke that always annoyed the cook more than it did the sprog.

Once it was different. We were coming alongside another ship and our stern was swinging in too fast.

"Quick," ordered this leading hand, addressing a somewhat bewildered sprog, "heave that fender over the side."

Theirs not to reason why, so the new boy obeyed to the letter, picking up a large rope fender in his arms, lanyard ropes and all, and heaving it as far out as he could into the sea, where it was speedily removed from view by the current.

This was about the only occasion when I actually saw the Yorkshireman without a word to say.

Words are important things at sea. Commanders of ships and their signal staff have a lot of fun with them. The forming of a naval signal from one ship to another is a craft which has its lighter side. Morse-flashing, too, has its artful side.

Spontaneity is the essence of this diversion. One of the best examples I can recall occurred after the chase of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau into Brest, which will always be remembered by those who took part, for the narrow margin by which those two raiders escaped destruction. A section of the hunters was returning when the leading destroyer encountered a merchant ship. The skipper of this ship, perceiving the group of assorted warships coming up astern, and putting two and two together, flashed the query, "Catch anything?"

"No," flashed the immediate response from the bridge of the destroyer, "but you should have seen the one that got away."

The return from the successful hunt of the Bismarck also gave rise to some memorable signaling. A flotilla of destroyers was subjected, in the late afternoon, to a furious and hard-pressed air attack. After some considerable time the aircraft, with one accord, turned and made off.

"The tea interval, I presume," signaled the leader of the destroyer, obviously a keen cricketer.

A short time later a second attack was delivered, but without the original fury.

"The bowling has deterioriated," was the comment from one destroyer, and another replied with the signal, "Must be the second eleven."

A signal that pleased us particularly was made when, in company with other escort vessels, we were seeking for a convoy; it was not where we expected to find it and we scoured the seas around for many an hour, eventually rendezvousing and deciding to make slowly homeward, while awaiting instructions. Shortly afterward a ship on the wing flashed at us: "Don't look now, but I think we're being followed."

There, steaming up in a direct line astern, was the missing convoy.

Another choice signal happened when we went out, with some new members of our gun crews, for a practice shoot. After our opening rounds, which fell somewhat wide, the tug towing our target flashed to our captain the following signal: "Please note, we are towing this target, not pushing the wretched thing."

© American Artists Group

From the Sculpture by Robert Laurent

A Tender Light in the Hearts of Men

By Nellie B. Mace

THERE IS A TENDER LIGHT in the hearts of men at Christmastide. Thought reverts to that auspicious event in the little city of Bethlehem, an event which was unheralded save by angels, an event which has left its ineradicable impress upon the human consciousness. Shepherds, who were spiritually attent, were enabled to hear the angelic announcement that there was born this day "a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord"; and they listened to the glorious praise of the heavenly host, saying, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Men commendably commemorate the birth of individuals who have contributed something of good to humanity, something which attests that the world is better for the things which have been given through mercy, justice, and loving-kindness. They regard with more or less reverence and with admiration the great things that have been accomplished by devoted men and women, and in so doing they are encouraged themselves to face difficulties with patience, surmount obstacles with true purpose, and go forward to noble and useful living.

As the shepherds who said one to another, "Let us . . . see this thing which is come to pass," we may, then, consider with renewed interest the great gift to mankind which was foreshadowed in the birth of the Bethlehem babe, and later fulfilled in the ministry of Christ Jesus. For had not this heavenly proclaimed event in Bethlehem ripened into a matchless service to mankind, there would be for humanity no commemoration of the nativity of Jesus at Christmastide.

Seers had foretold the coming of a great spiritual illumination to men who walked in darkness. Angels hovering the Bethlehem hillsides confirmed this appearing. And later on, Christ Jesus, setting forth his sublime purpose, said, "I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." More than this, he also said to all who should believe in his teaching, "Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Here, then, the shining heart of Christmas is found in spiritual illumination, the light which came not only through the life work of this peerless character, but which is delegated to all who would help to advance the world out of its darkness toward harmony and tranquillity.

The effect of this spiritual illumination is traceable throughout the centuries in all the true progress of mankind, in many good works, in just governments, in the preservation of individual freedom, and in innumerable instances of loving-kindness manifested among men. Its influence is seen wherever a child looks to God in simple faith; wherever the brokenhearted turn from the disappointments of worldliness to seek permanent values in the things of Spirit. And it is felt, too, in those serenely beautiful, though somewhat rare, moments of pure happiness.

Its influence is apparent in the simple custom of brightening homes at Christmastide with the evergreens, holly, candles, and good cheer for loved ones who are gathered together for the festive occasion. Thoughts grown careless with prosperity, perhaps absorbed in the material celebration, may lose sight of the true spirit of Christmas, yet the light which was heralded by angels in Bethlehem is always present to be discerned and utilized when thought is sobered by a greater need. And in those homes shadowed by the absence of loved ones, and particularly in these days when many have been bereft by war of homes and all that was held dear, there is at hand the steady mercy of spiritual illumination which, when sought, comforts the sorrowing, replaces the sense of personal loneliness with universal love, and awakens the purpose to place all one's affections on the permanent realities. True devotion and unselfed service helps to lighten one's own and the world's burden by keeping the candle of love burning within one's own thinking, thus hastening the fulfillment of the promise of on earth peace and good will toward men.

In this present period the record of war and destruction and hate presents what appears to be an impenetrable darkness. But the light of Christ whose appearing we commemorate is more than ever today "the light of the world." The ever-pervading influence of Truth has caused the forces of evil to unmask their evil intent; and the hatred of Truth, exposed, is proving its powerlessness to deceive or to rob men of the innate love of the ideal and the good. Led by this true influence, many have gained clearer glimpses of right relationships to be established between men and nations, and of the verity and uses of the brotherhood of man.

The coming of "the light of the world," with its abiding effect upon human lives, did not immediately end wars. Jesus knew that wars would cease when men learned and loved those truths which are of permanent importance. He said, indeed, that the world would hear of wars and rumors of war, but that those who recognized and followed the light of Truth should not let themselves be troubled; they should know rather that spiritual verities cannot be destroyed, and that eventually the light would dispel the darkness of evil and bring to mankind the true sense of freedom and happiness.

Knowing that the permanent truth should enlighten "every man that cometh into the world," mankind's greatest Teacher, whose advent we celebrate, gave assurance that the light which he manifested should come again; that the Father of all should send another Comforter, another manifestation of the truth which should dispel the world's darkness and pain. In this period of the world's deep gloom, many signs have indicated the presence of the Comforter, the spiritual idea. It is glimpsed in the courage that has sustained men in the face of unparalleled cruelties, in endurance in hardships, and in selfless devotion to the preservation of freedom, and in the growing sense of unity in the acceptance of the higher ideals of permanent good.

Pressed by the dangers and the difficulties of the present day, men are seeking light, the enlightened understanding of those things which are of enduring worth, the understanding whereby they may know how to build up a new and better world. In the light of Truth many are finding the way out of the darkness of human difficulties. Many are finding that the Comforter whose appearing was promised by "the light of the world," has indeed come again, as was discerned and revealed by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

At this Christmastide, in commemorating the nativity of Jesus, men may with renewed hope listen to the heavenly assurance that, despite the abysmal crimes of sensuality and hate, the Christ, the eternal spiritual idea, the Son of God, is leading men out of the darkness of materialism, into the understanding of those things which are real and abiding, those things which help to establish on earth peace, and good will toward men.

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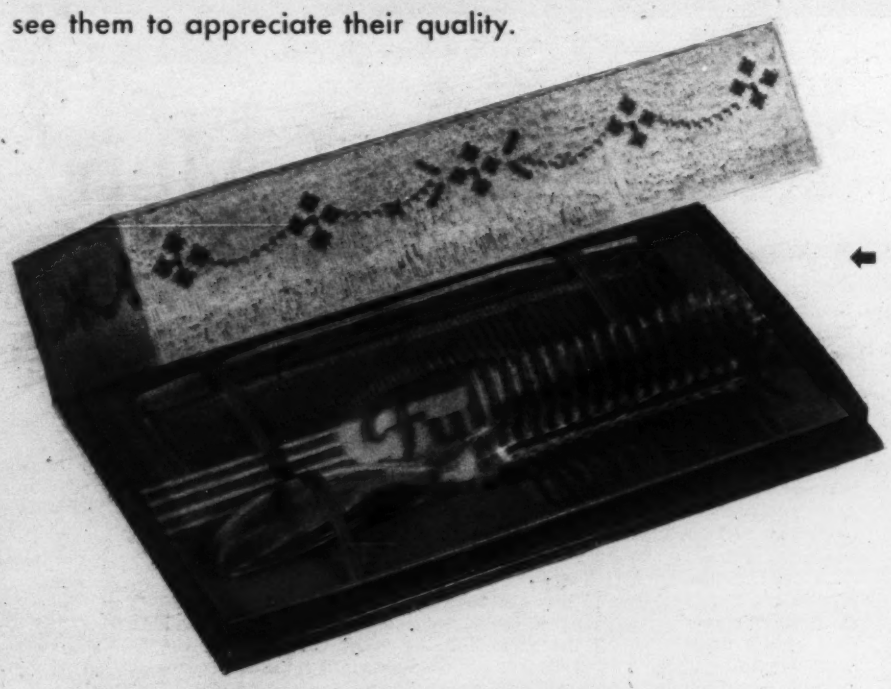

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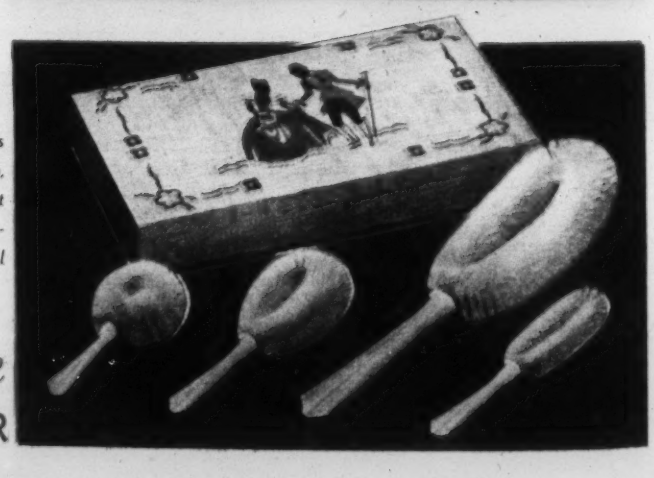

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American Baritone

By Frank J. Daugherty

"ALL I WANT," says Nelson Eddy, who by now could have pretty nearly anything he wants, "is to do a good job. Everything is subordinated to that."

This desire may be all the more remarkable in Mr. Eddy's case because, in Hollywood at least, it is not one of the necessities either of his continued work there or of his success. At Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, where he is at present making "I Married an Angel," with Jeanette MacDonald, his co-star in eight pictures, one of the executives put it this way:

"Nelson always has a profitable following. If he makes an extraordinary picture —if we happen to find an unusual story for him—the returns on it, of course, are unusual. But no matter what he makes, there seems to be a basic return we can always count on."

This support of everything he does is evidenced in not only the amount but the *sort* of fan mail he receives. Fan mail is one of Hollywood's most reliable barometers. Mr. Eddy's fan mail is, of course, very large. It is also regarded at his studio as being more regular, united, and solid than that of any other star. He receives letters from the same people, every couple of weeks, year after year.

Yet when he first came to Hollywood, Nelson Eddy waited around for two years before he was put in an important role.

He is now, without question, an American institution. Perhaps the best known baritone except Lawrence Tibbett, he has been consistently successful both in pictures and on the concert stage. His box office record for his concerts has long since eclipsed even that of the phenomenally successful John McCormack.

Unable to afford a singing teacher in his youth, Eddy began his singing career by imitating the voices of the great baritones of that day from their records: Ruffo, Scotti, Amato, Campanari, and Werrenrath.

In 1922, a musical play, "The Marriage Tax," produced at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, brought him his first publicity. He was well received in the role of the King of Greece in the play, and by an oversight was not credited by name in the program.

He was heard at once by Alexander Smallens of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company for a role in "Aïda"; and under Smallens later toiled through 28 operatic roles in succession. On the advice of his friend and teacher, Dr. Edouard Lippe — a former opera singer —Eddy decided to seek instruction from William W. Vilonat, teacher of many Philadelphia singers. But when he applied, he learned that Vilonat was on the point of returning to Dresden to continue his teaching there. Mr. Eddy could not afford to go abroad for lessons.

"Why not borrow on your future?" asked Lippe.

A friend of the family was a banker. The loan was arranged on this basis, and Eddy spent many months in Dresden with his new teacher. When he was ready to leave again for the United States, he learned that he had been chosen for the baritone position with the Dresden Opera Company.

"I don't think Vilonat has ever forgiven me for turning down that chance," he says today. "But I wanted to see America again. I wanted to put myself in the hands of the American public, sink or swim."

SONG STARS OF SCREEN AND STAGE

Nelson Eddy With Jeanette MacDonald, and Rise Stevens, Opera Singer Who Appears With Mr. Eddy in Film Version of "The Chocolate Soldier"

In 1924, he made his professional debut in grand opera, singing the role of Tonio in "Pagliacci" at the Metropolitan with the Philadelphia Opera Company. In 1928, he gave his first concert recital in Philadelphia.

By the spring of 1933, he had sung in many cities of the United States, and in many sorts of entertainment. He was in San Diego, on one of his regular tours, when he was asked to substitute at the Los Angeles Philharmonic Auditorium in an opera for a baritone who was not able to appear. He was given 14 encores; and in a few weeks, while in New York, was approached by screen executives, who had been in his audience, with an offer to appear in films.

Over a period of two years, he was given small singing roles in the pictures "Dancing Lady" and "Student Tour," but it was not until 1935 that he was given the role opposite Jeanette MacDonald in "Naughty Marietta" which made him a star.

What is he like? He is personable, blond, six feet, two inches tall, weighs 185 pounds, and is as pleasant to talk with as you would suppose from seeing his pictures, or from hearing him sing from the concert stage.

He married Ann Franklin of Beverly Hills in 1939, and she often tours with him. He likes to accept engagements that take them to strange and out-of-the-way places he thinks she might like. He doesn't make a secret of where he is going to take her, so I can set down here that she is apt to see Charleston this year, and parts of New England, including the White Mountains country.

He tours three months of every year, giving three concerts a week in some 30 cities. He usually gets down to what he calls "hard work" about Christmas of each year, practicing his singing five hours each day until the tour begins. Even on the road, he says, he usually hikes for two hours a day when he gets to the concert towns in time. With him go his pianist and his business manager.

He has played in some towns to as many as 10,000 persons at one performance, as at the Auditorium at White Plains, New York.

On tour he likes to collect antiques, which fill his house in Brentwood. At home his hobby is sculpture. He began this by carving little objects out of wood. Later he studied anatomy for two years. He now makes likenesses of his friends and has done pieces which are considered of professional merit.

His house is a duplicate of one he and his wife saw in Williamsburg, Virginia. He had a larger house in Beverly Hills before he was married, but gave it to his mother when he and Ann decided that a smaller house would suit them better. He still bicycles over to the old house, however, where there is a swimming pool and a tennis court. He has a garden and orchard at his new place, and is never happier than when working there or tell-

(Continued on page 14)

THE SOUTHERN COLONI

THE COTTAGE

Doorway Lighting Designs by Elizabeth Woolley
Color Photos by Peterson • Card

HOME, light, Christmas. This is the sequence which lifts the lighted door into the symbol of warmth and welcome. Everyone loves light. Christmas lighting, however, is undergoing a change in point of view, a change for the better. The meaningless strings of colored bulbs, which began as décor for the interior tree, finally skipped out of the house and wound themselves around the shrubbery. The effect, in many cases, was more pagan than Christian. Fortunately this form of ornament is retreating into the society of things. For Christmas light has entered the realm of art.

This is not entirely a change in fashion. It is a change in feeling. Perhaps by accident at Christmas a shaft of orange light crept over the doorway. It caught the attention of seeing members of the family. What would happen if twig shadows were added and a slice of snow? Could this gay Christmas card in light actually be our home? Couldn't we alter the scheme a little to keep this beauty all year?

"Just like a flower arrangement," said the head of a Garden Club, enthusiastically. "A flower arrangement, with the focal point outside the house instead of inside, and the materials rooted in the ground. And think," she said, "of not having to throw it all away after a week."

Have you noticed that women have appropriated flower arrangement rather to the exclusion of the men? It might be the reverse in the art of light arrangement. Men are more practically-minded, perhaps. They can see the advantage of light on the driveway. They find some point in decorating for Christmas, if, afterwards, the equipment can be used for spotlighting useful areas.

Christmas floodlighting in color for public buildings was seen for the first time in Boston three years ago. Amber

THE CLASSIC

The Lighted Doorway

By Elizabeth Woolley

THE TUDOR

and rose glistened over the gray stone of the city's most conservative hotel. To our great amazement the guests, who had never seen anything like this before, didn't object. They even decided they couldn't find their way home after the Christmas season was over. So the façade lighting was continued in white.

Churches, too, are gradually becoming light-conscious. The tracery of their stone doorways as well as the inspiring inscriptions often found on their walls are dramatic after dark. It is estimated that half the travel in our large cities occurs at this time. So, it is not surprising that we remember the buildings that are distinguished by light. As one minister said: "Churches are beacons in the community. Lighting is as much our gift to the people as singing."

The doorway is, without doubt, the keynote of the home. When it is properly decorated it does express the owner's sense of warmth and good will toward the community. Color makes an enormous difference here. If the entrance has two planes, the columns which are at the edge of the platform can be flooded with one color, and an entirely different one used on the door plane.

Blue gives an effect of distance, and red conveys a sense of gaiety. Green serves as a complement to other colors and is extremely useful. Amber is always mellow, and white is vital. One speaks of separate colors, yet in lighting design one melts into another so imperceptibly that at once there are subtle tints and shades quite indefinable as to name. Naturally, white houses are the best subjects to light, for they will reflect with accuracy the tones filtered upon them.

Brick houses are a real problem. They absorb both color and light like a blotter. Blue, therefore, no matter how fashionable it is, should not be used on brick. The best procedure with houses of doubtful color and architecture is to walk up and down the sidewalk, pretending that you are one of the neighbors. This is so that the property may be seen objectively. Very likely the evergreen tree by the front walk will come into focus for the first time as a candidate for sparkling silver and white lights.

It becomes increasingly clear that there are no limits to the ingenuity of the exterior decorator who may use the quantity of equipment on the market. The prizes will undoubtedly go to those who keep to simple schemes and who do not court confusion in five colors.

The artist in light, decorating his own home, has his moments of crisis. Indeed he ought to be insulated on all four sides; one side against public opinion. When the neighbors spy him wound up in a tree with yards and yards of weatherproof wire, he needs the protection of crisp rejoinders. No, he is not hiding from the sheriff. No, there isn't a bear anywhere. He is merely training a beam of light across the front door. He wants a moving silhouette of branches on the white paint and this is the way to get it.

Not only the artist but the architecture is in for an adventure. The doorways in the illustrations have that distinguished look which we all get when we are in our holiday dress. But they are functional, as New England doorways go. The function of welcome in the two-story southern colonial is likewise expressed in the one-story southwestern and by the same strong colors. The welcome of the mellow shingled house becomes more romantic under the amber light. Whatever its character the lighted door is the owner's Christmas gift to the community, the inward glow turned outward.

Among the New Books

Norway Fights On

Norway Revolts Against the Nazis, by Jac S. Worm-Muller. London: Lindsay Drummond. 8s.

THIS BOOK, one of a series, "Europe Under the Nazis," gives a first-hand account of the German "New Order" in Norway, which is, as the author says, "a forced order, created and supported only by the German military power and the Gestapo." The double dealing, deceit and terrorizing of this highly cultured and politically advanced people follow the same lines, though perhaps in somewhat lesser degree and slower tempo, as in Poland and Czechoslovakia, and are resisted in the same passive but heroic fashion.

The Norwegian nation emerges from its bitter trials with honor unimpaired, and having still the power to laugh. If Norway gave Quisling to the world, Norway found its true self quickly and so resented the traitor that his further activity was made impossible.

The author can speak with personal knowledge of the dishonorable and deliberately confusing negotiations of Reichscommissar Terboven with the deputies on the deposition of the King and Government in London. He made a dramatic escape from the country last year.

This people, fighting "a hard spiritual fight without weapons," and living out the motto, "No Norwegian Is for Sale," can never again be judged by the smallness of its army or of its land. For its Lebensraum is the sea, and its sanity and vision that of a people filled with the spirit of the sea, and worthy to be free.

Faith Seen as Essential to Progress

Christian Truth in History, by Hugh Miller. New York: Harpers. $2.50.

THIS VOLUME is dedicated to the thesis that throughout the centuries it is Christianity which has formed the basis of all true advancement; in fact, the writer contends that "our science and art, our political institutions, and economic practice have grown within the larger setting of Christianity," while it is argued that if we fail to recognize and retain this essential background civilization as we know it will be threatened with destruction and decay.

Dr. Miller feels faith to be essential to progress, and however strange some of its forms may be, as when expressed in a fanatic nationalism, he feels that eventually it will be transmuted into something more nearly approaching the Christian ideal. This does not mean that the author minimizes the seriousness of the present world situation; on the contrary, he sees our modern world as "faced by the alternative of reciprocal annihilation or spiritual unification."

In Professor Miller's view, problems of human nature are best approached through a study of human society in its historical development, while he justly affirms that "Christian faith, confirmed in Christian experience, has transformed society, transformed human nature."

Turning to the early days of Christianity, the author notes the essential impermanence of the much lauded "Pax Romana," in that the Roman Empire as a whole was essentially political, and lacked the abiding spiritual background of Christianity; in fact, "the decline of Rome and the rise of Christianity are complementary movements, consequent upon a transfer of loyalty from the political to the religious ideal."

Throughout the medieval period, the author argues, the Christian Church was the outstanding cultural agency, and while he is fully awake to the significance of the Reformation, he wisely reminds us that it did not renounce completely the medieval church and its teachings. While breaking away from an entrenched ecclesiasticism which harbored many abuses, the comprehensive reform movement inherited from the earlier system much that was of permanent value. "What was repudiated was only the shell. What was retained was the life that shell had long protected, and now obstructed."

It is noted, however, that with the advent of the Reformation papal authoritarianism was replaced by monarchic authoritarianism, as evidenced in the rule of the Tudor dynasty in England and the growing theory of the "divine right of kings." Thus there was need for further reform, and while in Britain "the Puritan effort failed, at least with respect to its immediate objectives," its success was more clear and lasting among those of its proponents who made their way to America, so that after three centuries Professor Miller can affirm that "today there seems little doubt that in American society lies the hope and the promise of the future progress of humanity, together with a preponderant responsibility for that progress."

Thus far we may well accept much that Dr. Miller sets forth, but many will disagree with his repeated affirmation that Christ Jesus was God. "If Christ Jesus is not God," he cries, "the whole human record of religion is worth little more than a song." In view of this explicit identification, the writer's statement that "the immortality of Christ is not different from the immortality of the tree" is surely lacking in consistency. "Either Jesus Christ was God," we read again, "or man is wholly witless. . . ." But did not the first Christian expressly distinguish himself from God when he said: "Why callest thou me good? none is good, save one, that is, God" (Luke 18:19)?

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

The Story of the Mustang

Mustangs of the Mesas, by Rufus Steele. Los Angeles, Calif.: Mabel Walden Steele. $2.50.

IT WOULD BE HARD to find a more fitting symbol of fierce love of liberty than the mustang or wild horse of the American West. His story is fittingly told in "Mustangs of the Mesas," collected from the writings and papers of Rufus Steele.

One will do as well not to press the symbolism too far, for the mustang, with all his romantic and even heroic qualities, does not offer a pattern for human society. The broncos which after capture allowed themselves to be broken to the saddle are now a fairly numerous and very useful breed among the cow-ponies of many ranches, while the outlaw or indomitably wild horse is a remnant apparently headed for extinction through the undignified medium of an export meat cannery unless some refuge is set aside.

Naturally, the mustang stallion, resolved at all costs to preserve his freedom and that of his herd, is the center of the most colorful legends among that hardy race of men who for generations have made it a venturesome business to catch—when they could—these wild horses and subdue them for domestic use.

Rufus Steele's manuscripts tell the background of how the wild horse came to the western plateaus by escape from the early Spanish explorers and ranchers. He describes the various methods long used, with limited success, to make wholesale captures of these herds until Charles "Pete" Barnum some twenty years ago discovered that these animals would seldom break through a corral made of canvas. Even "Pete" saw many a mustang leader get away from the lariat.

The experience of many a horse-trapper is summed up in the sentences: "Men spend all winter planning campaigns, and all summer proving that most of these plans have flaws in them. Not infrequently the novice finds, at the end of the season, that the saddle-horses he has ruined in the chase outnumber the wild horses in his corral."

But the chase has yielded not only horses for the bronco-buster's trade, but also a lore of its own, represented in several short stories which helped make the author's signature familiar in national magazines. There is some apparently unavoidable repetition, but the work carries the vivid, dramatic style of an enthusiastic writer. The book will have two-fold appeal—to the many who have enjoyed Rufus Steele's writing and to those who like stories about horses.

X. I. P.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

The Life of Emma Thursby, by Richard McCandless Gipson (New York: The New York Historical Society; $7.50), pictures the career of a popular American singer of the seventies and the eighties. The biographer tells the story of Emma Thursby's bringing-up, of her early successes in church singing and in assisting at celebrations. The artist's sojourning in Europe and her concert tours in her own country form material for describing a social epoch as well as for portraying a notable public figure. The book is a study in American history no less than a record of musical achievement.

The Fire Fighters of London (Garden City, N. Y.: Garden City Publishing Co., 25 cents), written by a London fireman and illustrated by members of the service, tells how auxiliary and volunteer forces have studied and practiced fire-fighting along with the regular brigade in nights and days of German airplane raids. The time is the winter of 1940-41.

Living Biographies of Great Poets, by Henry Thomas and Dana Lee Thomas (Garden City, N. Y.: Garden City Publishing Co., $1.98), tells briefly the story of 20 poets as to personal quality, activity, and outlook. With aim to make the sketches inviting to a majority of readers, the authors sometimes stress faults rather than gifts, but the result is a book of lively interest.

High Road to Adventure, edited by Earl P. Hanson (McBride, $3), assembles, along with some rather hackneyed accounts of initiative and bravery, a few classics—R. H. Dana's chapter on rounding Cape Horn for one. Further, it culls from Prescott's "Conquest of Peru," and it narrates, to keep the light burning late, a number of unfamiliar exploits and escapes.

Music and the Listener, by Keith Barry (Melbourne: Robertson & Mullens, 2s.6d.). Third edition of a serviceable handbook.

The Lord's Prayer in Aramaic, the Language of Jesus, and the Lord's Prayer from the King James Bible

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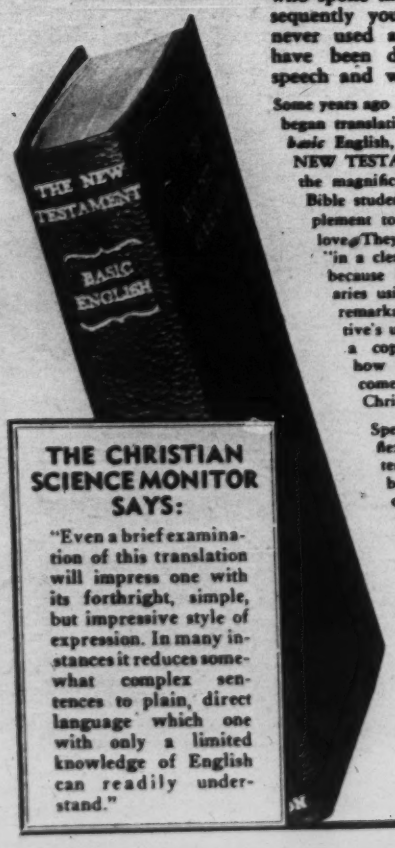

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Beneath the surface of festivity, merriment, and excitement of these holiday times, there is a most serious undertone this year. Reflection reveals more than ever before the many things for which we, as Americans, should be, *and are*, grateful.

We still partake of the blessings of free men and women. We worship . . . we think . . . we live . . . we read . . . we act . . . as we please.

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To the ever-widening circle of Monitor *Readers who are Avon Representatives, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for your efforts during the past year. To those readers who are contemplating becoming Representatives, we extend a hearty welcome. To all, we send our holiday greetings with the hope that the New Year will be a most prosperous one.*

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Purple Patch in American History

Saratoga Trunk, by Edna Ferber. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

EDNA FERBER and George S. Kaufman have again collaborated, in the production of "The Land Is Bright," which opened recently on Broadway. The play indulges in some lurid excavating while it follows the course of three generations in an American family, beginning with some gaudy pirates of the mauve decade who had swaggered into power after systematically plundering the country. In spite of the unabashed gusto of the first two acts, with their spotlighting of some none too savory episodes of the past, the message at the end is clear, attesting to the authors' firm belief that the stature of America is expanding, and that its history will prove to be one of progress.

Miss Ferber, apparently not content with this single representation of her westward look on a land that is bright, now adds a novel in support of a theme comparable to that of the play.

"Saratoga Trunk" is less ambitious in scope than the dramatic three-generation saga of the Kincaids, being limited to a crucial chapter in the lives of Clio Dulaine and Clint Maroon, during the spring and summer of 1880; as such, however, it corresponds roughly to the first act of the play, describing the rise of robber barons who varied piracee with burglaree. To misquote W. S. Gilbert, no keener hands at derailing an engine or cutting out a property owner ever wielded a crowbar. Clint Maroon was one of them—and lived to regret it.

The book opens with a present-day prologue, a description of Colonel Maroon and his gracious wife, Clio, being interviewed by a group of reporters on the occasion of the magnate's gift of many millions to various charities, museums, and corresponding outlets for philanthropic endeavor. Colonel Maroon, at 89, wants to tell the reporters how glad he is that the country is heading toward real democracy, at last; he also wants to tell them how the people were robbed, 50 to 75 years ago, by men unworthy of a democracy, men who coined a new expression for thievery and chicanery, calling it high finance. The reporters are not interested. They have heard the general story too many times, and now find individual examples of it even somewhat boring.

The subsequent narrative is the story that Colonel Maroon would have told them, had they listened—the story of how he met Clio Dulaine in New Orleans in the spring of 1880; how Clio shocked the austere aristocratic society of the city and financed an expedition to Saratoga; how, once there, Clint gave up the "honest" gambling that he liked, and reluctantly went into the business of stealing railroads in order to become the millionaire Clio wanted.

These are not, obviously, the ingredients of a pretty romance; but in Miss Ferber's skillful hands, the story, for all its worldliness, acquires so much vigor and color that it has indubitable entertainment value. It may be garish, theatrical, and no more subtle than a circus, yet the sparkle is genuine. Nothing of Miss Ferber's could ever be tawdry. M. W. S.

New American

First Papers, by Martin Gumpert. New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pearce. $2.75.

HERE IS a useful book about the United States and its inhabitants by a "Europe-weary immigrant." Mr. Gumpert has been here five years, traveled from coast to coast, met many people and made many important observations. His opinions about Americans and their ways are sound and clearly expressed.

However, the book has a serious drawback, in that the author wrote it for Americans but seems to have addressed it to Europeans. He is giving an American audience a European speech.

Dr. Gumpert in Europe was a member of "the intelligentsia," but he accepts American democracy with an objectivity, which permits him to see both favorable and unfavorable aspects of American life. And he feels the new immigrants have a "duty to speak up and tell what we know, to stand our ground in our own way." This book is Dr. Gumpert's speaking up. Most of it is well spoken. A short chapter on the author's young "daughter, Nina, an American girl," is a pleasant picture of America at work; in this case America seems to be doing a good job.

The chapter on American women is largely free from the superficiality and errors that mark many European comments on American women. His observations on Jews in America are illuminating. What he has to say about law and order here is encouraging. He visited an "American fascist" and, strange to say, fell under his spell. He is impressed by the place of religion in America.

Dr. Gumpert ends his book with the words, "Please forgive me if some of my criticisms have the air of immature hypocrisy. They are not meant that way. I tried to be utterly sincere in this report. I hope it may not be useless." It is not; it contains many useful pages.

R. H. M.

The World of Poetry

FROM HER VARIOUS published works Edna St. Vincent Millay has brought together 161 sonnets which stand alone (New York: Harpers. $3 cloth, $5 leather). Constructed in the Elizabethan tradition, for sheer beauty of language and form they impress the reader anew with their author's genius. Seizing the ancient prerogative of the sonnet as a short poem on the theme of love, Miss Millay gives us little variation of the theme.

Were she less competent, less talented, one could refrain from the complaint that the dress is too grand for the idea. It seems a pity that such a master of her art has not something larger to say. Courage, frankness, wit, and passion are all expressed with consummate skill. Side by side with any of the great sonneteers, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, Donne, Drummond, Wordsworth, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Keats, she stands with dignity where technique and lyric beauty are concerned. What makes her work, however, less than theirs is her preoccupation with her own emotions and flesh.

The greatest sonnet-writers of the past have been less subjective, have sought frequently to transcend rather than justify the passions. It is true they were not living in an experimental age like the present, when so many new theories of behavior as well as artistic techniques are being tried out. They probably found it easier to adopt a measure of responsibility for the ideas voiced.

Some of the best sonnets in this new collection are from "The Harp-Weaver." After so much love-drenching that it becomes, like Omar's "jug of wine," a trifle palling, one welcomes the critical statements from "Fatal Interview," such as:

> I know the face of Falsehood and her tongue
> Honeyed with unction, plausible with guile,
> Are dear to men, whom count me not among,
> That owe their daily credit to her smile;
> Such have been succored out of great distress
> By her contriving, if accounts be true:
> Their deference now above the board, I guess,
> Discharges what beneath the board is due.
> As for myself, I'd liefer lack her aid
> Than eat her presence; let this building fall:
> But let me never lift my latch, afraid
> To hear her simpering accents in the hall,
> Nor force an entrance past mephitic airs
> Of stale patchouli hanging on my stairs.

From San Francisco comes a slender volume entitled "XII Sonnets for the Great," by Hazel Zimmerman. The author publishes this in a limited edition of fifty copies, printed artistically by Hartley Everett Jackson on paper from the oldest mill in France. The type, which has been distributed, is all hand-set, the pages hand-sewn and hand-bound.

Coming at the same time as Miss Millay's book, it seems appropriate to quote the sonnet for Miss Millay:

> You took my hand when I was very young;
> You let your cadenced words fall on my ear:
> But your gray eyes were restless then with fear
> All poets know—that songs may go unsung!
> I watched you coping with a world unstrung,
> Unwillingly. It heard not what you hear,
> Nor ever knows, in time, its poets near,
> So blindly to its follies has it clung.
> And now, today, I wonder if the might
> Of all the poets' trumpets in the sun
> Sounding one clarion note, superbly drawn
> In one great song of triumph just begun,
> Could be sufficient in this darkest night—
> Could be sufficient, heralding the Dawn?

The vision is broad, and the Petrarchan form fits well the dignity of the poet's thought. Other poets chosen as subjects for the twelve sonnets are Shakespeare, Keats, Shelley, Rupert Brooke, Francis Thompson, and the Brownings. Alexander Woollcott, Gertrude Lawrence, Noel Coward, Greer Garson, and Katharine Cornell are similarly honored.

PEARL STRACHAN

Byron: The Years in Italy

Byron in Italy, by Peter Quennell. New York: Viking. $3.50.

MR. QUENNELL, taking up his story at the point where he dropped it at the close of his former volume, "Byron: the Years of Fame," carries it forward almost, but not quite, to the end of Byron's sojourn in Italy. The circumstances in which the poet left his native land forever are briefly recapitulated, and then we plunge into the familiar—the over-familiar—tale, following this romantic personality to Belgium, up the Rhine, into Switzerland, over the Simplon to Milan, and thence to Venice.

The years during which the Queen of the Adriatic was Byron's home occupy the central chapters. Then the pilgrimage recommences, and we are taken to Ravenna, Pisa, and finally to Genoa. The negotiations and preparations for the journey to Greece are not narrated. Can it be that Mr. Quennell intends to recount in a third installment the final phase of Byron's career? Quite possibly; for it seems that readers, or at any rate biographers, cannot have enough of Byron. There must be a hundred biographies, long and short, in the English language alone, to say nothing of foreign tongues; but people prefer new books to old ones, and consequently there is an ever-ready market.

Mr. Quennell has really very little that is new to say, though he tells the old tale with considerable vigor and clarity. He devotes an enormous amount of time and space to the various love affairs, squalid or romantic or both. Deviating from his main theme, he even retells the story, already admirably told by Ethel Colburn Mayne, of the curious relationship of Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh which followed Byron's departure from England. Claire Claremont and the Countess Guiccioli and the rest are pictured for us anew. A similitude of freshness of treatment is imparted by means of efforts to differentiate psychologically between these different affairs. In some cases the distinction is apparent and has been always recognized; in others Mr. Quennell discerns differences where most commonsensical readers will see only the obvious resemblances.

The narrative is occasionally interrupted with pen-portraits of Byron's friends and acquaintances. Some are well drawn; others betray a misunderstanding of the person portrayed. The treatment of Shelley is singularly superficial and in the main unsympathetic. "Julian and Maddalo" is condemned in a single phrase which reveals no evidence of any awareness of its significance. Mr. Quennell is inclined to put the so-called Hoppner scandal in the light most unfavorable to Byron, and here a footnote accords so little with the narrative in the text that one suspects that it has been inserted at the request of Sir John Murray. Another somewhat curious interruption of the narrative is occasioned by a lengthy discussion of the places of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats in the history of Romanticism, as contrasted with Byron's place. This digression probably explains the publisher's statement on the dust-cover that through Mr. Quennell's volume "one gains a new insight into the whole Romantic movement"—explains but does not warrant it.

To write of Byron's life and ignore a great deal of his poetry is to leave out of account what has made that life worth writing. There have been many libertines, but there has been only one Byron. Mr. Quennell discusses "Don Juan" with considerable understanding, though there are aspects of that poem fundamental to an appreciation of it which he altogether neglects. But the tragedies are dismissed in a sentence, and "Cain" (which Scott called "very grand and tremendous" and Shelley said was a "revelation not hitherto committed to man") is referred to only by title. Even the wonderful little masterpiece, "The Vision of Judgment," is praised without any indication of what it is about.

The book is handsomely got up and contains a few illustrations. There are a very few positive misstatements, as when Mr. Quennell says that Byron was nineteen years old when he first went to the East (he was actually twenty-one) and when he confuses the Jungfrau with the Jura. S. C. CHEW

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. . A Personal Primer of Democracy

(Continued from Page 2)

anything else. Other people have lived under Democracies, but you don't mean to tell me they spent the whole of their days running the government.

A. No, unfortunately they did not.

Q. What do you mean by unfortunately?

A. Because, when they failed to take their Democracy seriously, something always happened.

Q. What happened?

A. Their Democracies gradually fell into the wrong hands and became tyrannies.

Q. You mean Dictatorships?

A. No, I mean tyrannies. A "dictator" was not necessarily a tyrant. A dictatorship was a regular job. You got appointed to it by the Senate in Rome. Whenever there was an emergency, they appointed a dictator. Just as we appoint a commander-in-chief during a national emergency. Tyrannies were therefore something very different from dictatorships. Tyrannies were the rule of the state by one man, uncontrolled in any way by his fellow-citizens.

Q. And now you are getting away from what we were talking about. What do tyrannies have to do with Democracy?

A. Only this. That tyrannies are Democracies that have gone bad.

Q. That is a bright remark. Think of it yourself just now?

A. No, the remark is as old as Democracy itself. I got it out of a book written in the fourth century before the birth of Christ Jesus.

Q. I am living in America in the year 1941. Why should I have to read about what happened in Greece 3,000 years ago?

A. Because then you would discover that all I am telling you is as old as Democracy itself.

Q. Very well. If you think it will show me some of the things I want to know, I will let you talk the way you want. This Democracy business began in Greece, didn't it?

A. Yes, some sort of Democracy.

Q. You mean that it was not like our own?

A. It was completely unlike our own.

Q. Now, that is not the way I learned it at school. I remember my old textbooks. They told me that it was the people who had ruled in old Athens, the people and no one else. Wasn't that true?

A. Not quite. Only about one tenth of the people ran the state. The other nine tenths were slaves. They did the work while the heads of the free families did the ruling.

Q. Why do you say "the heads of the free families?"

A. Because the women had no part in the government. It was a sort of family affair, very much like the system that used to prevail in New England and still survives here and there in the smaller communities where everybody knows everybody else and where the Selectmen are Bill and Tom and Larry to every child in the town.

Q. But Athens was no New England village. It was a city.

A. It was a city to the people of the sixth century B. C. But it was not much larger than about eight city blocks of modern New York or Chicago, and so there is little use trying to compare the so-called Athenian Democracy with that of the United States, where 140,000,000 people (including the women) have to decide upon questions which in Athens were decided by a small group of people who came together in some convenient field near the city and there discussed their common affairs without the assistance of any loudspeakers.

Q. Even so, you will have to agree that the old Athenian Democracy rose to greater heights of civilization than any other state of antiquity. Think of the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Age of Pericles. Has there ever been anything like it?

A. No. But you seem to forget that the Acropolis was built by a brilliant political boss by the name of Pericles, who used money that should never have been used for that purpose and that after his death (and he died just in time to escape all sorts of difficulties) his chief architect and his best-known sculptor were indicted by the town council and were forced to flee for their lives and that the whole of this glamorous "Democracy" collapsed after its leader had been killed by the plague.

Q. You talk as if you did not take much stock in this old Greek Democracy. I have heard differently.

A. Undoubtedly you have, but not from the men who were a little closer to it than we ourselves and who knew how it had worked.

Q. Whom do you mean?

A. Well, there was Aristotle, the walking encyclopedia of antiquity, and there was Plato. This descendant of Solon was born just when Pericles died and he spent the 80 years of his life observing how the system had worked or had failed to work.

Q. And you mean to imply that these two men did not like it?

A. Hardly! Aristotle, who was somewhat of a grouch like Thomas Carlyle, who would have nothing of Democracy because "it gave the same vote to Jesus and to Judas," usually referred to Democracy as some unpleasant kind of mob rule. And as for Plato, who spent all his life working out the theoretical aspects of all kinds of government—he, too, was convinced that it never would work.

Q. In America we are not interested in theory. We are a practical people. All we want to know is, does it work or not?

A. So was Plato. And he found that it did not work.

Q. These old fellows loved to sit around all day and just talk. Why didn't Plato do something about it and start a better kind of Democracy if he did not like the sort he had had? That is what we would do today. Then we would get results, wouldn't we?

A. The same results, I am afraid, as we are getting today. Substitute the name of Adolf Hitler for that of King Philip of Macedon and you have conditions as they were in Plato's age and in our own—a tyranny built upon the ruins of Democracy and a tyranny welcomed by most of the people because, no matter how bad it was, it was yet a whole heap better than what had gone before.

Q. Does not that sound like Fifth Column stuff?

A. If it does, then the Fifth Column is much older than I suspected. I was merely quoting you a little Plato.

Q. As long as you have given me that much, why not give me the rest?

A. All right. I will translate as I go along and I will use a crib when I get stuck. Better take a pencil and a piece of paper and make a few notes. You will soon be in the biggest fight ever fought for Democracy. You will want to know what you are fighting for.

The second half of this article is to appear in the Dec. 20 Magazine Section.

Gain

By HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Mistakes are made
And loss ensues;
But if they aid
In clearer views
And lessons learned,
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That loss is turned
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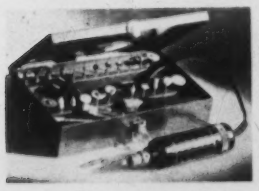

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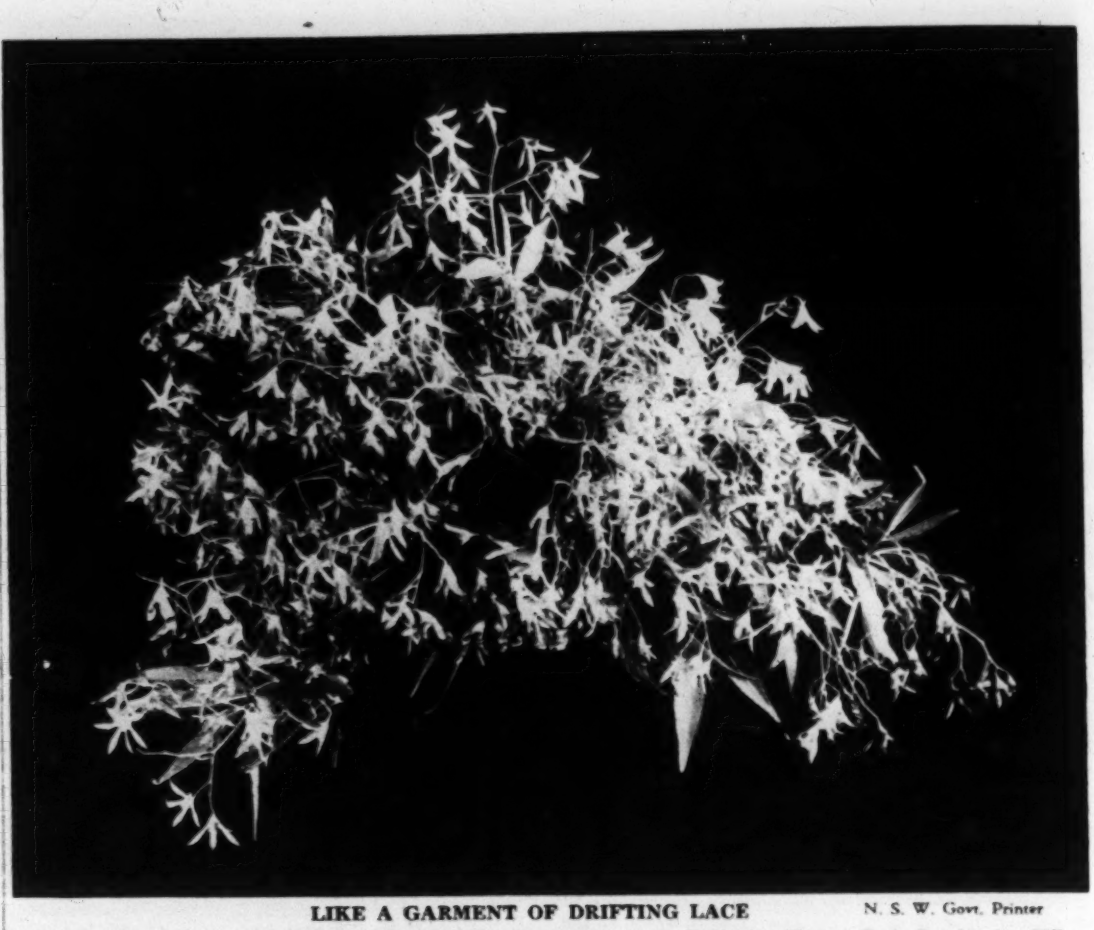

LIKE A GARMENT OF DRIFTING LACE — N. S. W. Govt. Printer

Cream Blossoms in October Are Changed by December to a Delicate Cherry-Red Ready to Fill Australian Homes With Christmas Color and Freshness

IN THE EARLY MORNING of any Christmas Eve in Sydney, you will see the flower sellers of Martin Place unparceling huge sacks of Christmas Bush . . . drawing out great bunches and boughs of bloom . . . shaking the red wealth free of moisture so that the branchlets, placed on the flower stalls, draw about them a sweet measure of grace. . . . From early morn these stalls are besieged by eager buyers—anxious to secure those bunches carrying the sprays of the deepest, richest red.

From the florists' shops hundreds of Christmas orders are going out . . . gay or golden boxes packed with Christmas Bush tied with festive ribbons. Or men and women are ordering Christmas baskets of the bloom . . . or sending bouquets of garden flowers, adding, "You will see a bunch of Christmas Bush goes into it?" In homes Christmas parcels are being finished with a dainty knot of the blossom tucked into the ribbons. . . . A city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants is paying happy tribute to one of the darling flowers of the Christ time . . . a flower as symbolical to them of Yuletide as the revered old-time sprig of holly. . . .

There are some of us who, if given chance and choice to visit lands rich in flowers, would say, "Take me there by air! When does the next plane leave?" When the full story of the Australian flora is written, many thousands of flower lovers will say just that . . . and, having come speedily, will tarry long. . . . As a people, pride in the heritage of our bushlands has awakened slowly . . . yet it is awakening and much loveliness is coming into the light.

* * *

The Christmas Bush, indeed, has not been on the popularity horizon so long. It came with a flurry into our hearts and gardens and is now on the way to world fame. Botanically classed as Ceratopetalum gummiferum, the Christmas Bush thrives everywhere in Sydney bushlands . . . splashing gullies and uplands with a profusion of blossom — cherry-red in shade. Usually about 15 to 20 feet high, it does, on occasions, attain 40 feet. Even its small-leafed foliage is attractive—mid-green with a gloss upon it. The tree wears its mantle of red like a garment of drifting lace. A deceptive lady! Proclaiming to a breathless world that she is now in full-blossom prime, when in reality those exquisite cherry-red flowers are the seed or "fruit."

Round about October the Christmas Bush buds into sprays of creamy blossom. The weeks pass . . . but instead of falling the petals increase in size to about five times that of the small original flower. As the petals lengthen, a gentle pink settles down, tinging all the blossom . . . slowly deepening to a delicate cherry-red. When the red comes, one knows the seed has formed!

* * *

Sydney has developed a national pride in at least one native shrub. This popularity is now placing the bush in the gardens of other Australian states. From the Cape, South Africa, a great flower man wrote me some time ago—dismay between the lines—that there were only "six bushes all told among our thousands of gardens—and yet those who have the Australian Christmas Bush all describe it as being one of the glories of their gardens." He added that the best specimen of Christmas Bush at the Cape was at a spot called Newlands. This particular tree was only five or six years old, but had already attained a height of 20 feet.

One can also visualize the shrub blossoming in the Arnold Arboretum at Boston—the loveliness of it capturing American hearts. A willing grower, the bush should do well in the States.

JUDITH CASSELL

. . American Baritone

(Continued from Page 7)

ing someone about them. It takes, he says, "quite a lot of weed pulling."

His screen work, of course, is less strenuous than his concert work. Still, no one considers making a picture exactly a sinecure these days. It is only in contrast to his concert work that he finds it so.

He takes a couple of weeks to record all his songs before a picture starts, usually working closely with Miss MacDonald in this; and they both make recordings of all the music in the picture. He finds that his three types of work, screen, concert, and radio, complement one another; but when he became pressed for time when doing all of them simultaneously recently, he decided to give up radio temporarily.

Mr. Eddy is not a Hollywood personality. He is rarely seen in the night spots, but spends most of his time at home with friends, or touring the country with his wife.

He deplores the tendency of the press to say things about him, either pleasant or unpleasant, that are untrue. He has been reported for years as being at loggerheads with Miss MacDonald, his co-star in eight pictures. This is not true. They are excellent friends.

He is ambitious, and will let nothing come between him and the success of his work; but he will go out of his way to help newcomers in his pictures, or young singers who come to him for advice. When he made "The Chocolate Soldier" recently with Rise Stevens, the young Metropolitan star, he helped her at every turn.

"Not that she needed help," he said when I told him this had not gone unnoticed. "She was nervous, of course—but she was much calmer and abler than I was when I worked in my first picture." He thinks Miss Stevens will go far in pictures—that she brings a good operatic voice to the film, and has great promise.

He is already planning for his return to opera. Only, he would like to start with some company smaller than the Metropolitan, possibly the San Carlo Company or the San Francisco Opera Company.

He begins his regular concert tour in February. Next year he hopes to sing in New York at Town Hall and at Carnegie Hall. After that, if things go as he plans, he may take a part with one of the smaller opera companies. When he is ready—and not before—he will try for something better.

He has made eight pictures—"Naughty Marietta," "Rose Marie," "Maytime," "Girl of the Golden West," "Sweethearts," "New Moon," "Bittersweet," and his present picture, "I Married an Angel"—with Miss MacDonald. While his contract with his studio lasts, he will make at least one picture a year with her from now on. Of his other four pictures, "Rosalie," "Let Freedom Ring," "Balalaika," and "The Chocolate Soldier," the last named is easily the best. But he doesn't know—he hasn't been told—whether or not he is to make another picture, or several more, with Miss Stevens.

For HOLIDAY FIXINGS!

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CHRISTMAS STAR SALAD

(6 servings; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes
½ bay leaf (if desired)
½ teaspoonful salt
Stalk celery
Few grains Cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoonful onion juice

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery, Cayenne or pepper. Boil 10 minutes. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add to hot mixture. Stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain and pour into star-shaped mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce. Put a small ball of cream cheese and a stuffed olive in the center of star and garnish with parsley. Serve with any preferred dressing. (The gelatine mixture may be poured to the depth of about one-half inch in a shallow pan that has been rinsed in cold water. Then, when firm, cut in stars, using a paper pattern and sharp knife.)

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Housing Comparisons . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

On Nov. 1 the Monitor published an article by Gretta Palmer about Parkchester, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's new housing project in New York. In this article, Mrs. Palmer draws some comparisons between Parkchester and USHA low-rent housing projects which are not all based on fact.

The most obvious error is Mrs. Palmer's statement that the unit cost of Parkchester is "about $500" less than the unit cost of USHA projects. The only figure I have for Parkchester's unit cost is an estimate made in the early stages of construction of the project—$4,100. Even accepting this figure, the difference in cost comes nowhere near $500 a unit. The overall cost of the average USHA home as of Sept. 30 was $4,279 and this includes the structure, interior mechanical equipment such as stoves and refrigerators, land, an equal share of administrative expense, a share of the cost of community facilities such as offices, walks, drives, playgrounds, etc.

An important factor in the cost of a metropolitan housing project is land. I do not have exact figures on the density (the number of families housed per acre) of Parkchester, but apparently it is higher than is permissible in USHA projects in which the lowest economical density is always sought. For instance, at the Red Hook project in New York City the average number of dwelling units per gross acre is 64; at Clason Point Gardens in the Bronx the average is 18 dwelling units per gross acre; at Vladeck Houses it is 97, the highest gross density in the New York metropolitan area. Low density would naturally result in higher land charges per unit; but, as you know, low density means also more light, more air, and more play space for children, integral parts of any planned community. Certainly congestion is one of the major factors in slums and blighted areas. If cost of structure alone is considered, I doubt if Parkchester could equal USHA'S record of an average of $2,723 per unit.

Mrs. Palmer seems to think that Parkchester is the answer to "the New Deal belief that private funds cannot finance low-cost housing profitably." Parkchester may be low-cost housing, but it is not low-rent housing in the USHA's understanding of the phrase. The average rent at Parkchester, including utilities, is $47.95, according to Mrs. Palmer. The average rent of USHA projects is $17.67, including utilities.

Mrs. Palmer says that Parkchester is for low-income families, and yet she gives $3,000 as the average income of tenants. This may seem a low income to Mrs. Palmer, but to us it seems quite substantial. The average income of a USHA tenant family is about $850 a year and 92½ per cent of all USHA project tenants have incomes of less than $100 a month. USHA has never denied that private builders are able to supply decent homes for people with incomes of about $3,000 a year. We do say that private interests cannot construct adequate homes to rent to families with incomes as low as are found in USHA projects.

The USHA has every sympathy with the purposes behind Parkchester and similar housing projects. We believed in adequate housing for every income group. I believe, however, that the owners of Parkchester would be the first to admit that it is not a solution of the problem of housing for families in the lowest income group.

CHARLES E. V. PRINS
Director of Information,
U. S. Housing Authority
Washington, D. C.

Contributors . .

AS ONE who was born in a country that is now captive to the Nazis, Hendrik Willem Van Loon writes out of a full heart his Personal Primer of Democracy. After his early youth in Holland he became a university student in the United States at Harvard and Cornell, then went to Munich for his Ph.D. degree. For a time he was Associated Press correspondent in Washington, Moscow, St. Petersburg (as Leningrad was then called) and Warsaw. He lectured on history and the history of art at various universities in the United States, 1911-14, and during World War I was a newspaper correspondent in Belgium, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Since 1918 he has been a history professor at Cornell University and Antioch College, associate editor of the Baltimore Sun for a year, and lecturer in South America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. He has written many books on history and art.

Prof. J. Anton de Haas, who writes of Dutch Guiana, teaches at Harvard University.

John Allan May sends in through the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor a cheerful account of his adventures aboard a British destroyer, with his own sketches.

Nelson Eddy's dual career as a concert singer and as a motion picture star is the subject of an article by Frank Daugherty, Monitor film correspondent in Hollywood.

Mrs. Nellie B. Mace is a member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Elizabeth Woolley, a Boston landscape architect, in recent years has acquired, besides her repute as a planner of gardens, praise for her designs for outdoor lighting of houses and grounds.

. . Dutch Guiana

(Continued from Page 3)

in need of subsidies from the home government, the right of that government to veto any local legislation has been retained.

Now that the income from bauxite has increased the available funds, many new schools are being established for the non-white population. A great deal has been done in recent years to improve the general sanitary conditions and to carry on agricultural research.

Although Paramaribo is an attractive city, life there is rather dull, and the European population has always felt somewhat isolated from the world. This also is changing. On Aug. 1, 1941, a radio station was inaugurated in Suriname, with regular daily broadcasts beamed toward South America and the island of Curaçao. This development was hailed as a significant step toward overcoming the intellectual isolation of Suriname. The United States plays an important part in the import and export trade. Its exports to Suriname are at present about $750,000 annually, which is about equal to United States' exports to British Guiana and five times the value of those sent to French Guiana. Surinam exports to the United States now are in excess of $3,000,000.

Already served by regular air services maintained by the Pan American Airways and the Netherlands K. L. M., it is generally felt that the closer ties now established between the colony and the United States will tend toward the rapid incorporation of Surinam in the Pan-American economy.

Old Masters
in Miniature

REPRODUCTIONS *in* FULL COLOR *of famous old Master paintings*

1. George Washington — Stuart
2. Madonna and Child — Botticelli
3. My First Sermon — Millais
4. Ecce Homo — Rossi
5. Orsola De Zumpa — Goya
6. Portrait of the Artist — Le Brun
7. Portrait of a Youth — Bellini
8. Portrait of a Man in a Red Cap — Titian

ACTUAL SIZE 3⅝ x 4⅝. Beautifully framed in polished Abyssynnian Ebony (washable, unbreakable plastic).

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Old Masters in Miniature
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NOTICE

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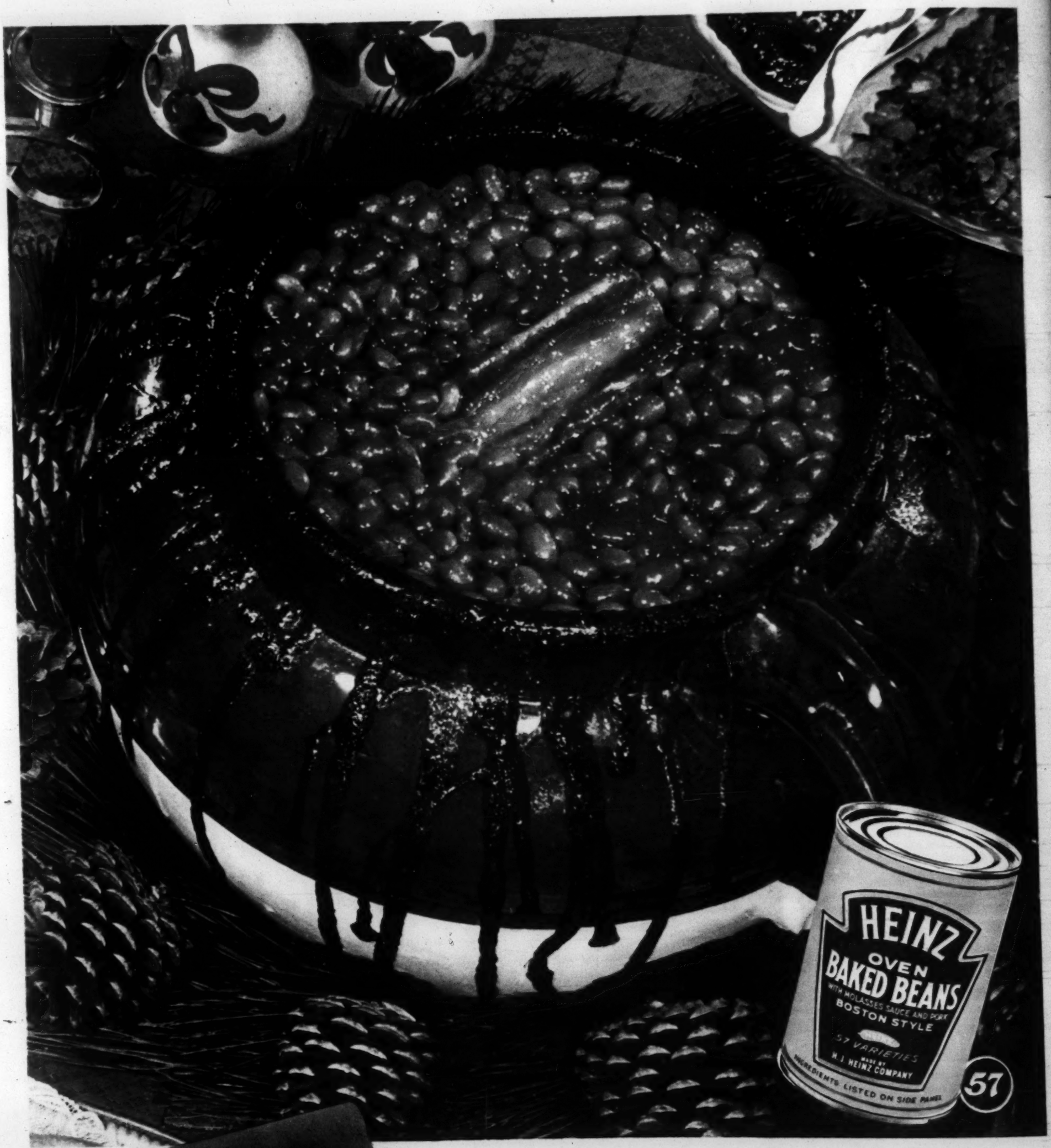

'Twas the night after Christmas

— And All Through The House Stole The Teasing Aroma Of Heinz Oven-Baked Beans. Baked In Hot, Dry Ovens And Richly Sauced Four Ways, Heinz Beans Have All The Wholesome Goodness Of Home-Baked Beans

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